



SECTION 9. JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

9.17 TOWNSHIP OF HAINESPORT

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Township of Hainesport that provides resources and information to assist public and private sectors to reduce losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs. Rather, this annex concentrates on actions to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people that can be implemented prior to a disaster. Information presented includes a general overview of the municipality, who in the Township of Hainesport participated in the planning process, an assessment of the Township of Hainesport’s risk and vulnerability, the different capabilities used in the Township of Hainesport, and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

9.17.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Township of Hainesport identified the hazard mitigation plan primary and alternate points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months with input from many Township of Hainesport departments, including Emergency Management, Administration, the Joint Land Use Board, and Zoning. The Emergency Management Coordinator represented the community on the Burlington County Hazard Mitigation Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process requirements by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

The following table summarizes municipal officials that participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation on the municipality’s planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume 1, Section 2 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meeting Documentation).

Table 9.17-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact		Alternate Point of Contact	
Name/Title:	William Challender, OEM Coordinator	Name/Title:	George Myers, Deputy OEM Coordinator
Address:	1 Hainesport Centre, Hainesport, NJ 08036	Address:	1 Hainesport Centre, Hainesport, NJ 08036
Phone Number:	(609) 209-2322	Phone Number:	(856) 313-9353
Email:	wec23@verizon.net	Email:	gmyers@hainesporttownship.com
NFIP Floodplain Administrator			
Name/Title:	Ray Holshue, Construction Official		
Address:	1 Hainesport Centre, Hainesport, NJ 08036		
Phone Number:	(609) 832-6362		
Email:	rholshue@hainesporttownship.com		
Additional Contributors:			
Name/Title:	Paula Kosko, Administrator/Clerk		



Method of Participation:	Provided information on previous events, capabilities, and NFIP administration. Reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Kathy Newcomb, Zoning Officer
Method of Participation:	Provided information on new development.
Name/Title:	Paula Tiver, Joint Land Use Board Secretary
Method of Participation:	Provided information on new development.
Name/Title:	William Challender, OEM Coordinator
Method of Participation:	Attended Planning Partnership meetings. Provided information on capabilities. Reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Ray Holshue, Construction Official
Method of Participation:	Provided information on capabilities. Reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Joe Crain, DPW Foreman
Method of Participation:	Reviewed draft annex.

9.17.2 Municipal Profile

The Township of Hainesport is located in north-central Burlington County. The Township is bordered by the Township of Westampton to the north, the Township of Mount Holly to the east, the Township of Lumberton to the south, and Township of Mount Laurel to the west. There are several unincorporated communities found within in the Township: Clermont, Creekview, Franklin Estates, The Glen at Mason's Creek, Hainesport Chase, Lakeside at Creekview, Mason's Woods, Oakdale, Rancocas Heights, Sage Run and Union Mills.

The Township of Hainesport was incorporated as a township by an Act of the New Jersey Legislature on March 12, 1924. Under the township form, all legislative powers are concentrated in the committee. The committee also has all executive powers not placed in the mayor either by general law or the revised township act. Additionally, all municipalities under the traditional form may appoint, including the township form, may appoint a municipal administration and "delegate to him all or a portion of the executive responsibilities of the municipality."

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Township of Hainesport was 6,035, a 1.2 percent decrease from the 2010 Census. Data from the 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates indicate that 22 percent is 65 years of age or older 1 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 12.3 percent has a disability, 4.1 percent is below the poverty level.

The Steering Committee also identified households that are above the Federal Poverty Level, but earn less than the basic cost of living as socially vulnerable. For the Township of Hainesport, 20 percent of households earn less than the basic cost of living and are considered socially vulnerable.

Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.



9.17.3 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment and Integration

The Township of Hainesport performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1, Section 5 (Capability Assessment) describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment includes the following analyses:

- An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities.
- Development and permitting capabilities.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities.
- Classification under various community mitigation programs.
- The community’s adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events.

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into the day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning/policy documents were reviewed, and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. The updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for the Township of Hainesport to identify opportunities for integration of mitigation concepts that can be incorporated into municipal procedures.

Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability and Integration

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Township of Hainesport. The comment field provides information as to how the capability integrates hazard mitigation and risk reduction.

