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## SECTION 3 PLANNING PROCESS

This section of the Plan describes the mitigation planning process, including (1) Planning Committee involvement and efforts; (2) local involvement; (3) stakeholder and public involvement; and (4) integration of existing data, Plans, and information. The process followed to develop the Township of Brick Flood Management Plan had the following primary objectives to ensure that the Plan met the requirements of the CRS:

- Form a planning team
- Define the planning area
- Establish a Planning Committee
- Coordinate with other agencies
- Review existing programs
- Engage the public.

These objectives are discussed in the following sections.

### 3.1 Formation of the Planning Team

This planning project was initiated and overseen by the Township of Brick Planning Committee. The Committee's mission is to plan for sustainable land use and development within Township of Brick so that residential and business communities can thrive within a healthy environment. The Township hired Maser Consulting/Tetra Tech, Inc. to assist with development and implementation of the plan. The Tetra Tech project manager assumed the role of the lead planner, reporting directly to the Township of Brick project manager. A planning team was formed to lead the planning effort, made up of the following members:

- Michael Fowler, AICP/PP, Township Land Use and Planning Office
- Tara Paxton, AICP/PP, Township Land Use and Planning Office
- Joanne Bergin, Business Administrator, Township of Brick
- Cynthia Addonizio-Bianco, CFM, LEED BD+C, Tetra Tech Project Manager and Lead Planner

This team provided input to the planning committee and established the guidelines for the planning process. The Township of Brick Flood Management Plan (FMP) was written using the best available information obtained from a wide variety of sources. Throughout plan development, a concerted effort was made to gather information from municipal and regional agencies and staff as well as stakeholders, federal and state agencies, and the residents of the Township (**CRS Step 1**). The Township solicited information from local agencies and individuals with specific knowledge of certain natural hazards and past historical events, as well as considering Planning and zoning codes, ordinances, and other recent Planning decisions. The natural hazard mitigation strategies identified in this Plan have been developed through an extensive Planning process involving local, county and regional agencies, and Town residents and stakeholders.



## 3.2 Defining the Planning Area

The planning area is defined as the Township of Brick. To support future integration with the Ocean County Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Ocean County Long Term Recovery Plan, and the Township of Brick SRPR, this plan assesses the flood risk for the Township.

### 3.2.1 Early Planning Efforts

While this planning effort represents the first time the Township of Brick has worked to develop a CRS-compliant local plan, it does not represent the start of hazard risk management efforts in the Township. Various regional, county and local agencies and governments including the Township of Brick, Ocean County, the Barnegat Bay Partnership, and the Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve, among others, have been involved in natural hazard risk assessment, mitigation planning and project activities, prior to and/or unrelated to the current planning effort. Such activities provide a strong foundation for subsequent efforts, and an awareness and understanding of the need for and benefits of mitigation planning across a broad range of regional, county and local governments and stakeholders.

### 3.2.2 Planning Committee Involvement and Efforts

A Planning Committee was formed to oversee all phases of the planning effort. The planning committee was officially formed by resolution of the Township board on April 7, 2015. A copy of the resolution is included in Appendix F. The members of this committee included key Township of Brick staff, citizens, and other stakeholders from within the planning area; agencies represented by the Planning Team implemented or have expertise on land use and development, floodplain management, emergency management, local governance, and other relevant activities. The planning team assembled a list of candidates representing interests within the planning area that could have recommendations for the plan or be impacted by its recommendations. The team confirmed a committee of 17 members, excluding alternates, listed below.

**Table 3-1. Flood Management Planning Committee**

	Member	Title	Representing	Committee Title	Gov't	Non-Gov't Stakeholder	Non-voting
	John G. Ducey	Mayor	Township of Brick	Ex-Officio Member	-	-	x
	Jim Fozman	Councilman	Township of Brick	Council Representative	-	-	x
	Joanne Bergin	Business Administrator	Township of Brick	Township Representative	-	-	x
1	Lisa Auermueller (Alternate - Chris Huch)	JCNRR	Stakeholder/ Academia	Non-government stakeholder		x	
2	Glenn Campbell	Brick - DPW Director	Public Works Director/ Resident	Resident	x		
3	Elissa Commins (Alternate-Kurt Otto)	Brick Township Engineer	Floodplain Administrator		x		
4	Mark Ellsworth	Public	Resident	Resident		x	
5	Michael Fowler, AICP/PP	Brick Township Planning	Township of Brick CRS Coordinator	Deputy Chair	x		
6	L. Stanton Hales, Jr.	Barnegat Bay Partnership	Stakeholder/Watershed Committee	Non-government stakeholder		x	



