SOMERSET COUNTY

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

SOMERSET COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

FINAL PLAN UPDATE
JULY 2019

www.co.somerset.nj.us/hmp

Section 9.24: Somerset Raritan Valley Sewerage Authority Annex

Prepared by the Somerset County Mitigation Planning Committee

SOMERSET COUNTY EST 1688 MAKING VIBRANT CONNECTIONS NEW JERSEY

9.24 Somerset Raritan Valley Sewerage Authority (SRVSA)

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Somerset Raritan Valley Sewerage Authority (SRVSA). SRVSA did not participate in the initial HMP in 2009 or its first update in 2014. This 2019 update of the HMP represents the SRVSA's first involvement in the HMP as a participating jurisdiction.

9.24.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

Hazard Mitigation Plan Points of Contact	
Primary Point of Contact	**Alternate Point of Contact**
Name: Ronald S. Anastasio, P.E. Address: 50 Polhemus Lane, Bridgewater, NJ 08807 Phone Number: (732) 469-0593 x234 Fax Number: (732) 469-4179 E-mail Address: ronald.anastasio@srvsa.org	Name: Sherwin Ulep, P.E. Address: 50 Polhemus Lane, Bridgewater, NJ 08807 Phone Number: (732) 469-0593 x247 Fax Number: (732) 469-4179 E-mail Address: sherwin.ulep@srvsa.org
Other HMP Committee Members	
Name: Eleanor Hoffman, P.E., Regulatory Compliance Officer/Assistant Engineer Address: 50 Polhemus Lane, Bridgewater, NJ 08807 Phone: (732) 469-0593 x225 Fax: (732) 469-4179 Email: eleanor.hoffman@srvsa.org	

9.24.2 PROFILE

The Somerset Raritan Valley Sewerage Authority is a regional wastewater treatment plant located in Somerset County, New Jersey. We are a local governmental agency serving seven participant communities: Branchburg, Bridgewater, Hillsborough, Manville, Raritan, Somerville, and Warren.

Located in Somerset County, the Authority operates a 23.0 MGD secondary advanced wastewater treatment system. Sludge is managed with a fluidized bed incinerator.

In addition to the processing of wastewater, the Somerset Raritan Valley Sewerage Authority accepts deliveries of graywater, septage, and sludge.

The SRVSA's stated mission is to meet the needs of the sewer service area for sewage capacity while complying with all environmental regulations and requirements while providing wastewater treatment services in an effective and cost-efficient method to the general public.

9.24.2.1 Population

The population served by the SRVSA is approximately 120,000.

- Land Area Owned: approx. 32 acres
- Land Area Served: approx. 67 square miles
- List of Critical SRVSA Infrastructure/Facilities:

SRVSA Facilities	
Name	**Address**
Wastewater Treatment Plant	50 Polhemus Lane, Bridgewater Twp.
Storm Control Pumping Station	Loeser Avenue, Bridgewater Twp.
Sanitary Interceptor Sewers & Forcemain	Along Raritan River in Bridgewater & Hillsborough Townships and Manville, Somerville & Raritan Boroughs
18 Metering Chambers	Various Locations throughout SRVSA Service Area within Warren, Hillsborough, Branchburg & Bridgewater Townships and Manville, Somerville & Raritan Boroughs

- Value of Critical Facilities: approx. $160 Million

9.24.2.2 Location

The SRVSA owns and operates its wastewater treatment facility, which is located at 50 Polhemus Lane in Bridgewater Township. This facility is located along the Raritan River about a mile upriver from the confluence with the Millstone River, and it discharges its effluent through a 72-inch plant outfall pipeline at a point about a half-mile downstream of this confluence. The SRVSA owns two sanitary interceptor sewers that run along the Raritan River westward from the plant site up to the western border between Raritan Borough and Bridgewater Township. Flow into the SRVSA facilities is measured at eighteen metering chambers located through the SRVSA service area.