Table 9.17-2. Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Individual / Department / Agency Responsible
Codes, Ordinances, & Regulations				
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 71 Construction Codes, Uniform	State, Local	Code Enforcement
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> This chapter and the Building Code shall be enforced and administered by Code Enforcement as appointed by the Township. This code ensures all buildings are in line with the Uniform Construction Code, as adopted by the Township and the State of New Jersey.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 104 Land Use	State, Local	Zoning Officer, Joint Land Use Board
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The code enables where appropriate, flexibility of design and development of land in such a manner as to preserve its natural and scenic qualities, protect areas of meaningful ecological value, reduce flood hazards, facilitate the adequate and economical provision of streets				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Individual / Department / Agency Responsible
and utilities, minimize negative environmental impacts, improve the aesthetic quality of new residential developments, encourage the conservation of energy, increase recreational opportunities, and otherwise promote the planned and environmentally desirable use of land.				
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 104 Land Use, Article III Plan Requirements and Documentation	State, Local	Zoning Officer, Joint Land Use Board
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> It is declared to be the policy of the Township to consider land subdivisions as part of a plan for the orderly, efficient, and economical development of the Township. Land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building or development purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, or other menace, and without resulting in significant damage to the ecology of the area in which it is located. Land subject to fire, flood or other hazards shall not be subdivided nor developed for residential purposes, nor for such other uses as may increase danger to health, life, or property, or aggravate a flood hazard, but such land may be set aside for uses as shall not involve such danger nor produce unsatisfactory living conditions.				
Site Plan Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 104 Land Use, Article III Plan Requirements and Documentation	Local	Zoning Officer, Joint Land Use Board
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> Approval of a site plan by the Joint Land Use Board is required for a) the development or redevelopment of any building, structure or lot or portion thereof for a new use; b) the expansion or relocation of any existing use; or c) any change of use of a building, structure or lot or portion thereof. The Planning Board sets forth appropriate conditions and safeguards which are in harmony with several identified purposes, including drainage. Per the ordinance, a proposed stormwater drainage system shall be adequate to prevent any increase in the rate of surface runoff or otherwise contribute to downstream flooding during a storm of any magnitude, up to and including a one-hundred-year frequency storm.				
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 161 Stormwater Management	State, Local	Code Enforcement, Township Administrator, Engineer, Public Works
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The purpose of this article is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety, and welfare of the public residing within this jurisdiction. An identified objective of this ordinance is to minimize increases in the volumes and rates of stormwater runoff from land development activities in order to reduce flooding and streambank erosion.				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Ordinance	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023	State	Sellers and Landlords of commercial or residential property
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> For leases, the law amends the New Jersey Truth-in-Renting Act, N.J.S.A. 46:8-43 et seq., to require every landlord to notify in writing each of the landlord's tenants, prior to lease signing or renewal, whether the property is located in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Special Flood Hazard Area ("100-year floodplain") or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area ("500-year floodplain") and if the landlord has actual knowledge that the rental premises or any portion of the parking areas of the real property containing the rental premises has been subjected to flooding. The law does not apply to (1) landlords who lease commercial space or residential dwellings for less than one month, (2) residential dwellings in a premises containing not more than two units, (3) owner-occupied premises containing not more than three units, or (4) hotels, motels, or other guest houses serving transient or seasonal guests for a period of less than 120 days.				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Individual / Department / Agency Responsible
<p>The model notice is to contain the heading "Flood Risk" and questions for the landlord to answer regarding the landlord's actual knowledge of past flooding of the property. The questions regarding the property being in a FEMA Special or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area shall not contain the option for "unknown." To determine how the questions are to be answered, FEMA's current flood insurance rate maps for the leased premises area must be consulted. The landlord will be required to answer whether the rental premises or any portions of the parking areas of the real property containing the rental premises ever experienced any flood damage, water seepage, or pooled water due to a natural flood event and, if so, the number of times that has occurred.</p> <p>The notice to residential tenants must also indicate that flood insurance may be available to renters through FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program to cover their personal property and contents in the event of a flood and that standard renter's insurance does not typically cover flood damage.</p> <p>For sales, the law also amends the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J.S.A. 56:8-1 et seq., to require sellers of real property to disclose, on the property condition disclosure statement, whether the property is located in the FEMA Special or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area and any actual knowledge of the seller concerning flood risks of the property to the purchaser before the purchaser becomes obligated under any contract for the purchase of the property.</p> <p>The disclosure statement must contain the heading "Flood Risk" and ask the seller the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is any or all of the property in the Special Flood Hazard Area ("100-year floodplain") or a Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area ("500-year floodplain") according to FEMA's current flood insurance rate maps? • Is the property subject to any requirement under federal law to obtain and maintain flood insurance on the property? Properties in the Special Flood Hazard Area with mortgages from federally regulated or insured lenders are required to obtain and maintain flood insurance. • Have you ever received assistance from, or are you aware of any previous owners receiving assistance from FEMA, the U.S. Small Business Administration, or any other federal disaster flood assistance for flood damage on the property? For properties that have received flood disaster assistance, the requirement to obtain flood insurance passes down to all future owners. • Is there flood insurance on the property? A standard homeowner's insurance policy typically does not cover flood damage. • Is there a FEMA elevation certificate available for the property? If so, it must be shared with the buyer. An elevation certificate is a FEMA form, completed by a licensed surveyor or engineer, that provides critical information about the flood risk of the property and is used by flood insurance providers to determine the appropriate insurance rating for the property. • Have you ever filed a claim for flood damage to the property with any insurance provider? If the claim was approved, what was the amount received? • Has the property experienced any flood damage, water seepage, or pooled water due to a natural flood event, such as heavy rainfall, coastal storm surge, tidal inundation, or river overflow? If so, how many times? <p>Not all provisions of this law have become effective at the time of the writing of this plan.</p>				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Environmental Protection Ordinance	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 89 Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, Local	Construction Official
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance shall promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in all areas of special flood hazard. The ordinance requires two feet of freeboard when base flood elevation data are available and three feet when it is not.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Individual / Department / Agency Responsible
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Other	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Planning Documents				
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Yes	Hainesport Master Plan Update, 1996; Amended April 2004; Reexamined April, 2022	Local	Joint Land Use Board
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> Master Plans affect quality of life issues for all communities such as, healthy environments, clean water, safe and reliable transportation and commerce, compatible land use, adequate public facilities, open space, recreation, and property values, and taxes. Master Plans provide community focus by outlining development goals and objectives for the community and identify suitable areas for all types of land uses, as well as open space, environmental, historic, and cultural resources; transportation and complete streets; and community facilities and utilities.				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	3-year Plan is Included in annual budget document.	Local	Finance Administration
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> Identifies capital projects and equipment purchases, provides a planning schedule, and identifies options for financing the plan.				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Yes	Hainesport Master Plan Update Conservation Element, 1996; Amended April 2004; Reexamined April, 2022	Local	Joint Land Use Board
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> Preservation, conservation, and utilization of natural resources, including to the extent appropriate, energy and open spaces, water supply, forests, slopes, soils, geology, bedrock, septic suitability, Depth to seasonal high water table, land suitability, marshes, wetlands, harbors, rivers, floodplains, and other waters, fisheries, endangered or threatened species wildlife and other resources, and which systematically analyzes the impact of each component and element of the master plan on the present and future preservation, conservation, and utilization of these resources.				
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Township of Hainesport Municipal Stormwater Management Plan, February 2005; Revised February 2006. Ordinance 2021-1 updated Best Management Practices for Stormwater Control	Local	Public Works
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Municipal Stormwater Management Plan documents the Township's strategy for addressing stormwater management and stormwater-related impacts related to land development. This plan addresses the impacts of land development on groundwater recharge, stormwater quality, and stormwater quantity. The impacts are addressed by incorporating stormwater design and performance standards for new major development, defined as projects that disturb one of more acre of land or projects that would result in 0.25 acres or more of additional impervious coverage. These standards are intended to minimize the adverse impact of stormwater runoff on water quality and water				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Individual / Department / Agency Responsible
quantity and the loss of groundwater recharge that provide base flow in receiving water bodies, The plan describes long-term operation and maintenance measures for existing and future stormwater facilities.				
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Yes	Township of Hainesport Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, April 2023	Local	Public Works
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan is used to identify all potential pollution sources that could come into contact with stormwater leaving a site. This plan includes the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site map and description • Descriptions of activities that could cause pollution • Best Management Practices & control measures for preventing pollution • Procedures for conducting inspections and monitoring • Plans for keeping your SWPPP up to date 				
Open Space Plan	Yes	Hainesport Master Plan Update Open Space Element, 1996; Amended April 2004; Reexamined April, 2022	Local	Joint Land Use Board
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>The Hainesport Township Municipal Park provides recreational opportunities in the form of passive and active recreation facilities. Typically, these elements determine if additional lands or improvements are warranted such as pocket parks, passive recreation, public water access, trails. A Recreation and Open Space Inventory is on file, however the mapping from 1999 requires updating to identify sites which have been acquired as well as identify sites for acquisition.</p>				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Hainesport Master Plan Update Land Use Element, 1996; Amended April 2004; Reexamined April, 2022	Local	Joint Land Use Board
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>This plan element compares types of employment within the Township, includes employment and education statistics, and anticipates actions which would benefit the Township economically.</p>				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Transportation Plan	Yes	Hainesport Master Plan Update Circulation Element, 1996; Amended April 2004; Reexamined April, 2022	Local	Joint Land Use Board
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Individual / Department / Agency Responsible
The existing Circulation Element accounts for the functional highway classification system of the Federal Highway Administration				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Climate Action/ Resiliency/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Other	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Response/Recovery Planning				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Hainesport Emergency Operations Plan, 2009	Local	OEM
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
The Emergency Operations Plan aims to assess the Township's ability to respond to emergency and identifies recommendations to improve its capacity to prepare and respond to future events. The plan address both short- and long-term recovery.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	Post-Disaster Recovery Plan, 2009	Local	OEM
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Provides a developed set of strategies to assist the community in rebuilding after a disaster occurs.				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Other	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				