	Member	Title	Representing	Committee Title	Gov't	Non-Gov't Stakeholder	Non-voting
7	Art Halloran	Brick Planning Board/Master Plan Committee Chair	Township of Brick	Non-government stakeholder Resident		x	
8	Rob Karl	Brick Township MUA	Brick MUA			x	
9	Thomas Kaczmarek	Public	Resident	Resident		x	
10	Brian Martin	Public	Resident	Resident		x	
11	Dan Newman (Alternate - Ken Kiseli)	Brick - Construction Code Official	Township of Brick/Resident	Resident	x		
12	Joe Pawlowicz (Alternate - Joe Gilsenan)	OEM Coordinator	Emergency Management Office/Resident	Resident	x		
13	Tara Paxton, AICP/PP	Brick Township Planning	Township of Brick AICP/PP Planner	Chair/Resident	x		
14	H.L Van Varick	Public	Resident	Resident		x	

Leadership roles and ground rules were established during the Planning Committee’s initial meeting on April 15, 2015. The Planning Committee agreed to meet monthly as needed throughout the course of the plan’s development. The planning team facilitated each Planning Committee meeting, which addressed a set of objectives based on an established work plan. The Planning Committee met five times from April 2015 through November 2015. All Planning Committee meetings were open to the public and advertised as such on the flood plan website (see Section 2.6.1). The agendas and meeting notes were posted to the flood hazard mitigation plan website. In addition the committee facilitated 3 public meetings in affected neighborhoods to gather public input and was available at a joint public meeting to provide information and gather comments (FEMA Map fair). Table 3-1 presents a summary of planning activities and general project planning efforts conducted during the plan development process. Documentation of meetings may be found in Appendix C.

### 3.2.3 Stakeholder Involvement in Mitigation Planning

This section presents (1) Township involvement, (2) state and regional agency involvement, and (3) public participation – citizen involvement.

#### Municipal and Local Involvement

The Planning Committee and/or its members and contract consultant met and communicated with relevant representatives of the Township to obtain data and information, review existing plans and capabilities, and facilitate the identification of appropriate mitigation initiatives. Further, these departments have reviewed the draft plan and provided direct input during its development. The Township departments and agencies that have been involved in this effort include:

- Mayor’s Office
- Administration, Finance, and Public Affairs



- Department of Public Works
- Township Engineer
- Department of Land Use and Planning
- Planning Board
- Department of Public Safety
- Office of Emergency Management

### 3.2.4 Coordination with Other Agencies

Opportunities for involvement in the planning process were provided to neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in flood hazard mitigation, agencies with authority to regulate development, businesses, academia, and other private and nonprofit interests (**CRS Step 3**). This task was accomplished by the planning team as follows:

- **Planning Committee Involvement**—Agency representatives were invited to participate on the Planning Committee.
- **Agency Notification**—The following agencies were invited to participate in the plan development from the beginning and were kept apprised of plan development milestones:
  - Barnegat Bay Partnership
  - BTMUA
  - Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve
  - Various Neighborhood Associations including Princeton-Midstreams, Shore Acres, Cherry Quay, and the Barrier Island associations.

These agencies received meeting announcements, meeting agendas, and meeting minutes by e-mail throughout the plan development process.

The following agencies were invited to comment on the draft plan prior to and during public review:

- FEMA Region II
- NJ Future
- NJDEP-NFIP Coordinating Office
- Ocean County Planning Department
- Urban Coast Institute & NJ Sea Grant Consortium
- NOAA
- Stockton College

Neighboring communities were advised of the plan through the municipal master plan process.

- **Pre-Adoption Review**—All the agencies listed above were provided an opportunity to review and comment on this plan, primarily through the plan website. Each agency was sent an e-mail message



informing them that draft portions of the plan were available for review. In addition, the complete draft plan was sent to the Insurance Services Office (ISO), FEMA's CRS contractor, for a pre-adoption review to ensure CRS program compliance.

