



SECTION 9. JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

9.37 TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Township of Washington 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 Washington participated in the planning process, an assessment of the Township of Washington's risk and vulnerability, the different capabilities used in the Township of Washington, and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

9.37.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Township of Washington 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 Washington departments, including Emergency Management and Engineering. 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 9.37-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact		Alternate Point of Contact	
Name/Title:	David Simpson, OEM Coordinator	Name/Title:	Ebb Alexander, OEM Deputy Coordinator
Address:	2436 County Rd 563, Egg Harbor City, NJ 08215	Address:	2436 County Rd 563, Egg Harbor City, NJ 08215
Phone Number:	(609) 965-3242 x208	Phone Number:	(609) 965-3242 x208
Email:	dtsimpson@comcast.net	Email:	OEM1@wtbcnj.org
NFIP Floodplain Administrator			
Name/Title:	Kevin Dixon, Engineer/Floodplain Manager		
Address:	335 E. Jimmie Leeds Road, Galloway, NJ 08205		
Phone Number:	(609) 652-7131		
Email:	kevin@dixonassociates.com		
Additional Contributors			
Name/Title:	David Simpson, OEM Coordinator		



Method of Participation:	Provided information on capabilities and hazard event history. Attended planning partnership meetings. Reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Kevin Dixon, Engineer/Floodplain Manager
Method of Participation:	Provided information on NFIP Administration.
Name/Title:	Marie Reese, Construction Official
Method of Participation:	Provided information on permitting and new development.
Name/Title:	Ebb Alexander, OEM Deputy Coordinator
Method of Participation:	Reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Craig Farnsworth, OEM Deputy Coordinator
Method of Participation:	Reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Robert Henchy, Code Enforcement
Method of Participation:	Reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Lisa Hand, Township Clerk
Method of Participation:	Reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Larry Priest, Road Supervisor
Method of Participation:	Reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Leigh Gadd, Mayor
Method of Participation:	Reviewed draft annex.

9.37.2 Municipal Profile

What is now Washington Township was originally formed from Evesham, Little Egg Harbor, and Northampton townships in November of 1802. Portions of the Township were taken to form Shamong in 1852, Bass River in 1864, Woodland in 1866, and Randolph in 1870. Randolph was reannexed into the Township in 1893.¹ The small community area at Speedwell was recently transferred to Tabernacle Township.

Washington Township is governed under the Township form of government with a three-member Township Committee. The Township Committee is elected directly by the voters at-large in partisan elections to serve three-year terms of office on a staggered basis, with one seat coming up for election each year. The Township Committee selects one of its members to serve as Mayor at an annual reorganization meeting,

Washington Township is located in the southern portion of Burlington County. The Township is bordered by Bass River to the east, Woodland to the northeast, Tabernacle to the north, and Shamong to the north and northwest. In addition, the Township is bordered by Atlantic County to the south and west. The Township has a total of 102.7 square miles, of which 99.5 square miles is land and 3.2 square miles is water. There are several unincorporated communities found within the Township: Batsto, Bear Swamp Hill, Bridgeport, Bulltown, Crowleytown, Friendship Bogs, Green Bank, Hermon, Hog Islands, Jemima Mount, Jenkins, Jenkins Neck, Lower Bank, Mount, Penn Place, Pleasant Mills, Quaker Bridge, Tylertown, and Washington.

Washington Township contains lands within the Pinelands which is managed by the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan. The plan establishes nine land use management areas with goals, objectives, development intensities and permitted uses for each. The boundaries of these management areas are displayed on the Pinelands Land Capability Map. They are implemented through local zoning



that must conform with Pinelands land use standards. The Township has lands designated as preservation area district, forest area, and Pinelands Village.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Township of Washington was 693, a 7 percent decrease from the 2010 Census. Data from the 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates indicate that 19.9 percent is 65 years of age or older, 1.2 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 1.1 percent is non-English speaking, 12.6 percent has a disability, and 3 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 Washington, 41 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.

9.37.3 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment and Integration

The Township of Washington 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 Washington 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 Washington. The comment field provides information as to how the capability integrates hazard mitigation and risk reduction.



