A Multi-Jurisdictional Flood Mitigation Plan for Municipalities in the Non-tidal, New Jersey Section of the Delaware River Basin







FEMA Approved: November 2008



Lambertville, NJ April 2005



Frenchtown, NJ June 2006



Trenton, NJ April 2005



Stockton, NJ April 2005

For questions or to make comments on this document, contact:

Laura Tessieri, P.E., CFM
Delaware River Basin Commission
PO Box 7360, 25 State Police Drive
West Trenton, NJ 08628-0360
Laura.Tessieri@drbc.state.nj.us
(609)883-9500 x304

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- Mark W. Vogel, Deputy Coordinator
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary

Section 1: Introduction	
Purpose and Scope of Plan	13
Goals and Objectives	15
Authority	15
Participating Jurisdictions	17
Profile of the Delaware River Basin	19
Profile of the Study Area	23
Section 2: Planning Process	
Plan Development Process	
Involved Stakeholders in Mitigation Planning	
Regional Planning Team	39
Municipal Participation	40
Public Participation – Citizen and Stakeholder Involvement	
Section 3: Flood Hazard Identification and Profiling	
Nature of the Flood Hazard	49
Types of Flooding	
History of Past Flood Events	
Location and Extent of Flood Hazard	
Analysis of Repetitive Loss Properties	
Section 4: Risk Assessment	
Assessing Vulnerability	
Estimating Potential Losses	
Analyzing Land Use and Development Trends	83
Section 5: Mitigation Strategy	
Delaware River Basin Mitigation Strategy	
Strategy	
Guiding Principles	
Organization of Interstate Flood Mitigation Task Force Report	
Recommendations	
Implementation	
New Jersey Mitigation Strategy	
Findings	
Recommendations of NJ Delaware Flood Mitigation Task Force	
Implementation	
County/Local Mitigation Strategy	
Municipal Specific Flood Mitigation Goals and Action Plans	
Mitigation Categories	
Prioritization Process	
Mitigation Action Tables	107

Section 6: Flood Profile and Mitigation Action Plan by Ju	
Mercer County	119
Ewing Township	125
Hamilton Township	128
Hopewell Township	134
Lawrence Township	
Pennington Borough	140
Trenton City	141
Hunterdon County	151
Delaware Township	
East Amwell Township	159
Franklin Township	161
Frenchtown Borough	164
Hampton Borough	169
Kingwood Township	171
Lambertville City	174
Lebanon Township	179
Milford Borough	181
Raritan Township	183
Stockton Borough	185
West Amwell Township	190
Warren County	193
Belvidere Township	200
Blairstown Township	204
Franklin Township	208
Frelinghuysen Township	209
Town of Hackettstown	212
Hardwick Township	214
Harmony Township	215
Independence Township	218
Knowlton Township	220
Lopatcong Township	222
Mansfield Township	225
Oxford Township	
Town of Phillipsburg	230
Pohatcong Township	234
White Township	238
Sussex County	243
Andover Borough	249
Branchville Borough	
Byram Township	253
Frankford Township	255
Fredon Township	257
Montague Township	260
Town of Newton	263

Sai	ndyston Township	267
Spa	arta Township	269
	llwater Township	
	an Adoption and Plan Maintenance Procedures	276
	ipal Adoption Process	
	oration into Existing Planning Mechanisms	
	oring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan	
	ued Public Involvement	
Contin	ded I dolle in voi veliient	
Appendix A.	Local Mitigation Plan Crosswalk	
Appendix B.	Municipal Statements of Intent	
Appendix C.	Forms Prepared for Municipalities: • Municipal Requirements for Satisfactory Participation • Outreach Flyers • Sample Mitigation Goals • Formation of a Local Mitigation Planning Committee • Municipal Questionnaire • Municipal Worksheet • Sample Public Notice Language • Residential/Business Questionnaire • Categories of Mitigation Actions • STAPLEE Prioritization Matrix	
Appendix D.	County Floodplain Maps	
Appendix E.	Sample Plan Resolution	
Appendix F.	Resolutions of Plan Adoption	
Appendix G.	Approval Letter dated November 7, 2008	

November 2008

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between mid-September 2004 and late July 2006, three major floods caused severe and repeated damage to thousands of structures, and disrupted the lives of many in the Delaware River Basin. The flooding was the worst experienced since the record flood of 1955.