### 3.3 Public Involvement

Broad public participation in the planning process helps ensure that diverse points of view about the planning area's needs are considered and addressed. CRS credits are available for providing opportunities to comment on disaster mitigation plans during the drafting stages and prior to plan approval, as well as for optional public involvement activities (**CRS Step 2**).

#### 3.3.1 Strategy

The strategy for involving the public in this plan emphasized the following elements:

- Include members of the public on the Planning Committee.
- Use a questionnaire to determine the public's perception of flood risk and support of mitigation initiatives.
- Attempt to reach as many planning area citizens as possible using multiple media.
- Identify and involve planning area stakeholders.

#### 3.3.2 Stakeholders

Stakeholders are the individuals, agencies and jurisdictions that have a vested interest in the recommendations of this plan. The effort to include stakeholders in this process included stakeholder participation on the Planning Committee and those invited to review the plan. Stakeholders targeted for this process included:

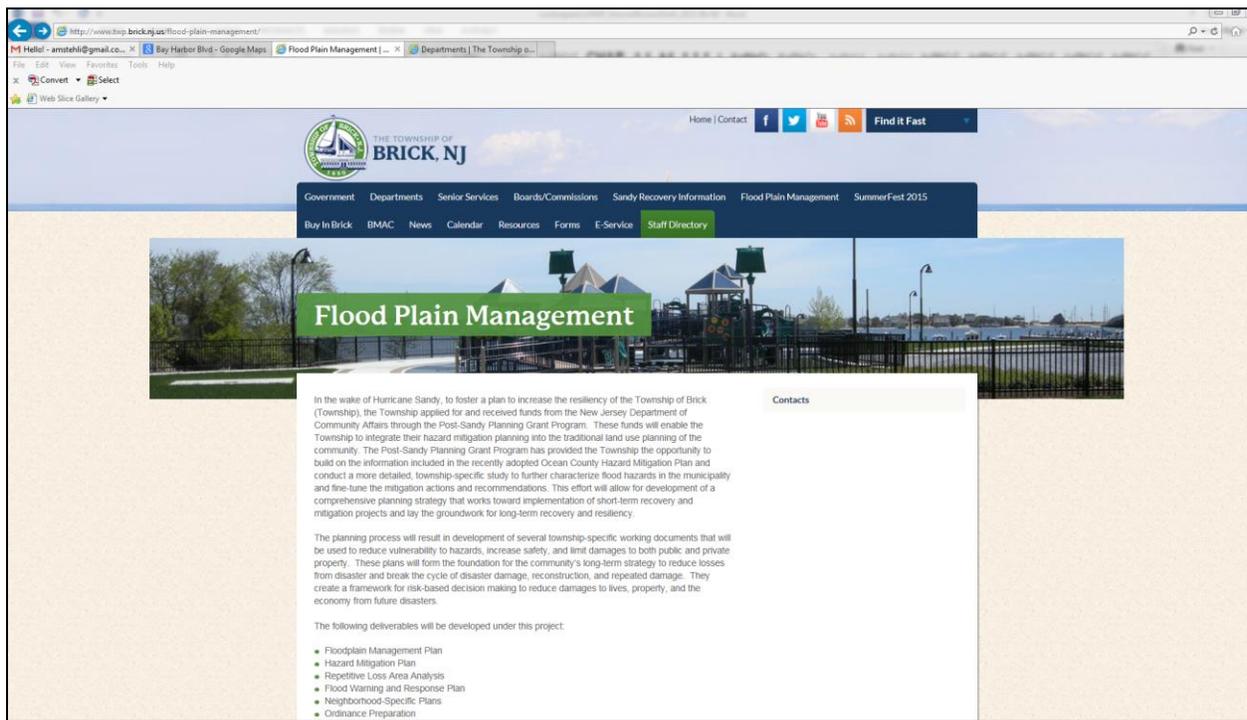
- Residents
- Owners/operators of businesses within the floodplain
- Academia
- Environmental advocacy groups
- Neighboring municipalities
- Neighboring counties.

