12. TOWNSHIP OF HAMPTON

This jurisdictional annex to the Sussex County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Township of Hampton with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Hampton, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Hampton's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

12.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Township of Hampton identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Township departments. The Township Administrator represented the community on the Sussex County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process 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.

Table 12-1 summarizes Township officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Township's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 12-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Diana Juarez, Clerk/Acting Administrator Address: 1 Rumsey Way, Newton, NJ 07860 Phone Number: (973) 383-5570 Email: administrator@hamptontwp-nj.org	Name/Title: George Chattaway, EMC Address: 1 Rumsey Way, Newton, NJ 07860 Phone Number: (973) 592-2767 Email: oem@hamptontwp-nj.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Harold E. Pellow / Township Engineer Address: 17 Plains Road, August, NJ 07822 Phone Number: (973) 948-6463 Email: hpellow@hpellow.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Jessica M. Caruso, Previous Administrator Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership meetings, Steering Committee meetings, and the Mitigation Strategy Workshop. Provided status updates for previous mitigation actions and developed new actions.	
Name/Title: Edward Hayes, Previous EMC Method of Participation: Attended Planning Partnership meetings, Steering Committee meetings, and the Mitigation Strategy Workshop. Provided information on previous events, building permits, and NFIP information. Provided status updates for previous mitigation actions and developed new actions.	
Name/Title: Diana Juarez, Clerk/Acting Administrator Method of Participation: Provided jurisdiction sign-off sheet and final review of annex.	
Name/Title: George Chattaway, EMC Method of Participation: Provided jurisdiction sign-off sheet and final review of annex.	
Name/Title: Harold E. Pellow, Township Engineer Method of Participation: Provided jurisdiction sign-off sheet and final review of annex.	

Name/Title: Robert Huber, Building Code Enforcement/Construction Official Method of Participation: Provided jurisdiction sign-off sheet and final review of annex.
Name/Title: Daniel Bayles, Public Works/Highway Manager Method of Participation: Provided jurisdiction sign-off sheet and final review of annex.

12.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Township of Hampton is located in northwestern Sussex County. It has a total area of approximately 25.3 square miles. The Township is bordered to the north by Frankford Township, to the south by Fredon Township and the Town of Newton, to the east by the Townships of Lafayette and Andover, and to the west by the Township of Stillwater. The following unincorporated communities are located within the Township: Crandon Lakes, Myrtle Grove, Balesville, Halsey, and Washingtonville. Numerous ponds and lakes are found throughout the Township. The Paulins Kill flows through the center of the Township. Other streams found in Hampton Township include Troys Brook, Clearview Creek, Swartswood Creek, and smaller tributaries of Paulins Kill. According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Hampton was 4,893, a 5.8-percent decrease from the 2010 Census.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2020 U.S. Census indicates that 3.1-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 4.5-percent is 65 years of age or older, 5.1-percent is non-English speaking, 4.8-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 4.7-percent is considered disabled.

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 Hampton, 31-percent of households earn less than the basic cost of living and are considered socially vulnerable (ALICE 2023).

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

12.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Hampton performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

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

12.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 12-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Hampton.

