



5.0 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT



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5.1 OVERVIEW

A Capability Assessment evaluates local regulatory, administrative, technical, and fiscal capabilities to accomplish hazard mitigation actions through existing mechanisms. This assessment helps Bergen County and its municipalities identify strengths that could be used to reduce losses and risks in the community. The capability assessment also provides an inventory of the most critical local planning tools available within each municipality and a summary of the fiscal and technical capabilities available through programs and organizations outside of the County. It also identifies emergency management capabilities and the processes used to comply with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

To fully understand each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources, the Project Team distributed a capability assessment survey to Bergen County's 70 municipalities prior to each municipal meeting. During the meetings, the Project Team and local officials discussed new capabilities since the acceptance of the previous Bergen County HMP and updated the worksheet based on feedback. Where there were gaps in local knowledge or where extra information was available through research, this information was added to complement local feedback. The Worksheet divides capabilities into four categories: Planning and Regulatory; Administrative and Technical; Financial; Education and Outreach. Each municipal capability assessment is located in the Appendix Vol. I – Jurisdictional Information.

5.2 NEW JERSEY STATE REGULATIONS

New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act

The New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act (FHACA), part of New Jersey Administrative Code (NJAC) § 7:13, contains a regulatory standard for new habitable buildings in a flood hazard area or, in certain cases, in an area that was previously in a flood hazard that exceeds federal regulation. It requires these buildings add one foot of freeboard to the Flood Hazard Design Flood Elevation (DFE) and be set no lower than the elevation required under the Uniform Construction Code, NJAC 5:23. Habitable buildings are any building intended for regular human occupation and/or residence. This includes single-family homes and duplexes, multi-residence buildings, critical buildings, commercial buildings, accessory structures that are regularly occupied, mobile or manufactured homes and trailers intended for human residence, and any other building that is regularly occupied.

New Jersey Model Code Coordinated Ordinances

For better coordination between the requirements set forth in the NFIP, the FHACA, and the Uniform Construction Code (UCC), the New Jersey Model Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances supplied by NJDEP were upgraded to create Model Code Coordinated Ordinances in 2021. These model ordinances include statewide minimum standards and optional suggested language for higher standards. Municipalities that have adopted floodplain ordinance that exceed the statewide minimum standards within Ocean County are described in their municipal appendices (Appendices V.1 – Jurisdictional Information). These updated regulations represent a strengthening and alignment of codes that dictate floodplain management.

New Jersey Protecting Against Climate Threats Reform to Support Resilient Environments and Landscapes

The New Jersey Protecting Against Climate Threats (NJPACT) Resilient Environments and Landscapes (REAL), part of Governor Phil Murphy's January 2020 Executive Order 100, addresses environmental concerns and bolsters resilient investments in New Jersey. It adjusts coastal flood hazard areas to consider rising sea levels and storm surge, increases jurisdictional area further inland, requires higher first-floor elevations or floodproofing, and mandates higher roadways.

It also implemented an inundation risk zone for structures proposed in areas of permanent or daily inundation from sea level rise. NJPACT REAL added onto stormwater management practices, encouraged nature-based solutions and renewable energy, and streamlined NJDEP permitting practices. Lastly, it worked with FEMA to clarify updates the Federal Housing Authority rules with regards to the NFIP program.¹

Inland Flood Protection Rules

Effective as of July 2023, the Inland Flood Protection rule of New Jersey seeks to better define vulnerable areas and regulate new construction in these areas. New DFE adds two feet to fluvial (non-tidal) flood elevation mapped by NJDEP. The rule mandates use of future projected precipitation when calculating flood elevations, conformance with NJ Uniform Construction Code standards, and meeting or exceeding minimum FEMA NFIP requirements. It also requires that stormwater Best Management Practices account for runoff from both today's storms as well as future storms.²

Senate Bill No. 2607. February 4, 2021.

Governor Murphy signed Senate Bill No. 2607 requiring the integration of climate vulnerability assessments into future municipal master plan updates. Municipalities are now required to include a climate change-related hazard vulnerability assessment in their land use plan elements to analyze current and future threats associated with climate change related natural hazards, such as flooding. This assessment also must include a build-out analysis of all future development in the municipality, as well as any threats and vulnerabilities associated with this development, and strategies to reduce the risks of climate change-related natural hazards.