Development and Permitting Capability

The table below summarizes the capabilities of the Township of Hainesport to oversee and track development.



Table 9.17-3. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Yes/No	Comment:
Do you issue development permits? • If yes, what department is responsible?	Yes	Construction/Zoning
If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	N/A	-
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Special Flood Hazard Area
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If yes, please describe	Yes	Part of the Affordable Housing planning document
Describe the level of build-out in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There are limited areas of land available for development within the Township.

Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Township of Hainesport and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 9.17-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	The Land Use Board is a joint board that fulfills the responsibilities of both the planning board and zoning board. The board consists of 9 board members, 4 alternate members, attorney, engineer, and planner.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	Joint Land Use Board. See above.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	The Environmental Commission, created in 1998, consists of five members appointed by the Mayor. One member is also a member of the Joint Land Use Board. The Commission is responsible for: conducting research for the potential use of open land areas in the municipality; advertise, prepare, print, and distribute charts, plans, and pamphlets concerning environmental issues; maintain an index of all open areas publicly or privately owned in order to provide information on the proper use of such areas; make recommendations to the Joint Land Use Board plans and programs for inclusion in the municipal Master Plan; and, study and make recommendations regarding open space preservation, water resource management, air pollution control, solid waste management, noise control, soil and landscape protection, environmental



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		appearance, resources and protection of flora and fauna.
Open Space Board/Committee	No	Environmental Commission provides oversight of open land areas.
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	Consists of the Governing Body liaisons to Administration, Administrator, Planner and when requested, the Zoning Officer, Solicitor and Engineer
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Public Works consists of five full-time members. The Department collects leaves, brush, tree limbs, twigs, grass clippings, and bulk white goods. The Department is also responsible for the maintenance of all local government properties and stormwater management.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Code Enforcement Officer will enforce any Ordinance Provisions of the Code of Hainesport Township so long as they do not interfere with the jurisdiction of another officer. This includes Hainesport's Property Maintenance Code. Code enforcement, sometimes encompassing law enforcement, is the act of enforcing a set of rules, principles, or laws (especially written ones) and ensuring observance of a system of norms or customs. An authority usually enforces a civil code, a set of rules, or a body of laws and compel those subject to their authority to behave in a certain way. Hainesport Township has an Interlocal Service Agreement with the neighboring town of Westampton for Construction/Zoning.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Office of Emergency Management. Hainesport Township is serviced by the New Jersey State Police.
Warning Systems / Services (mass notification system, outdoor warning signals, etc.)	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Public Works consists of five full-time members. The Department collects leaves, brush, tree limbs, twigs, grass clippings, and bulk white goods. The Department is also responsible for the maintenance of all local government properties, and stormwater management.
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual <i>e.g., Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?</i>	No	-
Other	No	-
Technical/Staffing Capability		



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Taylor Design Group
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Alaimo Associates, Construction Official, and staff
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Contracted
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Finance, Administration
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Contracted
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	No	-
Environmental scientist familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyor(s)	Yes	Contracted
Emergency Manager	Yes	OEM Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator
Grant writer(s) <i>Consider the following - Are data and maps from the HMP used to support documentation in grant applications?</i>	Yes	Engineer, Planner, Administrator, CGP&H
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Township of Hainesport.

Table 9.17-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvements project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No



Education and Outreach Capability

The table below summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the Township of Hainesport.

Table 9.17-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment:
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Administration
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Administration
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	Administration
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook Page
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Local schools provide this service
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, please describe. 	Yes	Through Facebook Page, Mobile App, Website, and direct Emails.

Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community programs available to the Township of Hainesport.

Table 9.17-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	Yes	None	March 23, 2023
Other	No	-	-

Note:

- N/A Not applicable
- NP Not participating
- Unavailable



Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2014). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The table below summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the jurisdiction’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement.

Table 9.17-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity – Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Strong
Drought	Moderate
Earthquake	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Strong
Flood	Moderate
Severe Weather	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Strong
Wildfire	Moderate

9.17.4 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Compliance

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the NFIP.

NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Ray Holshue, Construction Official

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Township of Hainesport.

Table 9.17-9. NFIP Summary

Active Policies	Total Premium + Policy Fee	Number of Losses	Total Net Payment	Repetitive Loss Properties
14	\$9,687	5	\$11,782.21	None

Source: NFIP 2023

Notes: Data current as of October 2023

RL Repetitive Loss

SRL Severe Repetitive Loss

RL FMA Definition Any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.



RL NFIP Definition Any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any rolling ten-year period, since 1978.

Flood Vulnerability Summary

The following table provides a summary of the NFIP program in the Township of Hainesport.