9.24.2.3 Brief History

The SRVSA was established on September 21, 1953 by the passage of parallel ordinances by Somerville and Raritan Boroughs and Bridgewater Township, with the intent to provide regional wastewater treatment for these communities. By 1958, the SRVSA had executed its service agreement with these communities and had constructed its original interceptor and the original treatment plant. Over time, the SRVSA began providing wastewater treatment service for Branchburg Township (1967), Warren Township (1971), Hillsborough Township (1972) and Manville Borough (1990). Originally, Bridgewater, Raritan, and Somerville created the SRVSA and the other towns were just customers. Through litigation in August 1994, the customer towns became full participants of the SRVSA, which is still the current arrangement.

9.24.2.4 Governing Body Format

The Authority is governed by a 14-member Board of Commissioners. Each community is represented by two Commissioners, as appointed by their respective communities.

Board members serving at the time this text was prepared are as follows:

SRVSA Board of Commissioners	
Name	**Title**
Carolann Garafola	Chairperson (Warren)
Richard Mathews	Vice Chairman (Somerville)
Gail Quabeck	Treasurer (Hillsborough)
Michael Impellizeri	Secretary (Manville)
Robert Albano	Commissioner (Bridgewater)

SRVSA Board of Commissioners	
Name	**Title**
Joseph Lifrieri	Commissioner (Bridgewater)
Todd Hay	Commissioner (Branchburg)
Steve Mlenak	Commissioner (Branchburg)
Randy Smith	Commissioner (Hillsborough)
Peter Stires	Commissioner (Somerville)
Phillip Petrone	Commissioner (Manville)
Louis Esposito, Jr	Commissioner (Warren)
Edward Machala	Commissioner (Raritan)
Vacant	Commissioner (Raritan)

9.24.2.5 Growth/Development Trends

The Authority noted the following major development planned for the next 5 years (current as of 2018).

New Development/Potential Development						
Property Name	**Type/ Description**	**No. of Structures**	**Address**	**Block and Lot**	**Known Hazard Zone**	**Description /Status**
Mercury Emission Control System	Enhanced incinerator air pollution control system	1	50 Polhemus Lane, Bridgewater	Block 305 Lot 1	n/a	Will be completed by January 2019
Storm Control Treatment Facility	Wet-weather treatment facility to prevent chronic sanitary sewer overflows in Somerville	5	Loeser Avenue, Bridgewater	Block 300 Lot 13	Flooding	Construction start early 2019
Storm Control Pumping Station Relocation (Flood Mitigation Project)	Relocate the electronic control system and emergency generator of Storm Control Pumping Station out of the flood hazard area	1	Loeser Avenue, Bridgewater	Block 300 Lot 13	Flooding	Planning and Design not to begin prior to 2021

9.24.3 NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Somerset County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Section 5.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The following table presents a summary of the more significant, key events that have impacted SRVSA facilities.

Natural Hazard Event History				
Type of Event	**FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)**	**County Designated?**	**Date**	**Approximate Damage Assessment**
Superstorm Sandy	DR-4086	Yes	10/26/12 - 11/8/12	Hurricane Sandy made landfall in New Jersey on October 28, causing widespread damage. However, since the storm merged with a cold-air system, it was no longer considered a tropical cyclone by the time of landfall, even though it still had hurricane-force winds. Sustained winds were well over tropical storm force in northern and central New Jersey. Flooding occurred, trees were downed, and unprecedented power outages and record disruptions of transportation and communications systems occurred. Only a week after Sandy made landfall in New Jersey, a Nor'easter hit the area on November 7. Much of the State experienced wet snow which weighed down power lines and caused tree limbs to snap, significantly adding on to the existing power outages. SRVSA sustained roof and siding damage to some structures. Cost impact less than $50,000
Hurricane Irene	DR-4021	Yes	8/21/11-8/30/11	Hurricane Irene brought more than 10 inches of rain to central/north NJ casing severe flooding along the Raritan River. This flooding caused the SRVSA Storm Control Pumping Station to become inundated, thereby causing major damage to the station rendering it unusable. The cost impact to the station was approximately $1.6 million. There was an additional cost to the wastewater treatment plant site of approximately $50,000.
Hurricane Floyd	DR-1295	Yes	9/7/99-9/19/99	Hurricane Floyd brought 10+ inches of rain central/north NJ casing severe flooding along the Raritan River. This flooding caused the SRVSA Storm Control Pumping Station to become inundated, thereby causing major damage to the station rendering it unusable. The cost impact to the station was approximately $1.0 million.