Table 9.37-2. 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 180 Construction Codes, Uniform	Local	NJDCA
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>The Township of Washington, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:27D-119 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.3, relinquished its jurisdiction for the administration and enforcement of the Uniform Construction Code and hereby transfers jurisdiction for the administration and enforcement of the Uniform Construction Code to the Department of Community Affairs of the State of New Jersey.</p>				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 275 Land Development	Local	Planning and Zoning Board
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>This chapter is adopted to promote the public health, safety, morals, general welfare and all other purposes enumerated in the Municipal Land Use Law, Chapter 291, Laws of New Jersey, 1975, as amended. This chapter also serves to implement the goals, policies, objectives, regulations and standards of the New Jersey Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan, adopted November 21, 1980, by the Pinelands Commission.</p> <p>It is the intent of this chapter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To encourage local action in guiding the appropriate use or development of all Township land areas in a manner which will promote the public health, safety, morals, and general welfare. (2) To secure safety from fire, flood, panic, and other natural and man-made disasters. (3) To provide adequate light, air, and open space. (4) To ensure that local land development does not conflict with the development and general welfare of neighboring municipalities, the County, the Pinelands, and the state as a whole. (5) To promote the establishment of appropriate population densities and concentrations that will contribute to the well-being of persons, neighborhoods, communities, and regions. (6) To promote preservation of the environment. (7) To encourage the appropriate and efficient expenditure of public funds by the coordination of public development with land use policies. (8) To provide sufficient space in appropriate locations for a variety of agricultural, residential, recreational, commercial, and industrial uses and open space, both public and private, according to their respective environmental requirements in order to meet the needs of all Township citizens. (9) To encourage the location and design of transportation routes which will promote free flow of traffic while discouraging the location of such facilities and routes which might result in congestion or blight. (10) To promote a desirable visual environment through creative development techniques and good civic design and arrangements. (11) To promote the conservation of open space and valuable natural resources and to prevent urban sprawl and degradation of the environment through improper land usage. (12) To preserve and promote a low density, rural-oriented quality of life for Township residents. (13) To preserve and encourage the Township's agricultural base. (14) To implement appropriate regulations and standards of the Comprehensive Management Plan. (15) To utilize housing infill in Pinelands Villages as the primary means of accommodating future population growth. (16) To discourage housing in floodplains or in environmentally sensitive areas. (17) To work with the natural environment when solving problems related to land development. (18) To assure adequate surface water and groundwater quality. (19) To minimize potentially adverse economic impacts of land development policies upon the Township's financial resources. 				
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 275 Land Development, Article VIII Land Subdivision Procedures	Local	Planning and Zoning Board



	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><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>The Planning and Zoning Board has the authority, subject to the procedures, standards and limitations set forth herein, to review and approve, conditionally approve or disapprove subdivision plats as a condition for the filing of such plats with the County Recording Officer; provided, however, that the action taken is by resolution, and further provided that the resolution of the Zoning Board of Adjustment shall substitute for that of the Planning and Zoning Board whenever the Zoning Board of Adjustment has jurisdiction over a subdivision pursuant to the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq.</p>				
Site Plan Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 275 Land Development, Article IX Site Plan Review	Local	Planning and Zoning Board
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>The Planning and Zoning Board shall have the authority, subject to the procedures, standards and limitations set forth herein, to review and approve, conditionally approve or disapprove site plans; provided, however, that the action taken is by resolution, and further provided that the resolution of the Zoning Board of Adjustment shall substitute for that of the Planning and Zoning Board whenever the Zoning Board of Adjustment has jurisdiction over a site plan pursuant to the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq.</p>				
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 407 Stormwater Control	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>It is the purpose of this chapter to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls for major development, consistent with the statewide stormwater requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:8, the regulations and standards contained in the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan, and the provisions of the adopted Master Plan and land use ordinances of Washington Township.</p>				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Ordinance	No	-	-	-
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p>				
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023	State	Sellers and Landlords of commercial or residential property
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>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.</p> <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>				



	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>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	Yes	Chapter 275 Land Development	Local	Planning and Zoning Board
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>Washington Township is largely comprised of the Preservation Area, having 58,200 acres or 86% of the land area in this recreation and conservation district. A second management area is the Special Agricultural Production comprising 8,185 acres or 12% of the Township.</p>				
Environmental Protection Ordinance	No	-	-	-
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p>				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 236 Flood Damage Prevention	Local	Construction Official
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Protect human life and health; Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood-control projects; Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; Minimize prolonged business interruptions; Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard; Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood-blight areas; Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions. <p>The ordinance is not the model code coordinated ordinance and requires update.</p>				
Wellhead Protection	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>				
Emergency Management Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 35 Fire Companies, Emergency Squads	Local	Township Clerk
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Township of Washington designates the Green Bank Volunteer Fire Company, Inc., the Lower Bank Volunteer Fire Company, Inc. and the Green Bank Volunteer Ambulance Squad as the official municipal Fire Departments for the Township of Washington.				
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	Washington Township Master Plan, January 2018	Local	Planning Board
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> Hazard mitigation related objectives in the Master Plan include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage additional applications for state and federal funds to assist the Township in funding desired municipal facilities and improvements. Discourage housing in flood plains or in environmentally sensitive areas. Adopt and implement applicable standards of the Comprehensive Management Plan regarding natural resources found to be critical to the local environment such as water supply, wastewater disposal, stormwater management and vegetation. <p>The Plan notes that the Pinelands Protection Act (NJSA 13:18-1 et seq.) requires the Township Master Plan and Land Use Ordinance to conform to the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP). The CMP renders the Township virtually powerless with regard to land use control for most of the Township. Washington Township is largely comprised of the Preservation Area, having 58,200 acres or 86% of the land area in this recreation and conservation district. A second management area is the Special Agricultural Production comprising 8,185 acres or 12% of the Township. The final management area is Pinelands Village which is made up of Green Bank, Lower Bank and Jenkins and includes 1,150 acres or 2% of the total land area. The Township maintains some land use control in the Pinelands Villages.</p>				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Annual Budget	Local	Township Committee
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
<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
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	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
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	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
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	Yes	Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan	State	Pinelands Commission
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> Washington Township contains lands within the Pinelands which is managed by the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan. The plan establishes nine land use management areas with goals, objectives, development intensities and permitted uses for each. The boundaries of these management areas are displayed on the Pinelands Land Capability Map. They are implemented through local zoning that must conform with Pinelands land use standards. The Township has lands designated as preservation area district, forest area, and Pinelands Village.				
Response/Recovery Planning				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Township of Washington Emergency Operations Plan, 2022	Local	Township Committee, OEM
<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 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	Yes	Township of Washington Emergency Operations Plan, 2022	Local	Township Committee, OEM
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> In the event of any hazard to understand how to help address communications, evacuation, and housing needs.				
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	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
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 Washington to oversee and track development.