Table 9.17-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding? 	Rancocas North Branch (tidal) and South Branch (tidal) during high rainfall events creating riverine and urban/pluvial flooding.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)? 	The Township has a list of properties that have experienced flooding events in the past.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If so, state what projects are underway. 	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction? 	Visual inspections; other agency and insurance reports
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there are mitigated properties, how were the projects funded? 	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If not, state why. 	Yes
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Construction
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Contracted Engineer – Alaimo Associates
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If so, what type of assistance/training is needed? 	Yes. Ongoing training is helpful with ensuring all responsible staff and volunteers are updated and aware of prior and new concerns/information.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review, inspections, engineer, direct communication, and review of information from NFIP maps with property owners
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Application review by professionals
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Lack of funding and minimal staff
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If so, state the violations. 	No



NFIP Topic	Comments
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	November 19, 1993 was most recent CAV.
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have you adopted NJDEP’s Model Code Coordinated Ordinance? What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended? 	Chapter 89 No December 21, 2017
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If exceeds, in what ways? 	Meet the minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, during site plan review and board review/approval process
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

9.17.5 Growth/Development Trends

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction’s overall risk to its hazards of concern. The table below summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development.

Table 9.17-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction

Type of Development	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA
Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the previous HMP* (total/within regulatory floodplain)										
Single Family	1	0	1	0	1	0	27	0	3	0
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total Permits Issued	2	0	4	0	2	0	28	0	6	0

SFHA Special Flood Hazard Area (1% annual chance flood event)

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.



Table 9.17-12. Recent and Expected Future Development

Property or Development Name	Type (e.g., Res., Comm.)	# of Units / Structures	Address and Parcel ID	Known Hazard Zone(s)	Description/Status of Development
Recent Major Development from 2018 to Present					
Hirshland Company	Commercial	2 Structures	96/1.01 & 1.04	None	Completed
Hainesport Commerce Center	Warehouse	1	83.01/1-3; 96/1; 96.01	None	Completed
1395 Route 38, LLC (Bobcat)	Commercial	1	99/5.01	None	Completed
Paparone/Quaker	Residential	20 SFH	100.14/10; 100.18/8	None	Completed
Davenport Village	Residential	2 Structures (16 apts)	9.01/43	None	Ant. Completion w/in 2 months
Vernose	Residential	18 SFH	110/10.02 & 10.03	None	Not Started
Bluewater Property Group	Warehouse	1	24/4.01, 11, 12.01-12.05	None	Completed
MBID	Residential	1 (70 apts)	24/10	None	Not Started
CoreOne	Warehouse	2	98/2.01, 2.02, 2.08	None	Not Started
BTC III	Warehouse	2	42/1, 1.01, 1.03, 2, 2.01	None	Not Started – ant start w/in 2 months
Hainesport Truck & Auto	Commercial	1	66.01/5	None	Completed
Station Road at Hainesport	Residential	2 SFH	66/15	None	Not Started
Our Lady Queen of Peace	Parish Center	1	91/3	None	Completed
Known or Anticipated Major Development in the Next Five (5) Years					
R & M Development	Residential	41 SFH Over 55	100/8.02, 8.03	None	Waiting for Final Submission
Longbridge Farms	Residential	45 Townhomes & 3 SFH	103.01/1 & 8; 113/4.05	None	Final Approval Ant Oct 4 2023
Longbridge Farms	Commercial	3+	-	None	Phase II
Hainesport Family Apartments	Residential	4 Structures (72 apts)	104/1	None	Zoning Completed. No site plan to date

9.17.6 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1, Section 4 (Risk Assessment) provide detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. Section 4.2 (Methodology) and Section 4.4 (Hazard Ranking) provide detailed summaries for the Township of Hainesport’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking discussed later in this section.

Hazard area extent and location maps provided below illustrate the probable areas impacted within the jurisdiction based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps were generated only for those hazards that can be identified clearly using



mapping techniques and technologies and for which the Township of Hainesport has significant exposure. The maps also show the location of potential new development, where available.



Figure 9.17-1. Township of Hainesport Flood and Sea Level Rise Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