Note:
DR = Major Disaster Declaration
EM = Emergency Declaration
N/A = Not applicable

9.24.4 NATURAL HAZARD RISK/VULNERABILITY RISK RANKING

The table below summarizes the vulnerability risk rankings of potential hazards of the SRVSA.

Natural Hazard Risk/Vulnerability Risk Ranking				
Hazard type	**Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard [a,d]**	**Probability of Occurrence [b]**	**Risk Ranking Score [b] (Probability x Impact)**	**Hazard Ranking [b,c]**
Flood	1% Annual Chance: $1,232,000 0.2% Annual Chance: $2,208,000	Frequent	18	High
Severe Storm	100-Year MRP: $112,000 500-Year MRP: $464,000	Frequent	39	High
Severe Winter Storm	1% of GBS: $1,600,000 5% of GBS: $8,000,000	Frequent	27	Medium
Earthquake	500-Year MRP: $160,000 2,500-Year MRP: $2,400,000	Occasional	12	Low
Drought	Not available	Occasional	12	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Not available	Frequent	27	Medium
Wildfire	Not available	Occasional	24	Medium

Note:

a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)

b. Probability of Occurrence, Risk Ranking Score, and Hazard Ranking are as per Bridgewater Township assessment.

c. High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 31 and above
Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 15-30
Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 15

d. Flood loss estimates are HAZUS-MH 4.0 estimates of percent damage for Bridgewater Township at the 100-year and 500-year events (0.77% damage and 1.38% damage, respectively), as applied to SRVSA reported facility value of $160,000,000. Severe Storm loss estimates are HAZUS-MH 4.0 estimates of percent damage for Bridgewater Township at the 100-year and 500-year events (0.07% damage and 0.29% damage, respectively), as applied to SRVSA reported facility value of $160,000,000. Severe Winter Storm loss estimates are calculated based on 1% and 5% of SRVSA reported facility value of $160,000,000. Earthquake loss estimates are HAZUS-MH 4.0 estimates of percent damage for Bridgewater Township at the 500-year and 2,500-year events (0.1% damage and 1.5% damage, respectively), as applied to SRVSA reported facility value of $160,000,000.

9.24.5 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

The SRVSA reported that it has the following financial resources with regards to their fiscal capabilities:

- SRVSA Funds
- New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust (NJEIT) Loan

The Authority's 2018 assessment of its overall capabilities to implement hazard mitigation strategies in each of the above categories, in addition to their local assessment of how these capabilities could be expanded and/or improved to reduce risk, is presented in the table below.

Overall legal and regulatory capability to implement hazard mitigation strategies	Overall technical capability to implement hazard mitigation strategies	Overall fiscal capability to implement hazard mitigation strategies	Overall administrative capability to implement hazard mitigation strategies	Authority's willingness to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities
High	High	Moderate	High	High
How these capabilities can be expanded and/or improved to reduce risk				
Grant funding to improve fiscal capabilities and support implementation of costly mitigation strategies.				

9.24.6 MITIGATION STRATEGY

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, identifies hazard vulnerabilities, and describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives.

9.24.6.1 Past Mitigation Actions/Status

The SRVSA did not directly participate in the 2014 Somerset County Hazard Mitigation Plan and, therefore, has no 2014 HMP mitigation actions to track the progress of as part of this 2019 plan update.

9.24.6.2 Hazard Vulnerabilities Identified

The SRVSA identifies the following assets with past damage incidents and/or known hazard susceptibility:

- Storm Control Pumping Station Pumping Station building houses emergency generator and electronic switchgear and controls. Building is susceptible to severe flooding. The previous two major floods (Hurricanes Floyd & Irene) caused inundation of the pump station building, damaging all of the electrical switchgear, equipment, conductors and the emergency generator.