Table 12-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	International Building Code – New Jersey Edition, 2018, NJAC 5:24-3.14 Adopted 9/3/2019; State Uniform Construction Code Act (N.J.S. 52:27D-119 et seq.)	State & Local	Construction Official
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The building code provides guidance on how to design, build, and operate buildings. Modern building codes lead to major reductions in property losses from natural disasters.*				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	State of NJ Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) L. 1975, s. 2, eff Aug 1, 1976, 40-55D-62: 49; Chapter 108 of Hampton Township Code	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Power to zone, requires all jurisdictions to have current zoning and other land development ordinances after the planning board has adopted the land use element and master plan.*				
Subdivision Code	Yes	P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-47): 40:55D-37; Chapter 85 of Hampton Township Code	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The governing body may by ordinance require approval of subdivision plats by resolution of the planning board as a condition for the filing of such plats with the county recording officer and approval of site plans by resolution of the planning board as a condition for the issuance of a permit for any development, except that subdivision or individual lot applications for detached one or two dwelling-unit buildings shall be exempt from such site plan review and approval; provided that the resolution of the board of adjustment shall substitute for that of the planning board whenever the board of adjustment has jurisdiction over a subdivision or site plan pursuant to subsection 63b. of this act . Dictated by the Municipal Land Use Law. NJ Statute 40:27-6.2 - the board of commissioners of any county having a county planning board shall provide for the review of all subdivisions of land within the county by said county planning board and for the approval of those subdivisions affecting county road or drainage facilities as set forth and limited hereinafter in this section.*			
Site Plan Code	Yes	Municipal Land Use Law, NJ Statute 40:27-6.2; Chapter 85 of Hampton Township Code	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
The board of commissioners of any county having a county planning board shall provide for the review of all subdivisions of land within the county by said county planning board and for the approval of those subdivisions affecting county road or drainage facilities as set forth and limited hereinafter in this section. 40:27-6.10 In order that county planning boards shall have a complete file of the planning and zoning ordinances of all municipalities in the county, each municipal clerk shall file with the county planning board a copy of the planning and zoning ordinances of the municipality in effect on the effective date of this act and shall notify the county planning board of the introduction of any revision or amendment of such an ordinance which affects lands adjoining county roads or other county lands, or lands lying within 200 feet of a municipal boundary, or proposed facilities or public lands shown on the county master plan or official county map. Such notice shall be given to the county planning board at least 10 days prior to the public hearing thereon by personal delivery or by certified mail of a copy of the official notice of the public hearing together with a copy of the proposed ordinance.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Title 7 of the NJ Administrative Code, N.J.A.C. 7:8; Chapter 109.	Local & State	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The purpose of the Stormwater Management Code for the State of New Jersey is to minimize pollution caused by stormwater and restore, enhance, and maintain the integrity of waters throughout the State.*				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023	State	Sellers and Landlords of commercial or residential property
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *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.* *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.* *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.* *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.*				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency

The disclosure statement must contain the heading "Flood Risk" and ask the seller the following questions:

- *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?*

Not all provisions of this law have become effective at the time of the writing of this plan.

Growth Management	Yes	State Development & Redevelopment Plan (Plan Endorsement); Zoning Ordinance; Chapter 108-53 of Hampton Township Code.	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Plan provides for the delineation of Growth Areas and Environs; Use of the endorsed plans in the implementation of state environmental regulations makes the Plan Endorsement process a growth management strategy.*				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 62 Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance adopted September 28, 1982. Amended in September 29, 2011	Federal, State & Local	Township Engineer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Chapter 62 applies to all special flood hazard areas (SFHA) of the Township. All new construction within the SFHA are required to comply with anchoring requirements and constructed with flood resistant materials in a manner that minimizes flood damage. All new and replaced water supply systems are to be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwater into the system. New and replaced sanitary sewage systems are to be designed to minimize infiltration of floodwaters into the system and discharge from the system into floodwaters. On-site waste disposal shall be located to avoid impairment or contamination during a flood event. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment is to be designed and or located to prevent water from entering within the utilities during a flood event.*				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other: Special Purpose Ordinances (i.e., sensitive areas, steep slope)	Yes	Chapter 48 – Carbonate Area Development, Chapter 87 – Soil Removal, and Chapter 95 – Trees	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The purpose of chapter 48 is to protect and preserve the potable groundwater resource in the Township and to reduce the frequency of structural damage to improvements by sinkhole collapse or subsidence areas due to unique limestone geology.* *The purpose of chapter 87 is to regulate and limit uncontrolled excavation or removal and importation of soils within the Township.* *The purpose of chapter 95 is to restrict the excessive and uncontrolled destruction or removal of trees within the Township.*				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	2018 Revised NJ Statute 40:27-2; NJ Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) L. 1975, s. 2, eff Aug 1, 1976 40:55D-28; Township of Hampton Master Plan, 2015.	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The Master Plan was developed by the Master Plan Committee. The purpose of this plan is to guide land use and development within the Township. It includes the objectives, principles, assumptions, polices, and standards for economic and social development for the Township. It also includes the following elements: Land Use Plan Element, Housing Plan Element, Circulation Plan Element, Utility Service Plan Element, Community Facilities Plan Element, Recreation Plan Element, Conservation Plan Element, Economic Plan Element, Historic Preservation Plan Element, Recycling Plan Element, and a Farmland Preservation Plan Element.*				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Capital Improvement Plan, 2020	Local	Finance Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The CIP outlines the prioritized projects and funding availability for the Township. It helps to guide spending and initiate actionable items for mitigation and other purposes.*				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	Yes	Township of Hampton Master Plan, 2015. Conservation Plan Element	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Included as a element in the Master Plan, under the chapter Conservation Plan Element.*				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Township of Hampton Master Plan, 2015. Economic Plan Element	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Included as a element in the Master Plan, under the chapter Economic Plan Element.*				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	Yes	Township of Hampton Master Plan, 2015. Farmland Preservation Plan Element	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Included as an element in the Master Plan, under the chapter Farmland Preservation Plan Element.*				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Hampton Township Emergency Operations Plan – Updated 2014	County & Local	Office of Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The Township Emergency Operation Plan outlines the procedures for emergency response. The purpose of this plan is to protect the health, safety, and resources of the residents of the Township.*				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

12.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 12-3 summarizes the capabilities of Hampton to oversee and track development.