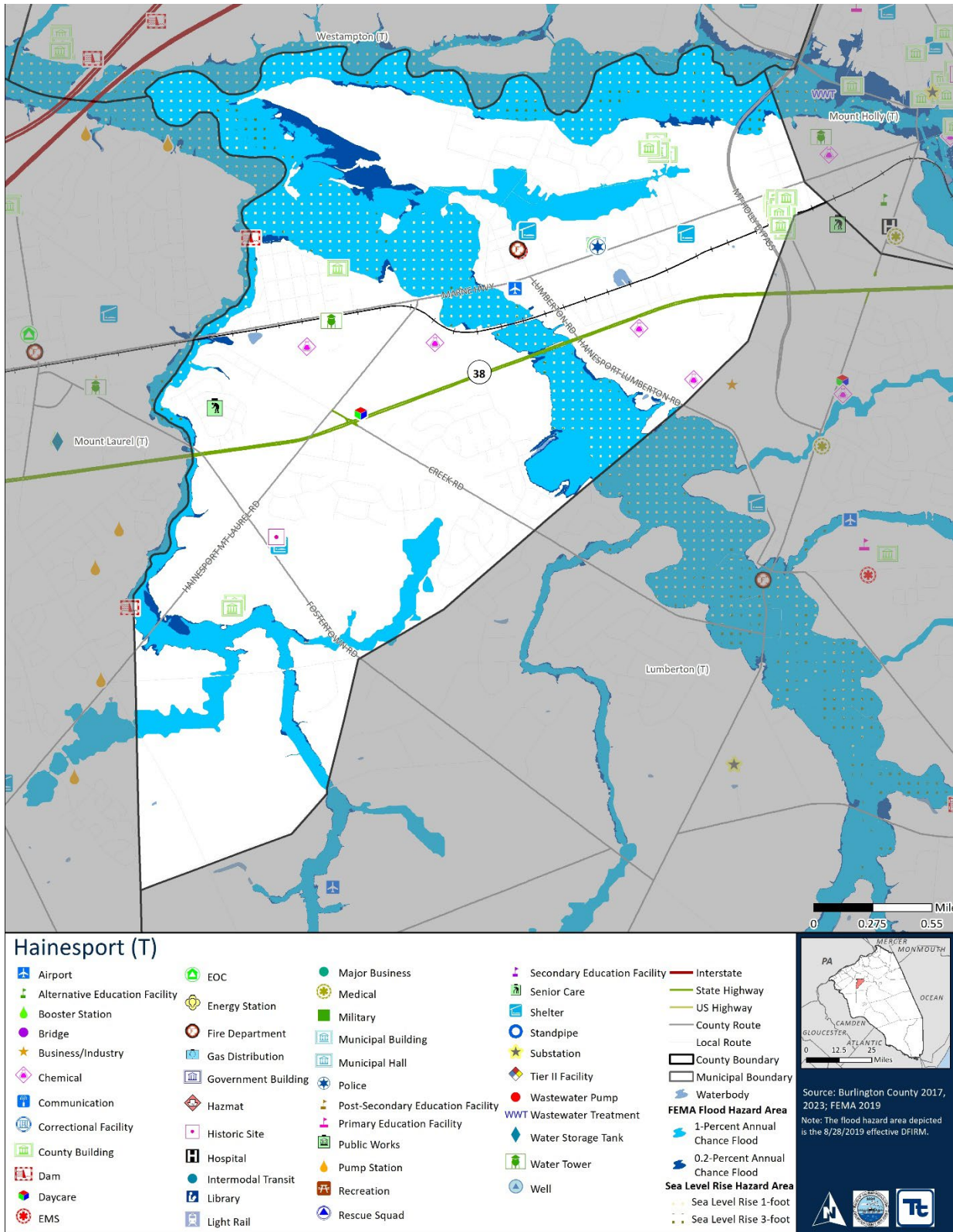
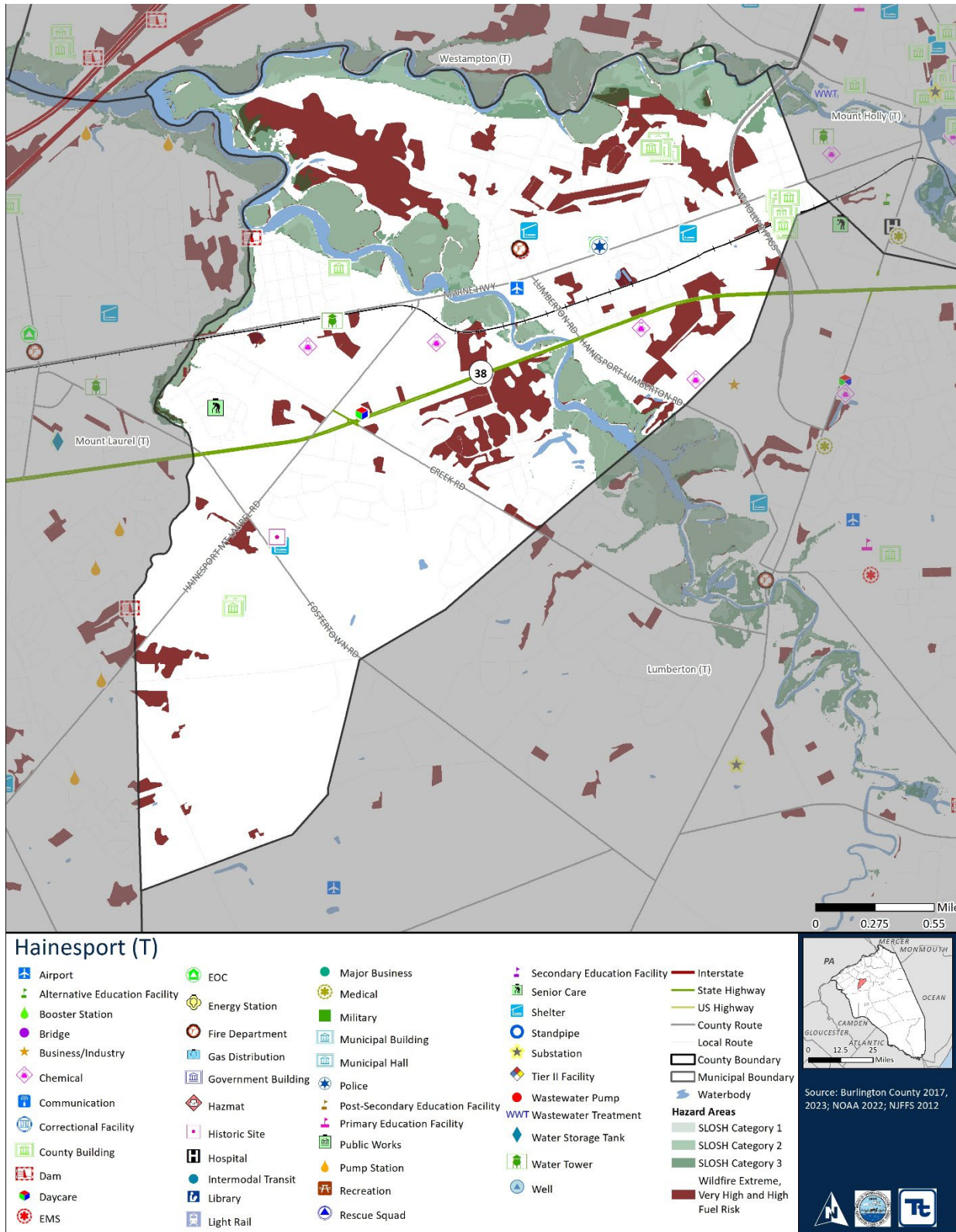




Figure 9.17-2. Township of Hainesport SLOSH and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Hazard Event History

Burlington County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events, as detailed in Volume I, Section 4 (Risk Assessment). 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 Township of Hainesport’s history of federally declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events [as presented in NOAA-National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)] is consistent with that of the County. The table below provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the Township of Hainesport experienced during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources.