9.24.7 PROPOSED HAZARD MITIGATION INITIATIVES

The list below represents a summary of mitigation initiatives developed by the SRVSA in 2018 as part of the most recent plan update. Detailed Action Worksheets are included only for NEW Mitigation Actions/Projects. Some of the identified mitigation initiatives in the table below may be dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in the Authority's priorities.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives														
2019 Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Initiative Description	New Initiative Or Carried Forward	Applies to New and/or Existing Structures*	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Objectives Met	Responsible Party	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category	2018 Action Status
SRVSA-1	Pump Station Mitigation	Relocation of Pumping Station electrical equipment and emergency generator equipment to a higher elevation above the BFE, to a pre-determined pad site co-located at the site of the proposed Storm Control Treatment Facility.	New Initiative	Existing	Flood	4,6,7	SRVSA Executive Director	High	High	FEMA HMA Grant, New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust	Short Term DOF	Medium	Action/ Project, PR PP	New initiative – conceptual stage.

Notes:

* Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure? Not applicable (N/A) is inserted if this does not apply.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

ARC	American Red Cross
DPW	Department of Public Works
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Proposal
N/A	Not applicable
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NJOEM	New Jersey Office of Emergency Management
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
SCPD	Somerset County Planning Department
USACE	U.S Army Corp of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

FMA =	Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
HMGP =	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
PDM =	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program
RFC =	Repetitive Flood Claims Grant Program
SRL =	Severe Repetitive Loss Grant Program

Timeline:

Short Term=	1 to 5 years
Long Term =	5 years or greater
OG =	On-going program
DOF =	Depending on funding

Costs:
Where actual project costs have been reasonably estimated:
Low = < $10,000
Medium = $10,000 to $100,000
High = > $100,000

Where actual project costs cannot reasonably be established at this time:
Low = Possible to fund under existing budget. Project is part of, or can be part of an existing on-going program.
Medium = Could budget for under existing work plan, but would require a reapportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.
High = Would require an increase in revenue via an alternative source (i.e., bonds, grants, fee increases) to implement. Existing funding levels are not adequate to cover the costs of the proposed project.

Benefits:
Where possible, an estimate of project benefits (per FEMA's benefit calculation methodology) has been evaluated against the project costs, and is presented as:
Low = < $10,000
Medium = $10,000 to $100,000
High = > $100,000

Where numerical project benefits cannot reasonably be established at this time:
Low = Long-term benefits of the project are difficult to quantify in the short term.
Medium = Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure to property.
High = Project will have an immediate impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Notes (for Mitigation Type):

1. PR = Prevention: Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
2. PP = Property Protection: These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
3. PE = Public Education and Awareness: Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.
4. NR = Natural Resource Protection: Actions that minimize hazard loss and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
5. SP = Structural Projects: Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.
6. ES = Emergency Services: Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
7. Initiative= Initiatives are comprised of EVERYTHING your community wants to do or is doing in order to meet its mitigation goals. Initiatives include Capabilities, Actions and Projects.
8. Capability= Regulatory, administrative, technical, and fiscal staffing, tools and/or resources. Capabilities can be existing, or in need of further development/expansion.
8. Action/Project= Specific activities or projects that your community plans to undertake or is currently completing in order to achieve its long term mitigation goals. Actions/Projects can include, but are not limited to: structural projects, infrastructure projects, natural systems protection projects, or education and awareness programs.

9.24.8 PRIORITIZATION OF MITIGATION INITIATIVES

The table below summarizes the priority levels for each mitigation initiative, listed by number.

Prioritization of Mitigation Initiatives							
Initiative #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do benefits equal or exceed costs? (Yes or No)	Is project Grant eligible? (Yes or No)	Can project be funded under existing programs/ budgets? (Yes or No)	Priority (High, Med., Low)
SRVSA-1	3	H	H	Y	Y	Y	M

Notes:
H = High
L = Low
M = Medium
N = No
Y = Yes

9.24.8.1 Explanation of Priorities

Explanations of priority classifications used to assess the mitigation initiatives described in this annex are presented below:

High Priority = A project that meets multiple objectives (i.e., multiple hazards), where potential benefits exceed the costs. High-priority projects have funding secured or are on-going projects that meet eligibility requirements for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) or Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program. High-priority projects can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).

Medium Priority = A project that meets goals and objectives, where the potential benefits outweigh the costs. Funding for medium-priority projects has not been secured but these projects are eligible for grants under HMGP, PDM, or other grant programs. These projects can be completed in the short term, once funding is completed. Medium-priority projects will become high-priority projects once funding is secured.