#### 3.3.3 Internet

During the development of the current plan, a floodplain management plan section was developed on the Township of Brick's website to keep the public informed about planning activities and to solicit input (see Figure 3-1). The site's address (<http://www.twp.brick.nj.us/flood-plain-management/>) was publicized in press releases, mailings, and public meetings. The site provided the public with information on the plan development process, the Planning Committee, a project survey, and drafts of the plan. The Township of Brick will keep the website active after the plan's completion to keep the public informed about mitigation projects and future plan updates.



Figure 3-1. Sample Page from Floodplain Management Plan Web Site



### 3.3.4 Flood Management Plan Survey

A survey (see Appendix C) was developed by the planning team with guidance from the Planning Committee. The survey was used to gauge household preparedness for the flood hazard and the level of knowledge of tools and techniques that assist in reducing risk and loss from flooding. This survey was designed to help identify areas vulnerable to floods. The answers to its 38 questions helped guide the Planning Committee in affirming the goals and objectives identified during the planning process and in selecting mitigation initiatives.



Figure 3-2. Sample Page from Survey Distributed to the Public

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a SurveyMonkey survey. The survey title is "Township of Brick Flood Preparedness and Planning Survey". The current section is "2. General Household Information". A progress bar at the top right indicates 33% completion. The survey text states: "The following information requested will help the flood management planning committee to determine the flood hazard mitigation needs of our community. The answers provided in this section will be treated as CONFIDENTIAL and will be used solely for the preparation of this plan and will not be provided to any other group." The questions are as follows:

- 1. Please indicate your age range:
  - 18 to 30
  - 31 to 40
  - 41 to 50
  - 51 to 60
  - 61 or over
- 2. Please indicate the neighborhood in the Township of Brick closest to where you live or work:
  - Shore Acres
  - Princeton Midstreams
  - Barrier Island
  - Bay Harbor/Cherry Quay
- Please specify the street on which you live or work:
- 3. How long have you lived in the Township of Brick?
  - Less than 1 year
  - 1 to 5 years
  - 6 to 9 years
  - 10 to 19 years
  - 20 years or more
- 4. Do you currently own or rent your home in the Township of Brick?
  - Own
  - Rent
- 5. What is your Township of Brick address? (optional, will be kept confidential - only used to identify homes in flood-prone areas)
- 6. Is your home in the Township of Brick your primary home or a second home?
  - Primary Home
  - Second Home

Multiple methods were used to solicit survey responses:

- A web-based version of the survey (<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BrickPublicSurvey>) was made available on the plan website.
- All attendees at the public meetings were asked to complete a survey, using the website (the link was provided in the meeting handouts. Attendees also had the opportunity to complete hard copies of a different survey at the meeting, where they could identify specific flood problem areas in their community.
- Individual Planning Committee members contacted organizations to request that they publicize the link to the online survey; the following outlets were contacted in this way:
  - Neighborhood Association email lists

Although the number of surveys completed (87) is not sufficient to establish statistical trends, but the responses provided feedback to use in the planning process. The complete survey and a summary of its findings can be found in Appendix C.

### Summary Public Survey Results

As noted immediately above, the online survey for this plan was completed by 87 respondents. Detailed results are provided in Appendix D. Key results are as follows:



### Survey respondent demographics:

- The majority of respondents are from the Barrier Island (52.56%), followed by Bay Harbor/Cherry Quay (26.92%).
- All but one respondents are homeowners, not renters; and the majority of respondents (60.71%) consider their Brick Township residence to be their primary home.
- The majority of respondents (74.42%) are over the age of 50, and the majority of respondents (71.76%) have lived in Brick Township for at least 10 years.

### Evacuation-focused responses:

- About half the respondents (51.85%) have an evacuation plan. Reasons cited include:
  - Natural disasters (not specific to Sandy), including storms, ocean, fire, hurricanes, etc. (34.1%)
  - Emergency preparedness, safety, and good sense (34.1%)
  - Superstorm Sandy (24.4%)
  - Experience (4.9%)
- Most respondents (46.91%) responded that they would follow the recommendation evacuation of a government official; however, 34.57% stated it would be their own decision and 18.52% would evacuate if there were a mandated order to do so.
- The roads most frequently cited as primary evacuation routes include:
  - Route 35 and/or Mantoloking Road/Bridge (35 respondents)
  - Drum Point Road (17 respondents)
  - Route 70 (11 respondents)
  - Garden State Parkway (8 respondents)
  - Cherry Quay Road (7 respondents)
- All respondents plan to use a personal vehicle in the event of an evacuation. Two respondents each respectively noted that they might also use a friend/family vehicle or government vehicle.