Table 9.37-3. 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
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	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If yes, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of build-out in your jurisdiction.	N/A	According to the Township's Master Plan, the level of build-out in the Township is strongly restricted due to the high percentage of land in the Township being located in the Pinelands Preservation Area (86%). A second management area is the Special Agricultural



		Production, which comprises of 12% of the Township's land, leaving just 2% for use.
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Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 9.37-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning and Zoning Board: The Planning and Zoning Board has the authority, subject to the procedures, standards and limitations set forth herein, to review and approve, conditionally approve or disapprove subdivision plats as a condition for the filing of such plats with the County Recording Officer; provided, however, that the action taken is by resolution, and further provided that the resolution of the Zoning Board of Adjustment shall substitute for that of the Planning and Zoning Board whenever the Zoning Board of Adjustment has jurisdiction over a subdivision pursuant to the Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	Yes	The Planning and Zoning Board is supported by the Planning and Zoning Board Secretary. The Township also has a Zoning Official.
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Office of Emergency Management /Local fire safety council
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	Office of Emergency Management /Community Forestry Committee
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Department of Public Works
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Construction Department. The Code Enforcement Officer position is currently vacant.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Office of Emergency Management. The Township of Washington designates the Green Bank Volunteer Fire Company, Inc., the Lower Bank Volunteer Fire Company, Inc. and the Green Bank Volunteer Ambulance Squad as the official municipal Fire Departments for the Township of Washington.
Warning Systems / Services (mass notification system, outdoor warning signals, etc.)	Yes	Email and phone notification.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Public works department/ clean communities



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
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	Yes	The purpose of the Municipal Wildfire Safety Council (WSC), within the Office of Emergency Management and LEPC is to coordinate wildfire prevention efforts. To coordinate these efforts the WSC may seek grant funding, propose, and conduct outreach efforts, develop education opportunities to inform residents and forest property owners what they can do personally to reduce their wildfire risks. They may act as the point of contact for the New Jersey Forestry Services, Forest Fire Service, and their many outreach and educational efforts, including but not limited to, Firewise Communities, Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP), and Ready Set Go, for the purpose of reducing the risk of wildfire for all residents. The WSC may seek technical assistance from state and federal agencies and arrange and conduct training for residents and emergency responders.
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Contracted
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Contracted
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Contracted
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Engineering
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	Office of Emergency Management
Grant writer(s) <i>Consider the following - Are data and maps from the HMP used to support documentation in grant applications?</i>	No	-
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 Washington.

Table 9.37-5. 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	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
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 Washington.

Table 9.37-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment:
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Mayor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Bella Technologies
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	The municipal website includes information on hurricane evacuation, FEMA flood maps, the County HMP, and forest fire and storm preparedness.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Email and phone notification
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
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? • If yes, please describe.	Yes	Notification goes out through mass email and phone as well.



Community Classifications

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

Table 9.37-7. 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	-	-
Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	Yes	None	June 8, 2010
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 9.37-8. Adaptive Capacity

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



9.37.4 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)

Kevin Dixon, Engineer/Floodplain Manager

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

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

Table 9.37-9. NFIP Summary

Active Policies	Total Premium + Policy Fee	Number of Losses	Total Net Payment	Repetitive Loss Properties
28	\$26,444	22	\$1,133,647.60	2

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 Washington.

Table 9.37-10. 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?	RT542 MM10 Crowley's landing roadway floods during high tides. RT652 River Rd. Lower Bank roadway floods during high tides. No list is maintained.
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)?	No.
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?	The Township Engineer makes this determination. None.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction?	There have not been any since Sandy in 2012.



NFIP Topic	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there are mitigated properties, how were the projects funded? 	
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction?	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If not, state why. 	
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Township Engineer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes
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?	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If so, what type of assistance/training is needed? 	
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g. permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Review/ permits and assistance with educating
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	The Township Engineer makes this determination.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	The Township is a small community and do not have any full-time staff.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed?	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If so, state the violations. 	
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	July 18, 2006 was most recent CAV.
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Flood Damage Protection Chapter 236
<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? 	No 2017
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements?	The program meets the minimum requirements.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If exceeds, in what ways? 	
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, the planning board considers efforts to reduce flood risk.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

9.37.5 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 9.37-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction

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

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

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 9.37-12. 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 2019 to Present					
There has been no recent major development between 2019 to present.					
Known or Anticipated Major Development in the Next Five (5) Years					
There are no known major developments anticipated within the next 5 years.					

9.37.6 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 Washington'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 Washington has significant exposure. The maps also show the location of potential new development, where available.