Table 9.17-13. Hazard Event History Since 2019

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Closures, Damages, and Losses
March 6-7, 2018	Severe Winter Storm (DR-4368)	Yes	Banding and thundersnow produced pockets of heavier snow in the western sections of the area, closer to the Delaware River. The snow contained large amounts of liquid, making it heavy and wet. This resulted in downed trees, limbs, and wires, leading to numerous power outages across portions of New Jersey.	579 cubic yards of debris removed from local roadways caused by damaging snow. Disposal and labor costs were \$45,000.
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Covid-19 Pandemic (EM-3451-NJ, DR-4488-NJ)	Yes	Burlington County accounted for 115,985 positive cases of COVID-19 in the State of New Jersey, and 1,265 of the reported deaths. A total of 991,269 vaccinations were delivered in the County to both residents and non-residents.	Hainesport did not meet minimum loss threshold and chose to not appeal. Requested \$4,300 damage reimbursement. The Township was subject to closures and masking/social distancing requirements.
July 6, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	No	Severe thunderstorms developed, producing strong winds. Multiple reports of tree and utility damage were received.	A tree fell on wires on Creek Road at NJ-38 in Hainesport.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Closures, Damages, and Losses
August 4, 2020	Tropical Storm Isaias (DR-4574-NJ)	Yes	Tropical Storm Isaias brought high winds and heavy rain to Burlington County; some areas of the County reported more than 6 inches over several hours. Burlington County Central Communications fielded over 400 emergency calls and 1,400 non-emergency calls, many for flooded basements and residences.	Approximately 200 cubic yards of vegetative debris removed from local roadways beginning August 5, 2020. Approximately 5 single family homes were affected with minor damages, estimated loss of \$250,000.
May 26, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	No	A widespread severe weather event resulted in damaging winds. Numerous instances of downed trees and power lines and some property damage were reported.	Multiple trees and powerlines were downed.
September 1-3, 2021	Remnants of Hurricane Ida (EM-3573-NJ, DR-4614-NJ)	Yes	The remnants of Hurricane Ida produced heavy rainfall, flash floods, and a tornado (EF-1) that moved through Edgewater Park, Beverly, Burlington Township and Burlington City. Rainfall totals exceed 3 inches in parts of County; 4 water rescues occurred due to flash flooding.	Although the County was impacted, the Township did not report significant damages.

Source: FEMA 2023, NOAA NCEI 2023

Notes:

DR Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

EM Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

N/A Not applicable

Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume 1, Section 4 (Risk Assessment) have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the Township of Hainesport’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking.

Hazard Ranking

This section provides the community specific identification of the primary hazard concerns based on identified problems, impacts and the results of the risk assessment as presented in Volume 1, Section 4 (Risk Assessment). The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; and community



capabilities to address the hazard and changing future climate conditions. Mitigation action development uses the inputs from the evaluation to target those hazards with highest level of concern.

As discussed in Volume 1, Section 4.4 (Hazard Ranking), each participating jurisdiction has differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared with the County as a whole. Therefore, each municipality ranked the degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community. The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential natural hazards for the Township of Hainesport. The Township of Hainesport reviewed the County hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table and individual results to reflect the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community.

During the review of the hazard/vulnerability risk ranking, the Township of Hainesport indicated the following:

- The Township agreed with the calculated hazard rankings.

Table 9.17-14. Hazard Ranking Input

Hazard	Hazard Ranking – High/Medium/Low
Dam Failure	Medium
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Low
Earthquake	Low
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Low
Severe Weather	High
Severe Winter Weather	Medium
Wildfire	Low

Critical Facilities

The table below identifies critical facilities and lifelines in the community located in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent floodplain and presents Hazus-MH estimates of the damage and loss of use to critical facilities as a result of a 1-percent annual chance flood event.

Table 9.17-15. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities and Community Lifelines

Name	Type	Exposure	
		1% Event	0.2% Event
Rancocas Woods Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes

Source: Burlington County 2023; Burlington County Planning Partnership 2023; FEMA 2019

Identified Issues

After review of the Township of Hainesport’s hazard event history, hazard rankings, jurisdiction specific vulnerabilities, hazard area extent and location, and current capabilities, the Township of Hainesport identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- A recent audit of New Jersey’s model ordinances by FEMA for conformance with NFIP, resulted in a review of existing local flood damage prevention ordinances. Based upon FEMA’s review,



specific language related to NFIP regulations was not consistent. Additionally, it was determined that better coordination was needed between the three sets of regulations that regulate development and construction in the floodplain.

- Major disaster events can result in large amounts of debris that overwhelm normal trash collection operations.
- The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations.
- The Township has flooding issues along the Delaware River and its tributaries. These flooding issues may impact emergency responders' access to areas that are heavily inundated with flood.
- The Township does not have an up-to-date communication system for emergency services to communicate between municipalities and the County.
- The Township does not have backup power sources installed at all critical facilities.
- The National Weather Service (NWS) provides a certification called StormReady to locales that adopt certain weather preparedness principles and planning. The Township does not participate in NOAA's StormReady program.

9.17.7 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community's mitigation strategy identified in the 2019 HMP. Actions that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of this plan update and are included in the tables with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such and previously presented in the 'Capability Assessment' earlier in this annex.



Table 9.17-16. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project	Responsible Party	What is the status? (e.g., In Progress, No Progress, Ongoing Capability, or Completed) If in progress or completed, please describe the funding source, cost and who is implementing.	If you did not complete the action, should the action be included in the 2024 HMP (i.e., there is still a need, this is still a priority)?		
				Yes/No	If Yes, please describe the original problem (i.e., hazard, location, historic losses)	If Yes, identify the responsible department/person to implement the project.
HP-1	<p>Conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to include, but not be limited to, the following to promote and effect natural hazard risk reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and maintain links to the HMP website, and regularly post notices on the County/municipal homepage(s) referencing the HMP webpages. • Prepare and distribute informational letters to flood vulnerable property owners and neighborhood associations, explaining the availability of mitigation grant funding to mitigate their properties, and instructing them on how they can learn more and implement mitigation. 	Municipality with support from Planning Partners, County Planning, NJOEM, FEMA	Ongoing Capability	No	-	-



Project #	Project	Responsible Party	What is the status? (e.g., In Progress, No Progress, Ongoing Capability, or Completed) If in progress or completed, please describe the funding source, cost and who is implementing.	If you did not complete the action, should the action be included in the 2024 HMP (i.e., there is still a need, this is still a priority)?		
				Yes/No	If Yes, please describe the original problem (i.e., hazard, location, historic losses)	If Yes, identify the responsible department/person to implement the project.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use newsletters to better educate the public on flood insurance, the availability of mitigation grant funding, and personal natural hazard risk reduction measures 					
HP-2 (Former HP2)	Incorporate ordinances and/or zoning restrictions to control and mitigate future development in hazard areas, specifically as identified in Section 104 of Hainesport Township Code	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM and FEMA	Ongoing Capability	No	-	-
HP-3 (Former HP-4)	Obtain and install backup power sources at critical facilities	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM and FEMA	No Progress. Staffing and funding limitations.	Yes	The status of backup power at critical facilities is unknown.	Engineer
HP-4 (Former HP-5)	Work with regional agencies (i.e. County and NJOEM) to help develop damage assessment capabilities at the local level to include training and certification programs (e.g. code officials, floodplain managers, engineers)	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM and FEMA	Ongoing Capability	No	-	-
HP-5 (Former HP-8)	Promote the participation of Floodplain Administrators within the planning process and other activities	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM and FEMA	Ongoing Capability	No	-	-