Low Priority = A project that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, where the potential benefits do not exceed the costs or have benefits that are difficult to quantify. Funding for low-priority projects has not been secured and these projects are not eligible for HMGP or PDM grant funding. The timeline for completion is considered long term (1 to 10 years). Low-priority projects may be eligible other sources of grant funding from other programs. A low-priority project could become a high-priority project once funding is secured as long as it could be completed in the short term.

Was prioritization of initiatives based on the above definitions? Yes

Was prioritization of initiatives based on parameters other than those stated above? Not applicable

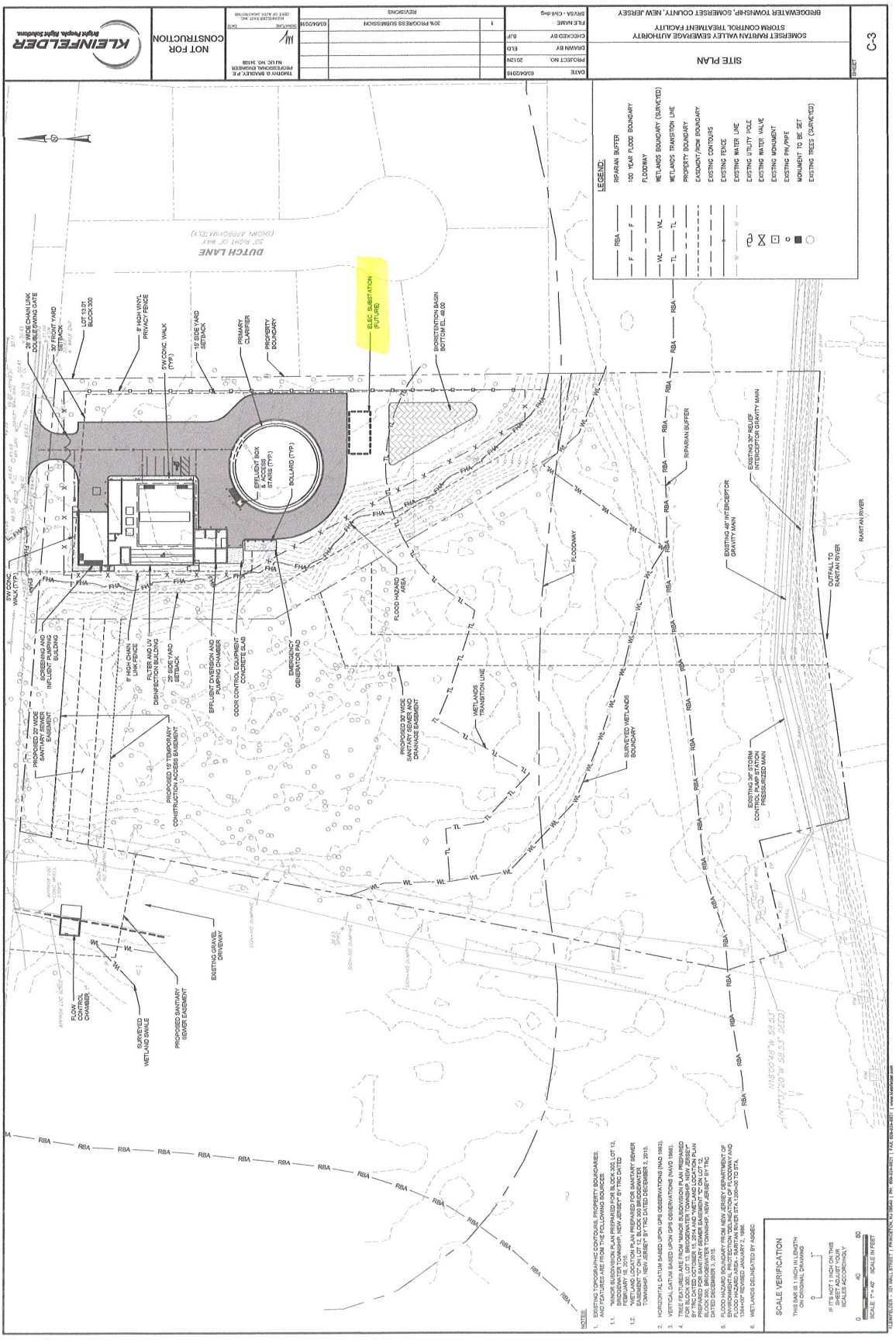
9.24.9 FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

The SRVSA has no additional risk vulnerabilities that need to be addressed at this time.