Figure 9.37-1. Township of Washington Flood and Sea Level Rise Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

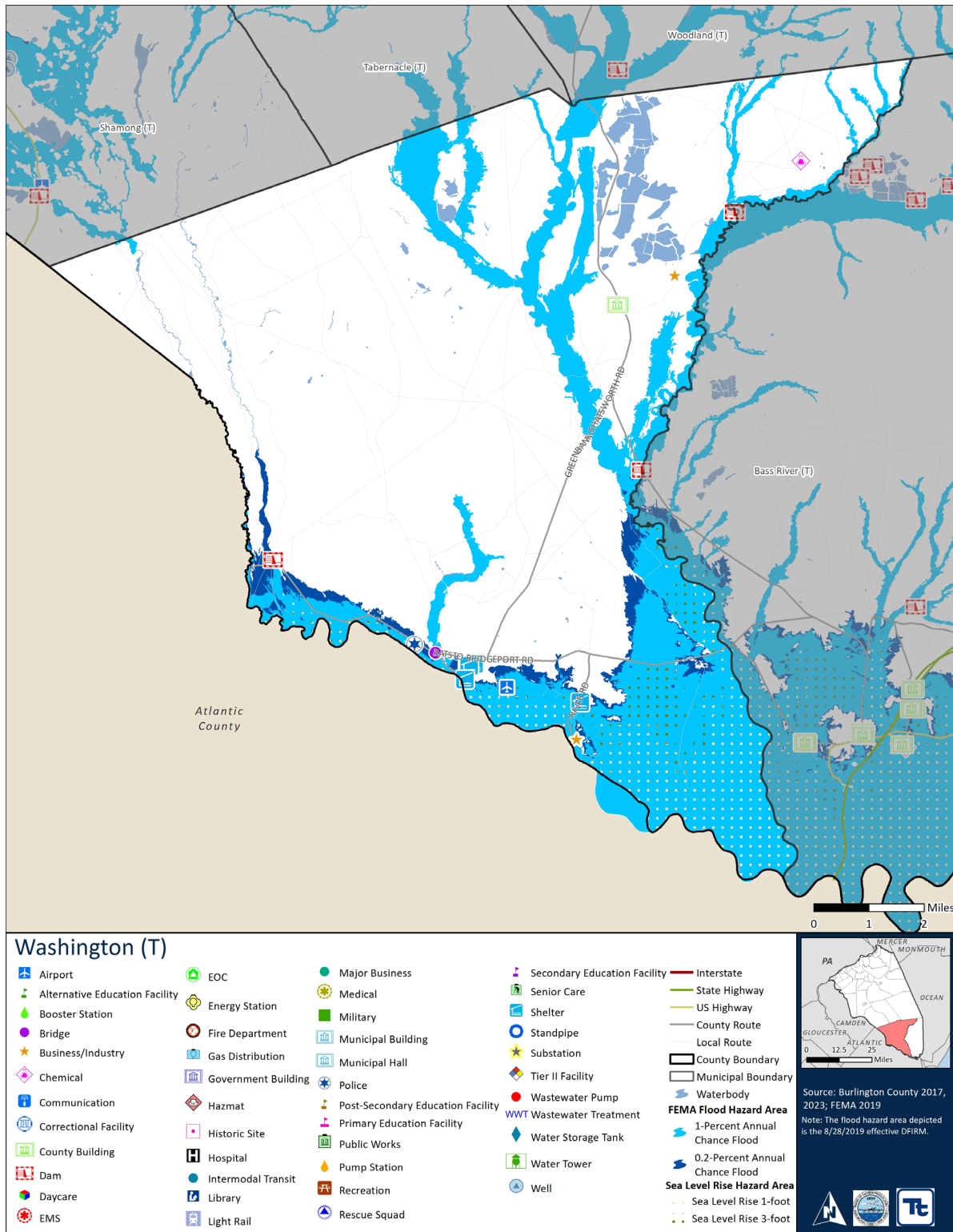
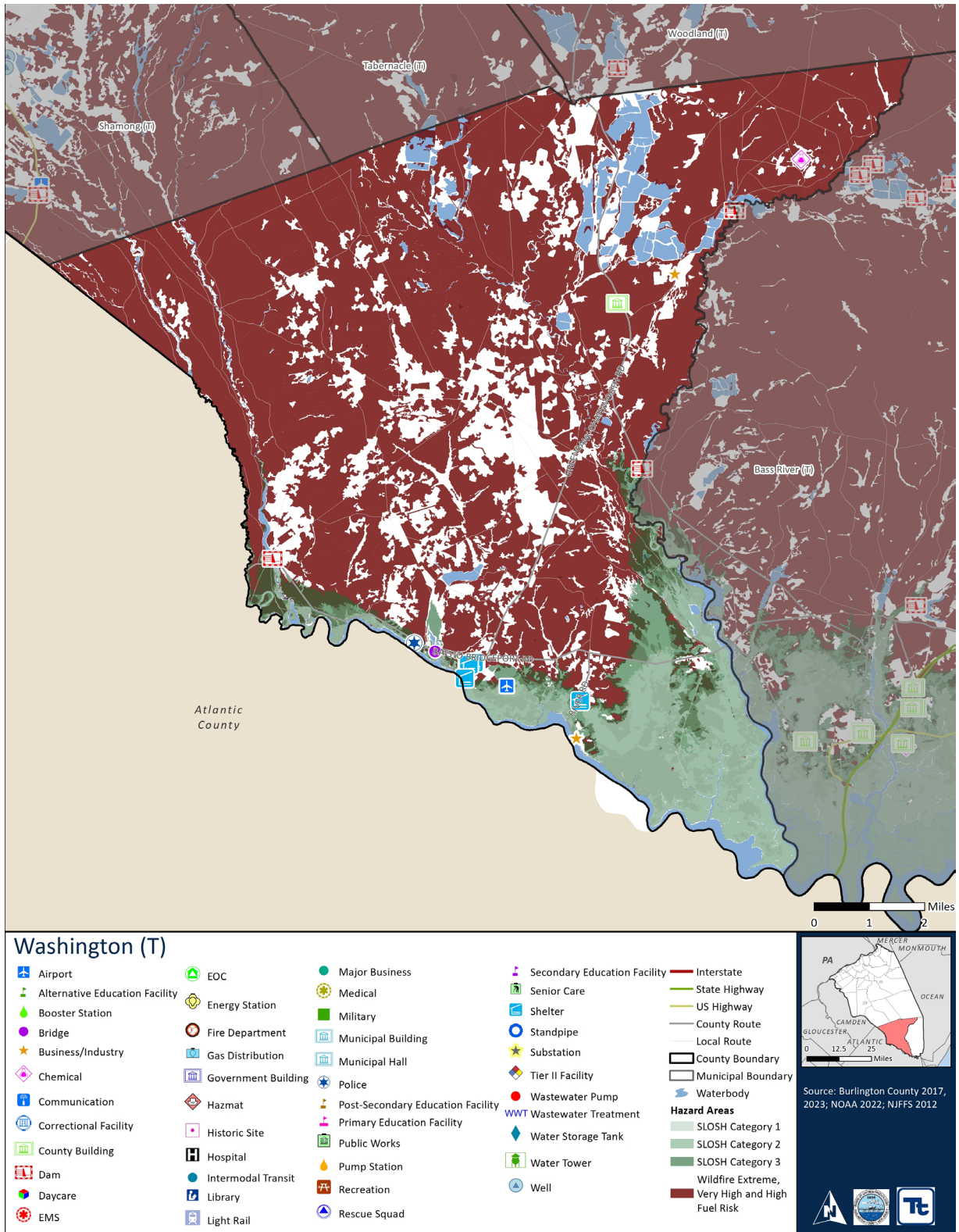