If a municipality has updated their master plan to include the climate vulnerability assessment, it is noted in Table 5.6-1 Ongoing Municipal Planned Integration Activities with Hazard Mitigation and in each municipal appendix located in Appendices Volume I. Jurisdictional Information.

5.3 BERGEN COUNTY CAPABILITIES

This section discusses County and regional-level established capabilities that are used to help advance hazard mitigation.

Over the past five years, several departments within Bergen County have expanded their resources and capabilities to strengthen hazard mitigation initiatives. Some examples include:

- **Department of Public Works:** This department actively monitors and reports hazardous road complaints and concerns. Recent updates include revisions to its road permit policy requirements, with the latest update in March 2025, as well as modifications to its escrow and maintenance bond policy in 2023.
- **Department of Public Safety:** To enhance disaster preparedness, this department has developed and updated multiple guides and offers regular emergency management training opportunities for personnel and the community.
- **Department of Human Services:** Dedicated to supporting vulnerable populations, this department provides transportation assistance, housing support, and health and wellness programs for senior residents and other groups in need.

¹ <https://dep.nj.gov/njreal/>

² <https://dep.nj.gov/inland-flood-protection-rule/>

5.4 REGIONAL STAKEHOLDER CAPABILITIES

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ) has two facilities within Bergen County: the George Washington Bridge and Teterboro Airport. The PANYNJ conducts proactive risk assessments of extreme weather and climate change threats. The Surge Inundation Risk Assessment leverages thousands of synthetic storm tracks to probabilistically assess risk of surge inundation under current climate conditions and for future climate scenarios and sea-level rise cases out to 2100. The Climate Risk Assessment is an asset-scale, multi-stressor exercise to identify key risks, develop corresponding risk mitigation measures, and prioritize cost-beneficial mitigations for investment.

New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority

The New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority (NJSEA) is the regional planning and zoning authority for the Hackensack Meadowlands District and is responsible for the District Master Plan and Zoning Regulations. The District encompasses portions of fourteen municipalities, 10 of which are located in Bergen, the other four are in Hudson County. The 10 Bergen County municipalities NJSEA regulates include Carlstadt, East Rutherford, Little Ferry, Lyndhurst, Moonachie, North Arlington, Ridgefield, Rutherford, South Hackensack, and Teterboro.

Since 1992, the NJSEA has participated in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS), a voluntary program for recognizing and encouraging community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum standards by reducing flood insurance premiums for the community's property owners. As a result of NJSEA's CRS activities, since 2005 businesses and tenants located within the SFHA area have been eligible for a flood insurance policy discount of up to 15 percent.

NJSEA's Meadowlands Research & Restoration Institute (MRRRI) monitors water levels at key tide gates within the District on a continuous basis and in real time using pressure sensors on both the landside and riverside of the tide gates. The active monitoring of water levels allows the NJSEA to alert municipalities, including first responders and Office of Emergency Management, and the general public regarding potential flooding events. Tide gates include: Depeyster Creek, East Riser, East Rutherford, Franks Creek, Losen Slote, Moonachie Creek, Rutherford, and West Riser. Also, the NJSEA regularly inspects regional tide gates and drainage ditches in the District, including after heavy rain events. The NJSEA works collaboratively with Bergen County, Hudson County, and the NJ Turnpike Authority, as needed, to identify maintenance issues and schedule maintenance with the agencies that have access to the required equipment. These ongoing capabilities and others are detailed in the Hackensack Meadowlands District Floodplain Management Plan 2022, which is available on the NJSEA website at <https://www.njsea.com/floodplain-management/>.

New Jersey Highlands Water Protection and Planning Council

The Highlands Regional Master Plan (RMP) provides a framework for implementing the Highlands Act at the local level. Programs outlined in the RMP include the management of Natural Resources; Water Resources and Utilities; Agricultural Resources; Historic, Cultural, Archaeological and Scenic Resources; Transportation; Sustainable Economic Development; and Air Quality. The Highlands RMP was adopted by the Highlands Council in 2008 and is periodically reviewed and amended.

The Highlands Council works in partnership with the 88 municipalities and seven counties of the Highlands to encourage a regional approach to protecting the sensitive natural and cultural resources of this area. The Highlands Council provides planning grants, technical expertise, and coordination with other state agencies to help Highlands communities maximize the environmental and economic benefits of being located in this important region.