### Sheltering-focused responses:

- Over 62% of respondents noted that they or a member of their family requires daily medications. Over 57% of respondents said they keep an additional supply of medication to prevent the inability to fill a prescription (however, this question includes respondents who indicated no in the question above).
- More respondents (84.15%) noted that they are not responsible for an elderly person or person with disabilities that would require evacuation assistance. Approximately 16% of respondents noted such responsibility.
- Over 80% responded that arrangements for assistance for that individual have not been made.
- Respondents with responsibility for individuals with disabilities indicated those individuals would require the following types of assistance:



- Assistance in walking/mobility (5 respondents)
- Medications or other Medical Help (3 respondent)
- Temperature-controlled shelters and shelters with redundant power (2 respondents)
- Minor visual and auditory assistance (1 respondent)
- The majority of respondents (84.15%) do not know the location of the closest shelter to them.

**Preparedness-focused responses:**

- Most respondents noted that they either felt somewhat prepared (Level 3 – 34.21% and Level 4 – 23.68%)
- The most common means of current preparation include (by ranked order):
  - Have at least two methods for receiving emergency notifications and for information during severe weather/potential emergency situations
  - Have read articles in the paper or other news sources
  - Have protected property by either building home or repairing home to be safer from floods
  - Have read emergency preparedness information from a public source
  - Have a personal family emergency preparedness plan and have discussed plan with family
  - Have an emergency kit with non-perishable food, water, and supplies
  - Attended meetings dealing with disaster preparedness
  - Know the location of the nearest emergency shelter
- The majority of respondents (72.73%) indicated their property is in the floodplain; however, 12.99% were not sure if their property is in the floodplain. Close to the same percentage as in the floodplain (69.74%) responded yes to having flood insurance.
  - For those respondents without flood insurance, cost was the most common reason for not having it. Lack of flood history, property location, homeowners insurance, and lack of desire for flood insurance were also cited as reasons.
  - Most respondents (82.89%) have not had problems getting homeowners or renters insurance due to floods.
- Respondents indicated their top three preferred information sources for preparedness are:
  - Internet (53.33%)
  - TV News (52.00%)
  - Newspaper (32.00%)



- Although more respondents did not consider the impact of a flood on their home before purchasing/moving, the gap is fairly close (45.07% considered impact; 54.93% did not consider impact). Almost 35% indicated that the presence of a flood hazard risk zone was disclosed to them by a real estate agent, seller, or landlord prior to the respondent purchasing/moving.
  - Approximately one-third (34.29%) believe such a disclosure would have influenced their decision to purchase/move into a home.
- In regard to implementing flood control measures for their property, respondents are willing to spend \$5,000+ (41.43%), are not yet sure (25.71%), or nothing at all (15.71%).
  - Respondents that have already made improvements noted that they included:
    - Elevated/lifted house (12 respondents)
    - Elevated utilities (10 respondents)
    - Demolishing and rebuilding to be more resilient/higher elevation (5 respondents)
    - Other structural improvements (1 respondent)
    - Built up dunes (1 respondent)
  - Financial assistance was cited as the main incentive that would encourage respondents to spend money to retrofit their homes against flood damages, although a couple respondents also requested tax-deductions.
- Almost 2/3 (61.90%) of respondents would be willing to consider a buyout if they experience repeated damages from flooding events.
- Respondents would most like to see government agencies enact the following types of flood-control projects (top 5 listed in order of ranking):
  - Install or improve protective structures, such as floodwalls or levees
  - Work on improving damage resistance of utilities
  - Retrofit infrastructure, such as elevating roadways and improving drainage systems
  - Replace inadequate or vulnerable bridges and culverts
  - Assist vulnerable property owners with securing funding to fix their properties
- Respondents also indicated the importance of protecting natural features and wetlands under “Other”

**Disaster experience responses:**

- The majority of respondents (72.97%) have experienced flooding of their property in the past 10 years. Flood-related hazard experience follows the following order of frequency:
  - Flooding -property
  - Flooding-street



- Coastal Flooding secondary impacts (Coastal erosion or storm surge)
  - Flooding-basement
  - Flooding-1st floor
  - Other
  - Dam Failure
- Other flood hazards and impacts experienced include mold in vacant properties, pond flooding, power outages, high tides, and high-wind conditions (as a result of severe storms).
  - For respondents who have experienced damages but not implemented risk reduction/mitigation measures to their property, cost and being too much trouble were cited as the primary reasons (61.90% and 23.81% respectively). A little over 19% of respondents also feel that there are not any changes they can make to reduce their risk.