Figure 9.37-2. Township of Washington SLOSH and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





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 Washington'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 Washington 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 9.37-13. Hazard Event History Since 2019

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
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.	The Township was subject to closures and masking/social distancing requirements.
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.	Downed trees and wires. Cleaned up by County and municipal services.
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.	Downed trees and branches.
April 18, 2023	Wildfire	No	Wildfire in Lowerbank between river road, old church road and RT542. Consumed 257 acres threatening 33 structures.	One residence sustained damage. Melted vinyl siding.

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 Washington'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 Washington. The Township of Washington 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 Washington indicated the rankings were appropriate for the jurisdiction.

Table 9.37-14. Hazard Ranking Input

Hazard	Hazard Ranking – High/Medium/Low
Dam Failure	Medium
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Earthquake	Low
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	High
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 9.37-15. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities and Community Lifelines

Name	Type	Exposure	
		1% Event	0.2% Event
Bridge	Bridge	Yes	Yes
Cavalier Yachts	Business/Industry	Yes	Yes
Harrisville Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes
Oswego Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes
Pacemaker Heliport	Airport	Yes	Yes

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

The Township has indicated it coordinated with the facilities managers at the Cavalier Yachts and Peacemaker Heliport facilities to support the mitigation of those facilities. Therefore, no action will be identified for these facilities.

Identified Issues

After review of the Township of Washington's hazard event history, hazard rankings, jurisdiction specific vulnerabilities, hazard area extent and location, and current capabilities, the Township of Washington 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. 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- The Township has access to GIS mapping systems through NJOEM but need to update software in order to utilize the program.
- Poor drainage and stormwater management on Route 542 at the turnoff near the swamp and in the area of Lower Bank landing on Route 652/River Road are causing excessive flooding.
- Privately-owned dams in the Township have the possibility of impacting private and public properties and structures.
- Key access roads to Wharton and Penn State Forests experience excessive vegetation growth and become eroded from the elements and use. Lack of access limits emergency response.
- 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 Storm Ready program.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Township has 2 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- There is a long distance between the Township and any available County resources.
- Cellular services in the Township are poor and impact emergency communications.
- The Township's Emergency Operations Plan is going to expire at the end of 2024. The updated hazard mitigation plan has new information on hazards that can be integrated into the plan.