Since 2008, the Highlands Council has provided 78 municipalities and six counties with reimbursements totaling \$10.5 million for activities that help advance the goals of the Highlands Act and RMP. An additional \$27 million has been provided to property owners in the Highlands region in exchange for conservation easements that protect the vital resources of the Highlands in perpetuity. The Highlands Council has invested another \$5.5 million in land preservation through municipal, county, and nonprofit partnerships.

Only a small portion (14%) of Bergen County lies in the Highlands region: The municipalities of Mahwah Township and Oakland Borough both of which have worked with the Highlands Council to align local planning and regulatory documents with the Highlands RMP.

NJ Transit

NJ Transit has the following capabilities within Bergen County:

- Applied for a BRIC application for Hoboken Terminal (which would support Main/Bergen Lines)
- Plan to conduct a "North Jersey Rail and Light Rail Resilience Study" which will include the Main-Bergen and Pascack Valley Lines
- Plan to develop a "North Bus Resilience Study" which will focus on five bus garages, including Oradell Bus Garage which is at significant risk for flooding.
- Internal tools we've developed for long-term resilience capital planning:
 - Climate Vulnerability Dashboard allows us to look at projected 1% annual chance flood events for 2050 and 2100
 - Weather-related outages dashboard allows us to look at past weather-related outages along the rail ROW's

5.5 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLANS

There are two Watershed Management Plans in Bergen County, the Musquapsink Brook Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan and the Tenakill Brook Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan. Both plans are funded by NJDEP through Section 319(h) Grants for Nonpoint Source Pollution Control, a section of the Clean Water Act. The purpose of the grants is to focus on restoring water quality that has been impaired by nonpoint source pollution (NPS) and implement an approved total maximum daily load (TMDL). A TMDL is the maximum amount of a pollutant a waterbody can receive and still meets surface water quality standards (NJDEP Division of Water Monitoring and Standards). As both Watersheds also flow to the Oradell Reservoir, which provides drinking water for about 800,000 Bergen and Hudson County residents, developing TMDLs is important to maintain the quality of the drinking water.

The Musquapsink Brook Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan

According to Rutgers University, this watershed restoration and protection plan is the culmination of results obtained from the completion of project tasks and objectives. This plan will detail the management measures needed to achieve the necessary reduction in fecal coliform and total phosphorus loadings. In addition, this plan will provide an education component for education and outreach to enhance the public's understanding of the project and its goals. Schedules and measurable milestones for project implementation will also be included.

Tenakill Brook Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan

According to Rutgers University, the purpose of this restoration and protection plan is to synthesize environmental data on the Tenakill Brook Watershed, including previous studies and the work of the RCE Water Resources Program, to evaluate the water quality of Tenakill Brook and its tributaries, as well as overall watershed health. Water quality problems and their potential sources will be evaluated so that potential solutions to these problems can be determined. Examples

of such solutions for specific areas within the watershed are highlighted to improve the water quality within the Tenakill Brook Watershed.

5.6 MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND REGULATIONS

The Faulkner Act, or the Optional Municipal Charter Law, provides New Jersey municipalities with four plans of government, mayor-council, council-manager, small municipality, and mayor-council administrator. This act provides municipalities with more governmental and administrative flexibility than the traditional forms of government like city, borough, township, town, or village. Within Bergen County many of the municipalities are boroughs, however, several fall into the mayor-council or council-manager form government.

As stated above, the State, through enabling legislation, delegates the power of zoning to municipalities. In accordance with the Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) all municipalities are required to enact zoning ordinances that promote the health, safety, and welfare of residents. Zoning ordinances allow for local communities to regulate the use of land in order to protect the interest and safety of the general public. Zoning ordinances can be designed to address unique conditions or concerns within a given community. They may be used to create buffers between residential zones and high-risk areas such as industrial complexes, limit the type or density of development and/or require land development to consider specific hazard vulnerabilities. Zoning can also be used to implement growth boundaries and to limit development outside the boundary. This could be to protect natural resources or the character of the area outside the boundary. All jurisdictions in Bergen County have zoning regulations.