9.24.10 HAZARD AREA EXTENT AND LOCATION

A hazard area extent and location map illustrating the probable areas impacted within the SRVSA is provided on the following page. This map is based on the best data available at the time of the preparation of this plan, and is considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the SRVSA has significant exposure. The planning area maps are provided in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4 of this plan.

Next Page: See Plan of the proposed Storm Control Treatment Facility which includes the location of the building for the Relocated Storm Control Pumping Station (label highlighted in yellow).



NOTES:

1. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS, PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, AND FEATURES ARE FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:
   1.1. "MINOR SUBDIVISION PLAN PREPARED FOR BLOCK 300, LOT 13, BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY" BY TRC DATED FEBRUARY 19, 2015.
   1.2. "WETLAND LOCATION PLAN PREPARED FOR SANITARY SEWER EASEMENT "C" ON LOT 13, BLOCK 300 BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY" BY TRC DATED DECEMBER 3, 2015.
2. HORIZONTAL DATUM BASED UPON GPS OBSERVATIONS (NAD 1983).
3. VERTICAL DATUM BASED UPON GPS OBSERVATIONS (NAVD 1988).
4. TREE FEATURES ARE FROM "MINOR SUBDIVISION PLAN PREPARED FOR BLOCK 300, LOT 13, BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY" BY TRC DATED OCTOBER 15, 2014 AND "WETLAND LOCATION PLAN PREPARED FOR SANITARY SEWER EASEMENT "C" ON LOT 13, BLOCK 300, BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY" BY TRC DATED DECEMBER 3, 2015.
5. FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY FROM NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION "DELINEATION OF FLOODWAY AND FLOOD HAZARD AREA - RARITAN RIVER STA.1200+00 TO STA. 1354+00" REVISED JANUARY 2, 1996.
6. WETLANDS DELINEATED BY ASGEC.

9.24.11 STATUS OF INCORPORATION OF MITIGATION PLANNING INTO EXISTING AND FUTURE PLANNING MECHANISMS

It is the intention of the SRVSA to incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of daily municipal operations. The following table contains a list of planning mechanisms that will be incorporated into SRVSA procedures during the upcoming plan maintenance cycle (2019-2024).

Status of Incorporation of Mitigation Planning into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms		
Planning Mechanisms	**Reported Utilization* (2014-2019)**	**Planned Utilization (2019-2024)**
Operating Budget When constructing upcoming budgets, hazard mitigation actions will be funded as budget allows. Construction projects will be evaluated to see if they meet the hazard mitigation goals and objectives.	-	X
Capital Improvement Budget When constructing upcoming budgets, hazard mitigation actions will be funded as budget allows. Construction projects will be evaluated to see if they meet the hazard mitigation goals and objectives.	-	X
Human Resource Manual Employee job descriptions may contain hazard mitigation actions.	-	-
Building and Zoning Ordinances Prior to land use, zoning changes, or development permitting, the municipality will review the hazard mitigation plan and other hazard analyses to ensure consistent and compatible land use.	-	-
Comprehensive Land Use Plan When applicable, the municipality will incorporate hazard mitigation actions in the development and extent of the regulations.	-	-
Grant Applications Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications.	-	-
Municipal Ordinances When updating municipal ordinances, hazard mitigation will be a priority.	-	-
Fire Plan The Hazard Mitigation Plan will be used as a resource for the development of future Fire Plans.	-	-
Capital Improvement Planning The municipality will establish a protocol to review current and future projects for hazard vulnerability. The municipality will incorporate hazard-resistant construction standards into the design and location of projects.	-	X
Day-to-Day Operations The municipality will incorporate hazard mitigation actions in daily operations and all projects.	-	X
Local School Service Projects The municipality will work closely with the local school district and assist with community service projects for the service organizations. Several of the municipality's hazard mitigation actions can be implemented as a joint project with the school district.	-	-
Municipal Budget Adopted annually, the municipality will look at mitigation actions when allocating funding.	-	-
Economic Development The local economic development group will take into account information regarding identified hazard areas when assisting new businesses in finding a location.	-	-

\- = Not Applicable

* = Note that "Reported Utilization (2014-2019)" is not applicable (N/A) as the SRVSA was not a participating jurisdiction in the 2014 HMP and is a new jurisdiction as of this latest plan update.