9.37.7 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 9.37-16. 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.
WA-1 (Former WA-5)	Acquire GIS mapping program for installation on laptops of OEM and local response agencies, including USGS topography and aerial imagery.	Lead: Twp. OEM Support: Twp. Committee	In Progress Need to update software programs.	Yes	The Township does not have the capability to utilize GIS mapping programs.	Lead: Twp. OEM Support: Twp. Committee
WA-2 (Former WA-12)	Amend Twp. Code Ordinance chapter 236 – Flood Damage Prevention and adopt updated flood-hazard maps (pending FEMA issuance) based upon updated requirements and guidelines of FEMA and NJDEP	Lead: Twp. Committee, Twp. Engineer/Floodplain Administrator Support: Planning and Zoning Board	Completed	No	-	-
WA-3 (Former WA-16)	Update Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Lead: Twp. OEM/Local Emergency Planning Council Support: Twp. Fire companies, NJ Forest Fire Service, Community Forestry Committee	Ongoing Capability Plan must be updated regularly.	No	-	-
WA-4 (Former WA-20)	Develop flood response at inter-county bridges and approaches over Mullica River at Lower Bank and Green Bank	Lead: Washington Twp. OEM, BCOEM and Hwy Support: ACOEM, NJSP	Completed	No	-	-
WA-5 (Former WA-21)	Develop flood response involving Bass River Twp the inter-municipal bridge over Wading River at Wading River and approach bridge over Merrygold Creek in Bass River Township	Lead: Washington Twp. OEM, BCOEM and Hwy Support: Bass River Twp. OEM, NJSP	Completed	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.
WA-6 (Former WA-22)	Address flood hazard and drainage situation on Route 652/River Road in the vicinity of the Lower Bank landing involving the adjacent ditching/culvert/former tide gate in the County right-of-way	Lead: Washington Twp. OEM and Road Dept, BC Hwy Support: BCOEM Department	In Progress Drainage at Lower Bank landing still a concern	Yes	Poor drainage and stormwater management in the area is causing excessive flooding.	Lead: Washington Twp. OEM and Road Dept, BC Hwy Support: BCOEM Department
WA-7 (Former WA-23)	Address flood hazard on Route 542/Crowleys Landing at MM 10 and develop alternate detour for evacuation of Bulltown Road/Batsto Road.	Lead: BC Hwy Dept and Washington Twp. OEM, BCOEM Support: NJSP	Completed	No	-	-
WA-8 (Former WA-24)	Continue enhancement of Bulltown Road as a strategic fuel break for WUI protection and as an alternate evacuation route detour	Lead: Washington Twp. OEM, and Road Dept BCOEM; Support: State Park Service, NJ Forest Fire 2Service, Atlantic Electric	No Progress	No	-	-
WA-9 (Former WA-25)	Coordinate and plan for flooding response/water release for dams – Batsto River and Oswego River	Lead: NJDEP, State Park Service; Support: Washington OEM, BCOEM	No Progress Working to identify correct contacts for dams.	Yes	Privately-owned dams in the Township have the possibility of impacting private and public properties and structures.	Lead: NJDEP, State Park Service; Support: Washington OEM, BCOEM
WA-10 (Former WA-26)	Develop management plan for maintenance of key access roads – Wharton and Penn State Forests, and Swan Bay Wildlife management area	Lead: State Parks, Wildlife and Forest Fire Services Support: Washington OEM, BCOEM	In Progress Working with entities to create plan.	Yes	Maintenance of key access roads. Wharton and Penn State forests	Lead: State Parks, Wildlife and Forest Fire Services Support: Washington OEM, BCOEM



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.
WA-11 (Former WA-27)	Cooperate in RISK mapping for Burlington County	Lead: FEMA and BCOEM; Support: Twp OEM	No Progress	No	-	-
WA-12 (Former WA-32)	Enhance the County/community resilience to severe storms (incl. coastal/winter storms) by joining the NOAA "Storm Ready" program	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM and FEMA	No Progress Township to begin evaluating benefits of joining program.	Yes	The Township does not participate in NOAA's Storm Ready program.	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM and FEMA
WA-13 (Former WA-34)	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via elevation to protect structures from future damage with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable. Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates based on cost-effectiveness and repetitive loss. Phase 2: Work with the property owners to implement action based on available funding from the State and FEMA and local match availability.	Municipality (via Municipal Engineer/NFIP Floodplain Administrator) with support from County Planning, NJOEM, FEMA	In Progress Working to identify appropriate candidates.	Yes	Repetitively flooded properties place an undue stress on the property owner and Township and efforts should be made to mitigate them.	Municipality (via Municipal Engineer/NFIP Floodplain Administrator) with support from County Planning, NJOEM, FEMA
WA-14	Coordinate with the facility managers at Cavalier Yachts in the Township to support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g. elevation, flood-proofing) or relocation to protect structures from future damage. Phase 1: Identify most cost-effective mitigation option Phase 2: Work with facility manager to implement selected action based on	Municipality with support from County	Completed Had discussions with facility manager.	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.
	available funding and local match ability.					
WA-15	Coordinate with the facility managers at NJ State Park Service – Southern Region in the Township to support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g. elevation, flood-proofing) or relocation to protect structures from future damage. Phase 1: Identify most cost-effective mitigation option Phase 2: Work with facility manager to implement selected action based on available funding and local match ability.	Lead: Twp. OEM Support: Twp. Committee	Completed Had discussions with facility manager.	No	-	-
WA-16	Coordinate with the facility managers at Pacemaker Heliport in the Township to support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g. elevation, flood-proofing) or relocation to protect structures from future damage. Phase 1: Identify most cost-effective mitigation option Phase 2: Work with facility manager to implement selected action based on available funding and local match ability.	Lead: Twp. Committee, Twp. Engineer/Floodplain Administrator Support: Planning and Zoning Board	Completed Had discussions with facility manager.	No	-	-
WA-17	During future updates of the Master Plan, Floodplain Management Plan, Stream Corridor Management Plan, Watershed Management Plan, or other plans, work to integrate hazard	Lead: Twp. OEM/Local Emergency Planning Council	Ongoing Capability Performed as plans and regulations are updated.	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.
	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.	Support: Twp. Fire companies, NJ Forest Fire Service, Community Forestry Committee				
WA-18	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• River Road <p>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.</p>	<p>Lead: Washington Twp. OEM, BCOEM and Hwy</p> <p>Support: ACOEM, NJSP</p>	<p>In Progress</p> <p>Working to identify appropriate candidates.</p>	Yes	<p>Repetitively flooded properties place an undue stress on the property owner and Township and efforts should be made to mitigate them.</p>	<p>Lead: Washington Twp. OEM, BCOEM and Hwy</p> <p>Support: ACOEM, NJSP</p>