All municipalities are required to safeguard the public safety and welfare. Building codes regulate construction standards for new construction and substantially renovated buildings. At the State level, building and construction codes are administered by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs. Local standards can be adopted that require resistant or resilient building design practices to address hazard impacts common to a given community. All municipalities have an active building code.

In addition to the required zoning and building ordinances, there are plans and regulations that local jurisdictions are required to adopt: a local Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) and a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP), along with stormwater ordinances or an ordinance plan implementation. An EOP outlines the methods, resources, and procedures in the event of emergencies. Every county and municipality in New Jersey are required by law to prepare and maintain a multi-hazard EOP which is updated and certified every two years by New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM). The EOP also contains any details pertaining to the type of hazard that will need to an evacuation and how the evacuation will be executed and accomplished. SWMPs should be a component of a master/comprehensive plan and the municipality should coordinate with the appropriate soil conservation district.

More information on municipal capabilities is available in each municipal appendix, located in **Appendices Volume I – Jurisdictional Information. Appendix G. Comprehensive List of Municipal Capabilities** is located in Appendices Volume II – Other Plan Materials.

5.7 PLAN INTEGRATION

County Integration Activities

Planning for the protection and management of the coast, open space, and natural resources already integrates hazard mitigation into other planning mechanisms and provides an excellent opportunity for continued and improved integration. Bergen County has adopted several plans and programs within the last eight years.

Bergen County Master Plan

The Bergen County Master Plan is currently being updated. In 2018, the Department initiated the development and creation of a new Master Plan for the County of Bergen, with an eye toward ensuring a more coordinated, consistent approach to our resources and assets, and encouraging sound regional planning principles. Upon its completion and adoption, the County Master Plan will provide a guidance tool for future development, redevelopment, and preservation throughout Bergen County, as well as provide municipalities with a regional framework for their local planning processes.

Bergen County Emergency Operations Plan

The County and municipal EOPs are based on an all-hazard response to emergencies. The EOP has 16 chapters (known as annexes) that cover a wide range of functions. All of the annexes list specific hazards and resources that the municipality may have. The EOP also details any special populations that may be within the jurisdiction's boundaries.

Bergen County Building Resiliency Pamphlet

The County of Bergen created a tip booklet to properly prepare you for an emergency or disaster.

The Bergen County Disaster Chaplaincy Program

The Bergen County Disaster Chaplaincy program is designed to allow clergy from all religious faiths to provide a level of comfort to those involved in traumatic and devastating events. The Disaster Chaplains are a pool of volunteers who are appropriately screened, trained and credentialed faith base leaders. In time of need, some people find it much easier to speak to faith-based leaders who are working on scene besides mental health care professionals to help victims or first responders cope with emergencies, disasters, crisis and traumatic events. These chaplains will be called upon to respond to natural and man-made disastrous or traumatic events.

Local Integration Activities

Table 5.7-1 details how each municipality is currently integrating their plans and regulations with hazard mitigation and their strategy to integrate this HMP update with other community planning initiatives.

Table 5.7-1 Ongoing Municipal Planned Integration Activities with Hazard Mitigation

Municipality	Ongoing Municipal Integration Activities with Hazard Mitigation
Allendale, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Floodplain Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others. The borough also has a Hazard Vulnerability Assessments Study underway.
Alpine, Borough of	Resource protection ordinance and management plans include Stormwater Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others.
Bergenfield, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Floodplain and Stormwater Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others.
Bogota, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Floodplain Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others.
Carlstadt, Borough of	Multiple plans including Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, Watershed Management, and resource protection ordinances were adopted.
Cliffside Park, Borough of	Multiple plans including Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, and resource protection ordinances were adopted.
Closter, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Floodplain Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others. Closter also has a Capital Improvement Plan to reduce impacts of natural hazards.
Cresskill, Borough of	Multiple plans including Stormwater Management, Post-Disaster Recover, and resource protection ordinances were adopted.
Demarest, Borough of	Multiple plans including Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, Post-Disaster Recovery, and resource protection ordinances were adopted.
Dumont, Borough of	Updates to Floodplain Ordinance and Floodplain Management Plan adopt higher standards.
East Rutherford, Borough of	Multiple resource protection ordinances and management plans include Floodplain Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, Watershed Management Plan, and others. The borough also collaborates with organizations that work with socially vulnerable groups.
Edgewater, Borough of	None at this time.