This Plan is the result of a multi-agency and local partnership that formed following those three Delaware River main stem flood events. The purpose of the partnership was to capitalize on resources at the federal, state and county level and assist local municipalities in completing a regional flood hazard mitigation plan. The overall goal of this Flood Mitigation Plan is to make the Delaware River Basin more disaster resilient by reducing long-term risks to loss of life and property damage from flooding. The aim is to empower local communities to mitigate and support a sustainable community plan so that, when confronted by a natural disaster, they will sustain fewer losses and recover more quickly.

The geographic scope of this Flood Mitigation Plan includes forty-three (43) New Jersey municipalities located in Mercer, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex counties that are either entirely or partially located within the Delaware River Basin and have elected to participate in the planning process. This study area was chosen as such because although the planning requirement had been in place since 2000, as of late 2006 - no municipalities in this area had an approved All Hazards Mitigation Plan and only a few municipalities in the study area had effective Flood Mitigation Plans.

This Plan is unique in that while it will meet the flood mitigation plan requirements of each municipality and also employ a watershed management approach to ensure that final mitigation actions address both local jurisdictional needs and regional multi-jurisdictional needs. Through this Plan, local flood issues will be elevated to the county, state and regional level. This Plan is essentially an action plan that contains over one hundred and sixty (160) mitigation actions developed by individual municipalities and counties.

Key objectives of this Flood Mitigation Plan are to:

- > Increase the coordination and cooperation among intergovernmental entities in carrying out flood mitigation;
- > Demonstrate a firm local commitment to flood mitigation;
- Leverage a wide array of funding opportunities to implement actions;
- > Comply with federal legislative requirements for local mitigation plans; and
- > Reduce future flood loss.

One of the purposes of the Flood Mitigation Plan is to enable participating municipalities to get one step closer to becoming eligible to compete for FEMA funding aimed at flood mitigation. There are two types of natural hazard mitigation plans recognized by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): a Flood Mitigation Plan and an All Hazards Mitigation Plan. As the name suggests, a Flood Mitigation Plan is specific to flooding. For participating

municipalities, this Flood Mitigation Plan is an important and significant step towards completion of the required All Hazards Mitigation Plan. It also is a stand-alone document that details regional, county-wide and municipal mitigation actions that when implemented could reduce future flood loss.

The phrase "100-Year Flood" is a cause of confusion among the public, government officials, and insurers. Many continue to believe it is a description of a flood that occurs only once every 100 years. In fact, "100-Year Flood" is an abbreviated way of describing a flood of such magnitude that has a 1-percent (or 1 in 100) statistical probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. This terminology describing flood events is often found to be misleading because it is based on statistical probabilities, not periodicity. By definition, more than one 100-year flood event or base flood can occur within the span of a single year or one might not be witnessed on time scales of greater than 100 years. Based on probability theory, a building in the Special Flood Hazard Area has a 26 % (or 1 in 4) chance of experiencing a 100-year flood over the entire life of a 30-year mortgage.

Regarding the physical nature of the flood zone, over 67,670 acres of the total county area in Mercer, Hunterdon Warren and Sussex Counties fall within the 100-year flood zone. In other words, roughly 7% of that land area is vulnerable to a 100-year flood event. These flood zone size estimates were completed using the Q3 digital flood zone maps (Section 3).

Repeat flood insurance claims indicate areas where floodplain occupancy continues in spite of repeated inundation. As of 01/31/08, FEMA identified 562 repetitive loss and 60 severe repetitive loss properties in Mercer, Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex counties. The definition of a repetitive loss property is 2 or more flood losses, where the definition of a severe repetitive loss property is 4 or more flood losses or when the payments exceed the building value. As an example of the severity of flooding in recent years, the number of repetitive loss properties in the entire Delaware River Basin prior to September 2004 was 317. Between September 2004 and February 2007, an additional 2,266 properties were added to this list (Section 3).

Residential flood risk was calculated by a simple methodology that uses the FEMA default present-value coefficients from the benefit-cost analysis software modules. The results of this analysis reveal that Harmony Township, Warren County has the highest projected flood risk over 100 years at \$10.3 million. Following Harmony Township is the City of Trenton, Mercer County with a projected 100-year flood risk of \$6.9M; Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County with a projected 100-year flood risk of \$4.9M; Lambertville, Hunterdon County with a projected 100-year flood risk of \$4.3M; and Knowlton, Warren County with a projected 100-year flood risk of \$4.0M (Section 4).