Additional Mitigation Efforts

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, the Township of Washington has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Stormwater management

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the HMP Update

The Township of Washington 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 9.37-17. 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
Disease Outbreak	X				X					X
Drought	X				X					X
Earthquake	X				X					X
Extreme Temperatures	X				X					X
Flood	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Severe Weather	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Severe Winter Weather	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 Washington 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-Washington-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:	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.
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-Washington-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-Washington-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-Washington-04. GIS Capability

Lead Agency:	Township IT	
Supporting Agencies:	Township OEM, County OEM, NJOEM	
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 has access to GIS mapping systems through NJOEM but need to update software in order to utilize the program.	
Description of the Solution:	Acquire the proper software systems to utilize GIS mapping program for installation on laptops of OEM and local response agencies, including USGS topography and aerial imagery.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	5	
Benefits:	This action will benefit the Township as it will permit the creation of maps, analysis of hazards, and information sharing opportunities with NJOEM and local and county agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	GIS systems may provide the Township with the opportunity to create maps showing where socially vulnerable populations reside in the Township, which could be shared with first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	GIS systems would allow for in depth land analysis to assist in determining where future land use could be prohibited or encouraged.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will bolster the safety and security lifeline.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase the Township's GIS capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	N/A	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem remains
	Use ArcOnline	Limited mapping and analysis capabilities
	Contract for GIS services	May experience information-sharing complications with NJOEM



Action 2024-Washington-05. Lower Bank Drainage

Lead Agency:	Township Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Township OEM, County OEM, County Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	Poor drainage and stormwater management on Route 542 at the turnoff near the swamp and in the area of Lower Bank landing on Route 652/River Road are causing excessive flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will complete a flood study to better understand the flood hazard and drainage situation on Route 542 at the turnoff near the swamp and along Route 652/River Road in the vicinity of the Lower Bank landing. These issues involve the adjacent ditching/culvert/former tide gate in the County right-of-way. The Township will use the flood study to identify potential solutions. Cost effective solutions will be implemented.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	This action would reduce the flooding impacts felt by the Township on Route 542 at the turnoff near the swamp and in the area of Lower Bank landing on Route 652/River Road	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding from the Mullica River. Furthermore, this action will assist in keeping roadways clear of flood waters for the populations which may need to attend medical appointments or require medical attention from first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would assist in the reduction of roadway flooding from the Mullica River, permitting first responders to traverse the roadways safely.	
Impact on Capabilities:	N/A	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events that contribute to flooding. Sea level rise is also likely to increase flooding in many portions of the Mullica River.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation



	No action	Current problem remains
	Acquire/elevation surrounding structures impacted by flooding	Cost prohibitive
	Remove all drainage infrastructure and install new infrastructure with increased storage/flow capacity	Cost prohibitive



Action 2024-Washington-06. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Township OEM	
Supporting Agencies:	NJDEP, Dam Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure	
Description of the Problem:	Privately-owned dams in the Township have the possibility of impacting private and public properties and structures.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will coordinate with dam owners and plan for flooding response/water release for dams – Batsto River (Harrisville Dam) and Oswego River (Oswego Dam). Planning that impacts Emergency Action Plans will require the update of those plans. All Emergency Action Plans that exist will be collected and shared with Township and County OEM for situational awareness.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will benefit any potential development that may occur downstream of the dams.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation



	No Action	Township will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
	Utilize information from NJDEP	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
	Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory



Action 2024-Washington-07. Access Road Maintenance

Lead Agency:	Township Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Township Administration, County, NJOEM, NJDEP	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Key access roads to Wharton and Penn State Forests experience excessive vegetation growth and become eroded from the elements and use. Lack of access limits emergency response.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will work with the County and NJDEP to develop management plans for maintenance of key access roads – Wharton and Penn State Forests, and Swan Bay Wildlife management area.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal, County, and State Budgets	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	This action will create clearer access to key access roads to Wharton and Penn State Forests, and Swan Bay Wildlife management area. Regular maintenance for these access roads will remove fire fuel and ensure roads are easily visible and drivable.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	N/A	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	While not official evacuation routes, access roads often provide the only ingress and egress for emergency response. This action will maintain important pathways for emergency response.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will protect emergency management capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, which may cause additional problems with erosion.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Natural Resource Protection	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem remains
	State agencies maintain only	Maintenance may not occur as frequently as needed