Municipality	Ongoing Municipal Integration Activities with Hazard Mitigation
Elmwood Park, Borough of	Multiple plans including Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, Post-Disaster Recovery, and resource protection ordinances were adopted.
Emerson, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Floodplain Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others.
Englewood, City of	Multiple plans including Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, Post-Disaster Recovery, and resource protection ordinances were adopted. The city also collaborated with NJIT to reduce flood risks in certain areas.
Englewood Cliffs, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and plans like Stormwater Management and Floodplain Development were adopted.
Fair Lawn, Borough of	Adoption of resource protection ordinances and management plans include Floodplain Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others. The borough is also revising capital budget to align financial capabilities.
Fairview, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Floodplain Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others.
Fort Lee, Borough of	Multiple plans including Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, Post-Disaster Recovery, and resource protection ordinances were adopted. The borough also has existing mutual aid agreements to support hazard mitigation, and partners with NGOs like Red Cross.
Franklin Lakes, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances include Flood Damage Prevention, Stormwater Management, and others. The borough conducts routine OEM meetings to evaluate risk reduction.
City of Garfield	Multiple adopted plans include Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, Post-Disaster Recovery, and resource protection ordinances. The city also collaborates with organizations that work with socially vulnerable groups.
Glen Rock, Borough of	Adopted plans include Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, and resource protection ordinances. The borough also collaborates with organizations that serve socially vulnerable populations.
City of Hackensack	The city utilizes resource protection plans and ordinances like Stormwater Management Plan and Ordinance. The city also collaborates with organizations that work with socially vulnerable groups.
Harrington Park, Borough of	Adopted plans include Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, Watershed Management, and resource protection ordinances.
Hasbrouck Heights, Borough of	The borough has adopted Disaster Debris Management and Post-Disaster Recovery plans. The borough also collaborates with organizations that work with underserved populations.
Haworth, Borough of	Adopted plans include Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, Post Disaster Recovery, and resource protection ordinances.
Hillsdale, Borough of	The borough has a Climate Adaptation Plan, Post-Disaster Recovery Plan, and is looking to address flooding issues in flood prone areas over the next five years.
HoHoKus, Borough of	Adopted plans include Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, Watershed Management, Climate Adaptation Plan, and others. The borough has also adopted the Hazard Vulnerability Assessments Study in 2024.
Leonia, Borough of	Adopted plans include Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, Post Disaster Recovery, and resource protection ordinances. The borough also works with organizations that serve underserved populations.
Little Ferry, Borough of	Adopted plans include Flood and Stormwater Management along with resource protection ordinances.
Lodi, Borough of	Adopted plans include Capital improvement Plan, Local Emergency Operations plan, and others. The borough also engages with organizations that work with underserved populations.
Lyndhurst, Township of	Adopted resource protection ordinances and management plans include Floodplain Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others.
Mahwah, Township of	Adopted plans include Stormwater Management Plan and resource protection ordinances. The borough also engages with organizations that work with underserved populations.
Maywood, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Floodplain Ordinance, Watershed Management Plan, and others.
Midland Park, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Floodplain Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others.
Montvale, Borough of	Adopted plans include Flood Management and Post-Disaster Recovery along with resource protection ordinances. The borough also has an existing mutual aid agreement to support hazard mitigation, partners with NGOs, and is investigating other efforts to build financial capabilities.
Moonachie, Borough of	None at this time.
New Milford, Borough of	Adopted plans include Stormwater Management and Post-Disaster Recovery Plan. The borough also engages with organizations that work with underserved populations.