**Other relevant comments include:**

- Requests for beach nourishment/dune enhancement projects as a flood control measure.
- Importance of keeping green space/open space/natural features undeveloped and protected.
- Concerns as to how to know how high to elevate housing, especially with FIRMs and flood insurance rates changing.
- A couple residents have already elevated, only to have FIRMs change, and they cannot afford to keep elevating their house with every update.
- Request for more cooperation from Building Department (constant code changes, expense of elevation permits and other permits, slow follow up, etc.).
- Belief that residents in a floodplain should consider themselves at “their own risk” and not receive significant aid (or at least, should not if offered the opportunity for a buyout).
- Request to fix Bark Road flooding
- Financial and other help for second home owners, especially some that plan to eventually retire and turn that home into primary home.

A summary report of all survey responses is provided in Appendix C.

### 3.3.5 Public Meetings

Meaningful public participation was essential for the planning process. Public meetings were held to disseminate information and to solicit input from community members, as summarized in Table 3-1. The committee provided information about the plan to inform the public on the process via a dedicated page on their website. This information included a schedule of public and public committee meetings as well as a brochure detailing the process and the scheduled meetings. The first neighborhood public meeting, open to all residents, was held on June 11, 2015 which is within two months of the kick-off of the planning process identified as the first planning committee meeting. Two subsequent neighborhood meetings presenting the



same material at different venues were held as soon as scheduling would allow and within the months of June and July. The July neighborhood meeting was scheduled to coincide with the July 4<sup>th</sup> holiday to maximize participation of seasonal homeowners.

**Table 3-2. Floodplain Management Plan Committee and Public Meetings**

Purpose	Date	Location
Planning Committee Kick-Off Meeting	April, 15, 2015	Township of Brick Municipal Building
FEMA Map Fair	May 11, 2015	Township of Brick Civic Center
Planning Committee Meeting	May 20, 2015	Township of Brick Municipal Building
Planning Committee Meeting-Strengths, Weaknesses, Obstacles and Opportunities Workshop	June 17, 2015	Township of Brick Municipal Building
Informational Meeting and Opportunity for Public Comment	June 11, 2015	Midstreams School (Princeton and Midstreams)
Informational Meeting and Opportunity for Public Comment	June 16, 2015	Drum Point School (Shore Acres and Cherry Quay)
FWRP meeting	June 30, 2015	Township of Brick Municipal Building
Informational Meeting and Opportunity for Public Comment	July 18, 2015	Dover-Brick First Aid Squad Building, Normandy Beach (Barrier Island)
Planning Committee Meeting	August 26, 2015	Township of Brick Municipal Building
RLAA Review	September 16, 2015	
Planning Committee Meeting	October 28, 2015	Township of Brick Municipal Building
Planning Board Presentation - Draft Plan Review Meeting and Opportunity for Public Comment	December 9, 2015	Township of Brick Municipal Building
Planning Board Public Meeting to Present Draft Plan	March 3, 2016	Township of Brick Municipal Building
Planning Board Presentation-Final Plan Adoption	March 30, 2016	Township of Brick Municipal Building

**Open House Meeting Notification**

Multiple means were used to provide broad public notice of the public meetings:

- Notice of all public meetings was posted on the Township website calendar.
- Neighborhood Associations notified their members of the meetings through email.