	Township maintains only	Maintenance may not occur as frequently as needed
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Action 2024-Washington-08. StormReady Program

Lead Agency:	Township OEM
Supporting Agencies:	County OEM, NJOEM, and FEMA
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Weather
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 Storm Ready 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
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.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations, Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	The Township does not participate in the Storm Ready Program
	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



Action 2024-Washington-09. Flood Hazard Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Township Administration
Supporting Agencies:	County, NJOEM, Property Owners
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Township has 2 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
Description of the Solution:	<p>Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via elevation to protect structures from future damage with repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties as a priority when applicable, including at risk areas such as River Road.</p> <p>Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates based on cost-effectiveness and repetitive loss.</p> <p>Phase 2: Work with the property owners to implement action based on available funding from the State and FEMA and local match availability.</p>
Estimated Cost:	Medium
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, NJDEP Green Acres, NJDEP Blue Acres, Municipal Budget
Implementation Timeline:	3 years
Goals Met:	2, 3, 5, 7
Benefits:	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.
Impact on Capabilities:	Removing the risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the



	floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events, and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem continues
	Construct flood walls/barriers around vulnerable areas	Costly and can divert floodwaters to other areas
	Deployable flood barriers for vulnerable areas	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.



Action 2024-Washington-10. County Resource Staging

Lead Agency:	County OEM	
Supporting Agencies:	Washington Township OEM, Woodland Township, Bass River Township	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	There is a long distance between the Township and any available County resources.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will work with the County to determine the feasibility of staging area for Southern end of the County (Woodland, Washington, Bass River).	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	County, Municipal Budgets	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 6	
Benefits:	This action would provide a regional benefit as County resources would be better located to respond to incidents in the Southern end of the County. The time it takes for County resources to reach the incident scenes will decrease.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will benefit the safety and security of socially vulnerable populations who may be impacted by incidents which need a response from County resources.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action may demand a new structure be built if an already existing structure or property be utilized.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will benefit the safety and security lifeline.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will benefit the capabilities for emergency response in the Southern portion of the county.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. The Southern end of the County may be more apt to experience increased flooding events due to its proximity to wetlands and the Atlantic Ocean.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem remains



	Township buys resources to cover County response time	Cost prohibitive, not enough personnel
	Township rents resources to cover County response time	Cost prohibitive, not enough personnel



Action 2024-Washington-11. Cellular Service Gap

Lead Agency:	Township Administration	
Supporting Agencies:	Township OEM, County, Cellular Companies	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Cellular services in the Township are poor and impact emergency communications.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will work with cell companies (AT&T, Verizon) to determine feasibility of tower installation. The Township will support installation if feasible.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC	
Implementation Timeline:	5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 6	
Benefits:	This action will benefit first responders by providing communication services in areas which may have gaps in connection. Furthermore, this action would benefit the populations in and around Washington Township as the additional cellular tower would increase connectivity in the region.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will benefit socially vulnerable populations by providing better communication services, which can alert the populations to emergencies in the area.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will require the development of land for a cellular tower.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will create a new critical facility and expand the communications lifeline.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance communication capabilities in the region.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often. This action will increase communication capabilities needed during severe storm events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem remains
	Township buys cellular signal extender for all first responders	Cost prohibitive



	Township contracts with service provider for Cell on Wheels (COW)	Cost prohibitive, unknown availability
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Action 2024-Washington-12. Emergency Operations Plan

Lead Agency:	Township OEM
Supporting Agencies:	Township Administration
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's Emergency Operations Plan is going to expire at the end of 2024. The updated hazard mitigation plan has new information on hazards that can be integrated into the plan.
Description of the Solution:	Township OEM will update the Emergency Operations Plan, integrating new information on hazards from the updated HMP.
Estimated Cost:	Staff time, Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget
Implementation Timeline:	1 year
Goals Met:	5, 6
Benefits:	The Emergency Operations Plan details what the Township will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). Updating the Plan will permit the Township to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the Emergency Operation Plan covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency, as well as unaccompanied minors and children in daycare and school settings.
Impact on Future Development:	N/A
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the Emergency Operation Plan covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase the capabilities an already existing planning capability of the Township.
Climate Change Considerations:	As hazard impacts change as a result of climate change, the contents in an Emergency Operations Plan, including in the basic plan and any annexes, need to be updated to account for current and future conditions. This action updates the plan to include updated information on anticipated changes to hazard impacts as a result of climate change.
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Emergency Services



Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No action	The plan will expire
	Update just the basic plan	The plan will not meet State requirements
	Resubmit the EOP as is	The plan will not contain new capabilities, plans, policies, or hazard assessments



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 9.37-18. 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-Washington-01	Code Coordinated Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2024-Washington-02	Disaster Debris Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2024-Washington-03	Substantial Damage Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2024-Washington-04	GIS Capability	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	7	Medium
2024-Washington-05	Lower Bank Drainage	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	9	Medium
2024-Washington-06	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2024-Washington-07	Access Road Maintenance	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	Medium
2024-Washington-08	StormReady Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	10	Medium
2024-Washington-09	Flood Hazard Mitigation	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	8	Medium
2024-Washington-10	County Resource Staging	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	9	Medium
2024-Washington-11	Cellular Service Gap	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	8	Medium
2024-Washington-12	Emergency Operations Plan	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	9	Medium

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