Project #	Project	Responsible Party	What is the status? (e.g., In Progress, No Progress, Ongoing Capability, or Completed) If in progress or completed, please describe the funding source, cost and who is implementing.	If you did not complete the action, should the action be included in the 2024 HMP (i.e., there is still a need, this is still a priority)?		
				Yes/No	If Yes, please describe the original problem (i.e., hazard, location, historic losses)	If Yes, identify the responsible department/person to implement the project.
HP-6 (Former HP-10)	Evaluate benefits of participating in CRS program	Twp. Committee; Planning	Complete. The Township has limited NFIP policies so joining the program is not cost-effective.	No	-	-
HP-7 (Former HP-11)	Conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to promote natural hazard risk reduction to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster preparedness • Hazard mitigation 	Municipality with support from Planning Partners, County Planning, NJOEM, FEMA	Ongoing Capability	No	-	-
HP-8 (Former HP-12)	Improve municipal communications systems to include information sharing with county and surrounding municipalities	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM and FEMA	No Progress	Yes	The Township does not have an up-to-date communication system for emergency services to communicate between municipalities and the County.	Office of Emergency Management
HP-9 (Former HP-13)	Enhance resilience to severe storms by joining the NOAA "Storm Ready" program	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM and FEMA	No Progress	Yes	The Township does not participate in the NWS StormReady Program	OEM
HP-10 (Former HP-14)	Provide public education and outreach on proper installation and/or use of backup power	Municipal Clerk	Ongoing Capability	No	-	-



Project #	Project	Responsible Party	What is the status? (e.g., In Progress, No Progress, Ongoing Capability, or Completed) If in progress or completed, please describe the funding source, cost and who is implementing.	If you did not complete the action, should the action be included in the 2024 HMP (i.e., there is still a need, this is still a priority)?		
				Yes/No	If Yes, please describe the original problem (i.e., hazard, location, historic losses)	If Yes, identify the responsible department/person to implement the project.
HP-11	During future updates of the Master Plan, Floodplain Management Plan, or the Emergency Operation Plan, work to integrate hazard mitigation principles and recommendations into the plans. Additionally, use these hazard mitigation principles and plan recommendations to update local building and zoning codes to create a more resilient community.	Municipality	Ongoing Capability	No	-	-
HP-12	The Township will promote and support non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain, specifically those that have been identified as Repetitive Loss (RL) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL). At risk areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creek Road Alternatives would include acquisition/relocation or elevation depending on feasibility, and the completion of initiative is dependent on funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	Municipality with support from County	Complete. The Township currently has no repetitive loss properties	No	-	-



Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation initiatives completed in the table above, the Township of Hainesport identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- None identified

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the HMP Update

The Township of Hainesport participated in a mitigation action workshop in October 2023 and was provided the following FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards: FEMA 551 'Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Flood prone Structures' (March 2007) and FEMA 'Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards' (January 2013).

The table below indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. Both the four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Table 9.17-17. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	FEMA						CRS			
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X	X		X	X					X
Disease Outbreak		X		X	X					X
Drought	X	X		X	X					X
Earthquake	X	X		X	X					X
Extreme Temperatures	X	X		X	X					X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X			X
Severe Weather	X	X		X	X		X			X
Severe Winter Weather	X	X		X	X		X			X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X					X

Note: Mitigation categories are described below the Mitigation Initiatives.



The following pages list the specific mitigation initiatives Township of Hainesport would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The initiatives are 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 Township priorities.



Action 2024-Hainesport-01. Code Coordinated Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	Construction Official, Administration, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood
Description of the Problem:	<p>A recent audit of New Jersey’s model ordinances by FEMA for conformance with NFIP, resulted in a review of existing local flood damage prevention ordinances. Based upon FEMA’s review, specific language related to NFIP regulations was not consistent. Additionally, it was determined that better coordination was needed between the three sets of regulations that regulate development and construction in the floodplain. These regulations are: the NFIP implemented by local floodplain administrators, the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act (FHACA) implemented at the State level by the NJDEP, and the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) implemented by the local Construction Official. NJDEP used this feedback to develop a model Code Coordinated Ordinance and continues to work with municipalities to update flood damage prevention ordinances to the Code Coordinated Ordinance.</p> <p>The Townships ordinance does not follow the updated model available from NJDEP and requires update.</p>
Description of the Solution:	After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the municipality will update and adopt the Code Coordinated Ordinance.
Estimated Cost:	Staff time
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5,7
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the same requirements as general building construction that are set forth in the ordinance.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.



Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State’s higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard have been incorporated in these new model ordinances.	
Mitigation Category:	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category:	Preventative	
Priority:	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Modify existing flood damage prevention ordinance	Time intensive
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage



Action 2024-Hainesport-02. Disaster Debris Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	OEM	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Major disaster events can result in large amounts of debris that overwhelm normal trash collection operations. Depending on the amount generated, temporary staging areas for debris collection may be needed. The municipality does not have a disaster debris management plan in place. During a disaster that results in debris, the municipality A plan with outlined responsibilities is needed to adequately address post-disaster cleanup operations.	
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will develop a disaster debris management plan. This plan will establish procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner. The plan will identify responsibilities for execution of the plan. The plan will align with permitted temporary collection areas.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals:	5, 6	
Benefits:	The action will result in increased quicker and more efficient cleanup after disaster events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	N/A	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A	
Impact on Capabilities:	The action will result in increased post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category:	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category:	Emergency Services	
Priority:	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-



	Rely on federal cleanup	These services may or may not be available
	Rely on state cleanup	These services may or may not be available



Action 2024-Hainesport-03. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, OEM, Construction Department
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	<p>Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. <p>The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.</p>
Description of the Solution:	<p>The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six step planning process in 2021 <i>Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan</i> (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years to develop the plan; ongoing to maintain and update the plan
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 7
Benefits:	This plan will provide a process in making Substantial Damage Determinations and allow the municipality to make these determinations and meet NFIP requirements more quickly.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Substantially damaged structures are required to be rebuilt to be compliance with current codes. Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to make these improvements. This action may allow for the identification of potential resources to address substantial damages to structures owned by socially vulnerable populations.