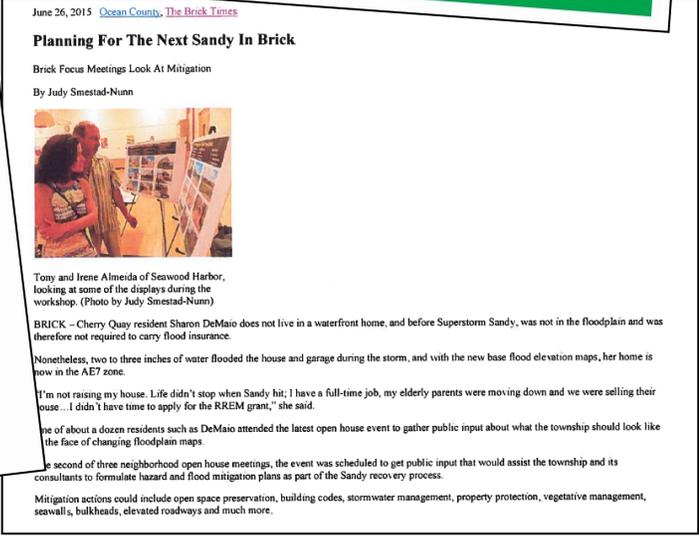
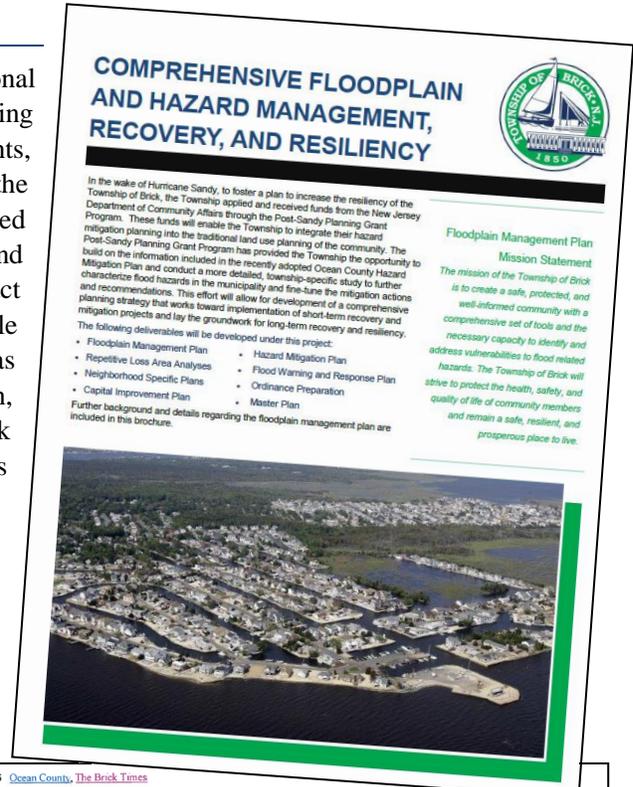
**Open House Meeting Format**

The public meeting format allowed attendees to examine maps and handouts and have direct conversations with project staff. Reasons for planning and information generated for the risk assessment were shared with attendees via a presentation and maps. Residents were offered the opportunity to share local knowledge on flood-prone areas by placing numbered stickers on maps and writing a description of the vulnerability on a large tablet nearby (descriptions were linked with corresponding numbered stickers). Planning team members were present to answer questions. Each resident attending the public meetings was asked to complete a survey, and each was given an opportunity to provide written comments to the Planning Committee.



### 3.3.6 Other Outreach

The Planning Committee also promoted additional outreach projects to engage residents in the planning effort and to encourage feedback from residents, stakeholders, and local businesses. In addition to the methods already described, the Township also developed an informational brochure, which contained background on the project, meeting dates, timelines, contact information and more. The brochure was made available in print version at the Municipal Building, as well as online through the Brick Township website. In addition, as noted under the Public Meeting section, Brick Township also participated in the FEMA map fair so as to reach as broad an audience as possible.





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

The Township of Brick Flood Management Plan strived to use the best available technical information, plans, studies and reports throughout the plan process to support hazard profiling; risk and vulnerability assessment; review and evaluation of mitigation capabilities; and the identification, development and prioritization of county and local mitigation strategies.

The asset and inventory data used for the risk and vulnerability assessments is presented in the Township Profile (Section 4). Details of the source of this data, along with technical information on how the data was used to develop the risk and vulnerability assessment, is presented in the Hazard Profiling and Risk Assessment Section (Chapter 5). Further, the source of technical data and information used may be found within the References section.