9.24.12 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

There are no additional comments at this time.

9.24.12 NFIP ADMINISTRATOR INPUT

The SRVSA is not an eligible direct participant in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program. The Township of Bridgewater, however, does participate in the program and the Township's NFIP Administrator offered the below input.

Adoption Date of your Current Floodplain Management Ordinance	Date of Entry into NFIP[1]	Position or Title of Your Jurisdiction's Designated Floodplain Manager/Administrator (may also be called NFIP Coordinator)	Is this person is a Certified Floodplain Manager?	Is floodplain management an auxiliary function?	Is your community in good standing with the NFIP?
74-	6/28/1974	Floodplain Manager	[ ] Yes [X] No	[X] Yes [ ] No	[X] Yes [ ] No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (i.e., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability, etc.):					
During the construction permit process the submittals are compared to the existing flood hazard mapping within the Township and revisions are requested based on that review.					
Describe barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community (if applicable):					
The Township does not have sufficient staff to for any staff member to concentrate solely on Flood Plain Management and Enforcement.					

When was most recent FEMA Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?*	Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed?	Does the current floodplain management ordinance exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, describe how.	Is training of staff regarding NFIP issues planned?	Does your community intend to continue to enforce the floodplain management requirements including regulating new construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs)?	Does your community participate in the CRS? If so, state your Class.	Does your community intend to continue its participation in the CRS program?	If your community is not currently participating in the CRS program, are you intending to initiate the process during the next planning cycle?
1/23/2016	[ ] Yes [X] No	[ ] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Yes [X] No	[X] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Yes* [X] No * Class____	[ ] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Yes [X] No
*Describe any outstanding compliance issues (i.e., current violations):							

Provide an explanation of your local floodplain permitting process:								
During the construction permit process the submittals are compared to the existing flood hazard mapping within the Township and revisions are requested based on that review.								
Does your community intend to continue floodplain identification and mapping services including any local requests for map updates?	Does your community intend to initiate/continue the buyouts of repetitive loss properties?	Does your community intend to commit staff or resources to improve local mapping or code administration in the future?	Does your community intend to provide local outreach to promote the sale of flood insurance?	Does your community intend to participate in RiskMAP meetings and planning initiatives?	Does your community intend to continue to implement structural improvements to mitigate against flooding - culverts, drainage basins, etc.?	Does your community intend to continue to implement home improvement programs designed to minimize basement flooding?	Does your community intend to continue to implement roadway improvements to reduce damage from future flooding events?	Does your community intend to implement plans and programs in coordination with a local or regional drainage/sewer authority?
[X] Yes [ ] No	[X] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Yes [X] No	[ ] Yes [X] No	[ ] Yes [X] No	[X] Yes [ ] No	[X] Yes [ ] No	[X] Yes [ ] No	[X] Yes [ ] No

Does your community intend to adopt the new FEMA Advisory Base Flood Elevations?	As Floodplain Manager, did you (or your predecessor at the time) actively participate in the development of the initial Hazard Mitigation Plan?	As Floodplain Manager, are you actively participating in the development of this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update?	Have there been any changes to your community's local floodplain management program since the last version of the plan in 2014?
[X] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Yes [X] No	[X] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Yes * [X] No
* If you answered "yes", that there have been changes to your local program since 2009, please describe:			
Provide a description of your community assistance and monitoring activities:			
The only monitoring is part of the construction permit review process.			

NFIP participating communities are required to update/revise their floodplain management ordinance to ensure that it complies with the latest FEMA regulations. Will your community continue to commit to this program requirement?	NFIP participating communities are also required to update/revise their floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with the latest FIRMs. Will your community continue to commit to this program requirement?
[X] Yes [ ] No	[X] Yes [ ] No