Table 12-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Construction Department issues development permits.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	Yes	The Township completed a Housing Plan in 2019 regarding its affordable housing obligation. The plan included a buildable land inventory that identified two major tracts of land for low- and moderate-income housing, with one located in the sewer service area.
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is available land for further build-out and development within the Township.

12.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 12-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Hampton and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 12-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	There are nine members on the Planning Board, with up to four alternates. The Planning Board follows the provisions of Chapter 30 in the municipal code and the Municipal Land Use Law, and accordingly exercise its powers regarding the Master Plan; subdivision control and site plan review; the Official Map, if there be one; the Zoning Ordinance; conditional uses; capital improvements program; variances and certain building permits in conjunction with subdivision, site plan and conditional use approval.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Department in ordinance vesting powers of the Hampton Township Zoning Board of Adjustment in the Hampton Township Planning Board by Ordinance #2021-12
Planning Department	Yes	The Planning Department consists of the Planning Board.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	Yes	The Open Space Committee is comprised of one member of the Township Committee, three Planning Board members, and three citizens of the Township. The Open Space Committee prepares a report recommending which parcels of land should be acquired in fee and/or those parcels of land from which the Township should acquire development rights only; submits to the Township

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		Committee a prioritized list of properties which it recommends that the Township acquire and/or properties from which it recommends that development rights should be acquired; and holds public meetings, which public meetings shall be held in accordance with the Open Public Meetings Act.
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Public Works Department includes the Public Works Manager.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Construction Department consists of the Code Enforcement Officer (Construction Official), Secretary, Fire Official, and Electrical inspector.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	The Office of Emergency Management in the Township is a standalone office. The Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator in accordance with regulations promulgated by the State Director of Emergency Management, shall be empowered to issue and enforce such orders as may be necessary to implement and carry out Emergency Management operations and to protect the health, safety, and resources of the residents of the municipality.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Risk Management Consultant/Statewide Insurance
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Local/County
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	Yes	Emergency Management Department is responsible for all emergency management procedures and local disaster emergency response within the Township.
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Township Engineer Harold E. Pellow
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Township Engineer Harold E. Pellow
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Township Engineer Harold E. Pellow
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Township Administrator Jessica Caruso
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Township Engineer Harold E. Pellow
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	Yes	Township Engineer Harold E. Pellow
Emergency manager	Yes	Emergency Management Coordinator Edward Hayes
Grant writers	Yes	Township Administrator Jessica Caruso
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

12.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 12-5 summarizes financial resources available to Hampton.

Table 12-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement 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, COAH
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No, Private Communities
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

12.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 12-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Hampton.

Table 12-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Edward Hayes, Emergency Management
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Website creation in progress.
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Reverse 9-1-1 (opt-in)
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	OEM Register Ready

12.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 12-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Hampton.

Table 12-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	9	2020
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

12.3.7 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 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 12-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Township’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 12-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Medium
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Earthquake	Medium
Flood	Medium
Geological Hazards	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Medium
Hurricane	Medium
Infestation	Medium
Nor'easter	Medium
Severe Weather	Medium
Severe Winter Weather	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

12.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 12-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

12.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 12-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Hampton.

Table 12-9. Hampton NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	**3**
# Claims (Losses)	**1**
Total Loss Payments	**$0.00**
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	**0**
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	**0**
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	**0**

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

12.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 12-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Hampton.

Table 12-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Flooding in the Township occurs within the SFHA.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	No homeowners or business owners are interested in mitigation at this time.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	Unknown
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Township Engineer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes – federal, state, and regional online resources.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Continuing education and certification training on floodplain management would be welcomed by the FPA if it were offered in the County.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review and engineering capabilities
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the value of the proposed development would increase the structure's value by at least 50 percent.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staff and funding

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	July 30, 2012
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 62
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	September 29, 2011
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The program meets minimum requirements set by FEMA and the State.
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?	The Planning and Zoning Boards consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions. The Township has subdivision and site plan ordinances.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

12.5 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. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 12-11 through Table 12-13.

