

A Multi-Jurisdictional Flood Mitigation Plan for the Non-Tidal N.J. Portion of the Delaware River Basin

Categories of Mitigation Actions:

1. Prevention

Preventative activities are intended to keep hazard problems from getting worse. They are particularly effective in reducing a community's future vulnerability, especially in areas where development has not occurred or capital improvements have not been substantial. Examples of preventative activities include:

- Planning and zoning
- Building codes
- Hazard mapping
- Open space preservation
- Floodplain regulations
- Stormwater management
- Drainage system maintenance
- Capital improvements

2. Property Protection

Property protection measures enable structures to better withstand flood events, remove structures from hazardous locations, or provide insurance to cover potential losses. Examples include:

- Acquisition
- Building elevation
- Relocation
- Structural Retrofits (i.e., flood proofing, elevate utilities, etc.)
- Stormwater Retrofits (i.e., backflow preventers, culvert resizing, etc.)
- Critical facilities protection
- Insurance

3. Public Information and Awareness

Public Information and awareness activities are used to inform and educate residents, elected officials, business owners, potential property buyers, and visitors of the flood hazard and mitigation techniques they can use to protect themselves and their property. Examples of measures used to educate and inform the public include:

- Outreach and education

- Training
- Speaker series, demonstration events
- Real estate disclosure

4. Natural Resource Protection

Natural resource protection activities reduce the impact of hazards by preserving or restoring the function of natural systems. Examples of such natural systems include floodplains and wetlands. Natural resource protection serves the dual purpose of protecting lives and property while enhancing environmental goals such as improved water quality or recreational opportunities. Examples include:

- Floodplain protection
- Riparian buffers
- Erosion and sediment control
- Stream corridor restoration
- Watershed management
- Wetland restoration
- Habitat preservation

5. Emergency Services

Although not typically considered a mitigation technique, emergency services minimize the impact of a hazard on people and property. Actions taken immediately prior to, during, or in response to a hazard event include:

- Warning systems; Reverse 9-1-1
- Search and rescue
- Evacuation planning and management

6. Structural Projects

Due to a host of economic, environmental and political reasons, flood management has been historically moving away from large scale flood control projects. Although, in some cases, structural solutions such floodwalls, dams, engineered conveyances and control structures may be warranted after a careful analysis of the ecological, economic, long-term operation and maintenance, and social costs and benefits is performed. Structural projects are usually cost-shared between federal and local sponsors and managed or maintained by local public works staff. Examples include:

- Levees, dikes, or floodwalls
- Detention and retention basins
- Channel modification
- Stormwater Retrofits
- Maintenance of existing flood control structures