Impact on Future Development:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all existing, current, and future development in the municipality.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all critical facilities and lifelines in the municipality.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves disaster recovery capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional planning for disaster recovery.	
Mitigation Category:	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category:	Emergency Services, Preventative	
Priority:	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibilities is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements



Action 2024-Hainesport-04. Flood Study

Lead Agency:	Township Administration
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm
Description of the Problem:	<p>The Township has flooding issues along the Delaware River and its tributaries. These flooding issues may impact emergency responders' access to areas that are heavily inundated with flood. Specific flooding areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delaware River - Subject to flooding from intense rainfall runoff and is also subject to tidal flooding caused by extremely high tides, hurricane activity, or tropical storms. • Masons Creek - – flooding source impacted by high tides caused on the Delaware River due to passing hurricanes and other large storms. • Rancocas Creek North Branch - flooding source impacted by high tides caused on the Delaware River due to passing hurricanes and other large storms. • Rancocas Creek South Branch - flooding source impacted by high tides caused on the Delaware River due to passing hurricanes and other large storms.
Description of the Solution:	The Township and partnering municipalities will conduct a flood study and will begin working to the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to identify potential mitigation actions to reduce the occurrence of flooding and flood risk when floods do occur. Once identified, the best and most cost-effective actions will be carried out.
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Township Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 6
Benefits:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risk will be reduced in hazard prone areas. • Vulnerable communities will be identified ahead of a flood event, which will allow first responders to plan and stage resources in those areas. • Future mitigation projects may be identified that will further increase overall community resiliency to flooding and other hazard events.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas vulnerable to flooding will be made aware to Township leadership and first responders which can place an emphasis on controlled future development. • If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property.
Impact on Future Development:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood insurance costs may decrease.



Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation routes will be more likely to remain open if flooding is mitigated along them. • Hydration systems may remain potable for community usage if projects are identified to protect the existing infrastructure from flooding. 	
Impact on Capabilities:	This study will identify opportunities for mitigation funding to be spent in the areas in which it is most needed to increase resiliency and decrease damage from flood events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken to ensure any projects conducted have accounted for increased extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Education and Awareness Project	
Priority	Public Information	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Obtain temporary flood walls	The Township will not know how many temporary flood walls they will need until a flood study is conducted
	Upgrade storm drains	There may be other necessary upgrades that are needed to reduce flooding



Action 2024-Hainesport-05. Communication Systems

Lead Agency:	Office of Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Support from County, NJOEM and FEMA	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Township does not have an up-to-date communication system for emergency services to communicate between municipalities and the County.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will improve municipal communications systems to include information sharing with county and surrounding municipalities.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Township Budget, County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 5, 6	
Benefits:	The Township will be able to successfully communicate with other municipalities, emergency services and the County during emergencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	N/A	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities will have access to communication to contact the County, municipalities, and emergency services.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This strengthens the municipalities capabilities to respond to any emergency and hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in severity and frequency of storms that require emergency response. This action will allow for better communication during these events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative Measures	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem continues
	Implement portable upgrades using only Township budget	Cost prohibitive
	Replace entire portable radio cache with ideal communications system	Cost prohibitive



Action 2024-Hainesport-06. Backup Power

Lead Agency:	Office of Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Support from County, NJOEM and FEMA	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Township does not have backup power sources installed at all critical facilities.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will acquire the funding for the purchase and installation of backup power sources at critical facilities so that they may perform continuity of operations. The Township will ensure that routine maintenance is conducted on the generators.	
Estimated Cost:	\$100,000/generator	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem continues
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.



	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.
--	---------------------------------	--



Action 2024-Hainesport-07. Join NOAA StormReady

Lead Agency:	Township OEM
Supporting Agencies:	County, NJOEM
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Flood, Extreme Temperatures
Description of the Problem:	The National Weather Service (NWS) provides a certification called StormReady to locales that adopt certain weather preparedness principles and planning. The Township does not participate in NOAA's StormReady program.
Description of the Solution:	The Township will coordinate with the local NWS office to complete all necessary requirements to become a StormReady community.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget
Implementation Timeline:	3 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 6
Benefits:	StormReady is a nationwide program that helps communities better protect their citizens during severe weather. The program encourages communities to take a proactive approach to improving local hazardous weather operations. StormReady provides emergency managers with clear-cut guidelines on how to improve their hazardous weather operations. Community Rating System (CRS) points will become available that can reduce flood insurance premiums for home and business owners.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	To become a participant in the StormReady program, a community must have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts and to alert the public. Increasing methods of communication to socially vulnerable populations can assist in the safety and security of residents.
Impact on Future Development:	This action will result in increased warning system capabilities for all current and future development.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Being a part of the StormReady program would result in improved critical facility readiness.
Impact on Capabilities:	Participating in the StormReady program will increase the capabilities of the Township. To become a participant in the program, a community must establish a 24-hour warning point and emergency operations center, have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts and to alert the public, create a system that monitors weather conditions locally, promote the importance of public readiness through community seminars, and develop a formal hazardous weather plan, which includes training severe weather spotters and holding emergency exercises.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will increase emergency response capabilities to increasing storm risks.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations, Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem continues
	Complete half of the program requirements	The Township would not be eligible to participate in the Storm Ready Program
	Participate in the program, but do not utilize resources	The Township would miss opportunities to strengthen communication and safety skills



The prioritization criteria provided in Volume 1, Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) identify 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria to complete the prioritization of mitigation initiatives. For each new mitigation action, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the 14 evaluation criteria to assist with prioritizing actions as 'High', 'Medium', or 'Low.' The table below provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the HMP update.

Table 9.17-18. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Community Objectives	Total	High / Medium / Low
		2024-Hainesport-01	Code Coordinated Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
2024-Hainesport-02	Disaster Debris Management Plan	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	9	Medium
2024-Hainesport-03	Substantial Damage Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2024-Hainesport-04	Flood Study	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	High
2024-Hainesport-05	Communication Systems	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	Medium
2024-Hainesport-06	Backup Power	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2024-Hainesport-07	Join NOAA StormReady	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High

Note: Volume 1, Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).