HAZUS-MH® (FEMA's loss estimation software) was used in the risk assessment and examine the vulnerability from flooding using the amount of direct economic losses related to buildings. This assessment considers monetary losses from the buildings including structural damage, contents damage, and inventory loss. The results of the HAZUS-MH model for Mercer, Hunterdon, Sussex and Warren show that \$180 million is vulnerable to loss from a 100-year flood. Individually, Mercer - \$77M, Hunterdon - \$39M, Warren - \$23M and Sussex - \$41M (Section 4).

Each municipality's vulnerability to flooding was ranked based on the repetitive risk analysis, the vulnerability assessment and the data presented by each municipality in this report. The results are presented below and described further in Section 4 of this report.

Summary of Flood Vulnerability by Jurisdiction

MERCER	
EWING TWP	Medium
HAMILTON TWP	Medium
HOPEWELL TWP	Medium
LAWRENCE TWP	Medium
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	Low
TRENTON CITY	High
HUNTERDON	
DELAWARE TWP	Medium
EAST AMWELL TWP	Low
FRANKLIN TWP	Low
FRENCHTOWN BOROUGH	High
HAMPTON BOROUGH	Low
KINGWOOD TWP	High
LAMBERTVILLE CITY	High
LEBANON TWP	Low
MILFORD BOROUGH	Low
RARITAN TWP	Medium
STOCKTON BOROUGH	High
WEST AMWELL TWP	Low

WARREN				
BELVIDERE TWP	High			
BLAIRSTOWN TWP	High			
FRANKLIN TWP	Low			
FRELINGHUYSEN TWP	Low			
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	Low			
HARDWICK TWP	Low			
HARMONY TWP	High			
INDEPENDENCE TWP	Low			
KNOWLTON TWP	High			
LOPATCONG TWP	Medium			
MANSFIELD TWP	Low			
OXFORD TWP	Low			
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	High			
POHATCONG TWP	High			
WHITE TWP	Medium			
SUSSEX				
ANDOVER BOROUGH	Low			
BRANCHVILLE	Low			
BYRAM TWP	Low			
FRANKFORD TWP	Low			
FREDON TWP	Low			
MONTAGUE TWP	Medium			
NEWTON TOWN	Low			
SANDYSTON TWP	Low			
SPARTA TWP	Low			
STILLWATER TWP	Low			

This Plan contains forty-three (43) municipal flood profiles and action plans. Over one hundred and sixty (160) mitigation actions developed by individual municipalities and counties are presented in this Plan that when implemented could reduce future flood loss. As an overview, a subset of the desired mitigation actions contained in the report are presented below. More detail on these, as well as, the full list of desired municipal and county and regional mitigation actions can be found in Sections 5 & 6 of this Plan.

Acquisitions:

Mercer: Hamilton, Trenton Hunterdon: Kingwood, Stockton Warren: Harmony, Knowlton

Elevations:

Mercer: Hopewell Trenton

Hunterdon: Kingwood, Lambertville, Raritan

Warren: Belvidere, Frelinghuysen, Independence, Oxford, Pohatcong

Elevate Utilities:

Mercer: Hamilton, Trenton Hunterdon: Frenchtown

Warren: Blairstown, Knowlton Stream Desnagging/Restoration:

Mercer: Lawrence

Hunterdon: Franklin, Hampton

Warren: Belvidere, Blairstown, Franklin, Hackettstown, Independence, Mansfield, White

Sussex: Montague, Newton, Sparta, Stillwater

Backflow Prevention Devices:

Mercer: Ewing

Hunterdon: Frenchtown Lambertville Stockton

Warren: Belvidere, Blairstown, Phillipsburg, Pohatcong

Flood Warning:
Mercer: Hamilton

Hunterdon: East Amwell

Warren: Allamuchy, Hardwick, White

Sussex: Montague

Dam Studies:

Warren: Allamuchy

Sussex: Fredon, Newton, Sparta

Structural:

Mercer: Trenton - Flood proof Trenton Water Filtration Plant; Hopewell - Raise Canal Bank Hunterdon: Stockton - Relocate Fire Department, Flood proof Borough Hall; Lambertville - Swan Creek Flood Gate and Lift Station

Warren: Belvidere - Decommission Pequest Dam; Blairstown - Levee along Paulinskill; Phillipsburg - Modifications to Lift Station and WWTP; Pohatcong - Musconetcong Dam

Sussex: Byram - Dam Improvements