Municipality	Ongoing Municipal Integration Activities with Hazard Mitigation
North Arlington, Borough of	The borough has various resource protection ordinances including Floodplain and Stormwater Ordinances. The borough also collaborates with organizations that work with socially vulnerable groups.
Northvale, Borough of	Adopted plans include Floodplain and Stormwater Management Plans along with resource protection ordinances. The borough has an existing mutual aid agreement to support hazard mitigation.
Norwood, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Stormwater Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others.
Oakland, Borough of	The borough has various resource protection ordinances including Floodplain and Stormwater Ordinances. The borough also collaborates with organizations that work with socially vulnerable groups. Over the last five years, the borough has utilized various FEMA programs for financial capabilities.
Old Tappan, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Stormwater Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others.
Oradell, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Floodplain Ordinance and Stormwater Management Plan. The borough is also looking into additional studies to address natural hazards, particularly focusing on flooding.
Palisades Park, Borough of	Adopted plans include Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, Post Disaster Recovery, and resource protection ordinances.
Paramus, Borough of	Multiple plans including Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, Post Disaster Recovery, and resource protection ordinances were adopted. The borough also works with organizations that serve underserved populations. The borough also has an existing mutual aid agreement to support hazard mitigation, and partners with NGOs.
Park Ridge, Borough of	Plans adopted include Post-Disaster Recovery and Local Emergency Operation Plan. The borough also has existing mutual aid agreements and collaborates with NGOs and other organizations that serve underserved populations.
Ramsey, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Stormwater Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others.
Ridgefield, Borough of	The borough has adopted various resource protection plans and ordinances including Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, and Watershed Management Plans.
Ridgefield Park, Village of	Plans adopted include Capital Improvements and Local Emergency Operation Plan. The borough also collaborates with other organizations that serve underserved populations.
Ridgewood, Village of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Stormwater Ordinance, Riparian Buffer Ordinances, and Stormwater Management Plan.
River Edge, Borough of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Stormwater Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others.
River Vale, Township	The township utilizes resource protection ordinances like Floodplain Ordinance, and Sheltering and Evacuation Plans.
Rochelle Park, Township of	Adopted resource protection ordinances and management plans include Floodplain Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others. The borough also collaborates with organizations that work with socially vulnerable groups.
Rockleigh, Borough of	Plans including Floodplain Management, Stormwater Management, Watershed Management, and Climate Adaptation Plan have been adopted. The borough also has existing mutual aid agreement to support hazard mitigation, and partners with NGOs.
Rutherford, Borough of	Resource protection ordinance and resource management plans have been adopted. The borough also partners with NGOs on certain mitigation projects.
Saddle Brook, Township of	The township has adopted multiple management plans including Stormwater and Floodplain Management Plans.
Saddle River, Borough of	Adopted resource protection ordinances and management plans include Stormwater Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others. Over the last five years, the borough has utilized various FEMA programs for financial capabilities.
South Hackensack, Township of	The township utilizes various resource protection ordinances and management plans including Stormwater Ordinance and Stormwater Management Plan.
Teaneck, Township of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Stormwater Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others. Over the last five years, the borough has utilized various FEMA programs for financial capabilities.
Tenafly, Borough of	Plans adopted include Flood and Stormwater Management, Post-Disaster Recovery along with resource protection ordinances. The borough also collaborates with organizations that serve socially vulnerable populations.
Teterboro, Borough of	None at this time.

Municipality	Ongoing Municipal Integration Activities with Hazard Mitigation
Upper Saddle River, Borough of	Plans adopted include Stormwater and Flood Management, Post-Disaster Recovery along with resource protection ordinances. The borough also has an existing mutual aid agreement to support hazard mitigation, partners with NGOs and other organizations to address underserved populations, and is investigating other efforts to build financial capabilities.
Waldwick, Borough of	Plans adopted include Floodplain and Stormwater Management Plans and Stormwater Ordinances. The borough partners with NGOs and other organizations to address underserved populations, and is investigating other efforts to build financial capabilities.
Wallington, Borough of	Adoption of multiple resource protection ordinances and plans include Floodplain and Stormwater ordinances, Stormwater Management Plan, and others.
Washington Township	Adoption of resource protection ordinances and plans include Floodplain and Stormwater ordinances, Stormwater Management Plan, and others. The township is also looking into a Wildfire Protection Plan.
Westwood, Borough of	Adoption of resource protection ordinances and plans include Floodplain and Stormwater Management Plan, and Stormwater Ordinance. The borough also has existing mutual aid agreements and collaborates with NGOs and other organizations that serve underserved populations.
Woodcliff Lake, Borough of	Plans adopted include Stormwater Management and Post-Disaster Recovery Plan along with resource protection ordinances. The borough also engages with organizations that work with underserved populations.
Wood-Ridge, Borough of	The township utilizes various resource protection ordinances including Stormwater and Floodplain Ordinance.
Wyckoff, Township of	Resource protection ordinances and management plans include Stormwater Ordinance, Stormwater Management Plan, and others.