Plans, reports and other technical information were identified and provided directly by the Township and numerous stakeholders involved in the planning effort, as well as through independent research by the planning consultant. The Township was tasked with updating the inventory of their Planning and Regulatory capabilities (see Section 6), and providing relevant planning and regulatory documents as applicable. Relevant documents, including plans, reports, and ordinances were reviewed to identify:

- Existing municipal capabilities;
- Needs and opportunities to develop or enhance capabilities, which may be identified within the County or local mitigation strategies;
- Mitigation-related goals or objectives, considered during the development of the overall Goals [and Objectives] (see Section 6);
- Proposed, in-progress, or potential mitigation projects, actions and initiatives to be incorporated into the updated County and local mitigation strategies.

The following local regulations, codes, ordinances and plans were reviewed during this plan process in an effort to develop mitigation planning goals, objectives and mitigation strategies that are consistent across local and regional planning and regulatory mechanisms; and thus develop complementary and mutually supportive plans, including:

- Master Plans
- Building Codes
- Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances
- NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances
- Site Plan Requirements
- Local Waterfront Revitalization and Watershed Management Plans
- Stormwater Management Plans
- Emergency Management and Response Plans



- Land Use and Open Space Plans
- Capital Plans
- Ocean County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2014

A partial listing of the plans, reports and technical documents reviewed in the preparation of this plan is included in Table 3-2.

**Table 3-3. Record Review of existing programs, policies, and technical documents for Brick Township**

Existing plan, program or technical documents	Jurisdictional Applicability
Brick Township Master Plan, 2007	Local – Township
Brick Township “Getting to Resilience” Recommendations Report, 2014	Local – Township
Brick Township 100 Day Plan, 2014	Local – Township
Brick Township Strategic Recovery Planning Report, 2014	Local – Township
Ocean County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2014	Local – County
Ocean County Master Plan, 2011	Local – County
Ocean County Preliminary Flood Insurance Study, 2014	Local – County
Ocean County Flood Insurance Study, 2006	Local – County
Ocean County Long Term Recovery Plan, 2014	Local – County
Strategies for Flood Risk Reduction for Vulnerable Coastal Populations Around Barnegat Bay, 2014	Regional
Beneficial Use of Dredged Material to Restore Wetlands for Coastal Flood Mitigation, Barnegat Bay, New Jersey, 2014	Regional

The Township of Brick also considered federal and state agency resources, as well as those provided by private organizations. The full list of these resources is available in APPENDIX; however, the following resources were specifically identified for additional benefit to supporting future planning decisions by the Planning Board and Zoning Officer as well as for public education and outreach:

- FEMA Flood Hazard Resource Map (<http://fema.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=2f0a884bfb434d76af8c15c26541a545>)
- New Jersey Flood Mapper (<http://54.243.129.238/slr.html?ll=-8251562.956282;4875421.630537&level=7&basemap=streetMap&CurTab=2&CurSLR=0#>)
- NJADAPT Coastal Hazard Profile (<http://sugar.rutgers.edu/latest/#/configure>)
- What is my Base Flood Elevation (<http://www.region2coastal.com/view-flood-maps-data/what-is-my-bfe-address-lookup-tool/>)
- Office for Coastal Management Composite Mapping of Coastal Flood Hazards (<http://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/flood-exposure>)



### 3.5 Continued Public Involvement

The Township of Brick is committed to the continued involvement of the public. Therefore, copies of the plan will be made available for review on the Township's public website (<http://www.twp.brick.nj.us/flood-plain-management/>). The Township's main point of contact shall be responsible for receiving, tracking, and filing public comments regarding this FMP.

The public will have an opportunity to comment on the FMP update as part of the annual mitigation planning evaluation process and the next five-year mitigation plan update. The FMP Coordinator (currently Tara Paxton) is responsible for coordinating the plan evaluation portion of the meeting, soliciting feedback, collecting and reviewing the comments, and ensuring their incorporation in the five-year plan update as appropriate. However, members of the Planning Committee will assist the FMP Coordinator. Additional meetings may also be held as deemed necessary by the Planning Committee. The purpose of these meetings would be to provide the public an opportunity to express concerns, opinions, and ideas about the plan.

Further details regarding continued public involvement are provided in Section 7.

**Contact information is:**

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