Table 12-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	3	0	0	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	8	0	1	9
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	9	0	0	9

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 12-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
None Identified.					

** Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.*

Table 12-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
None Anticipated.					

12.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Hampton's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

12.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Township are shown in Figure 12-1 through Figure 12-3. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Hampton has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 12-1. Hampton Flood and Sinkhole Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

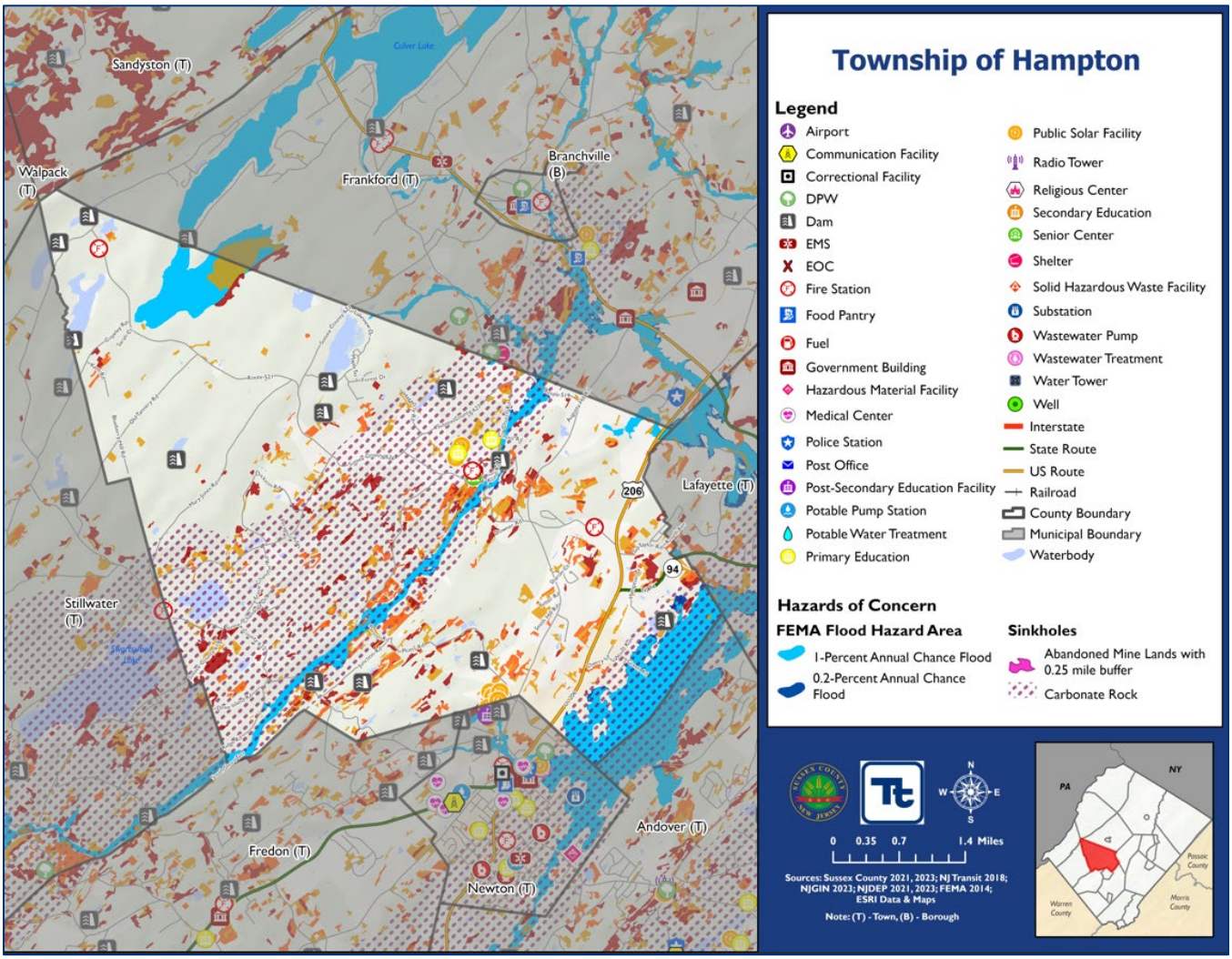


Figure 12-2. Hampton Hazardous Materials and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

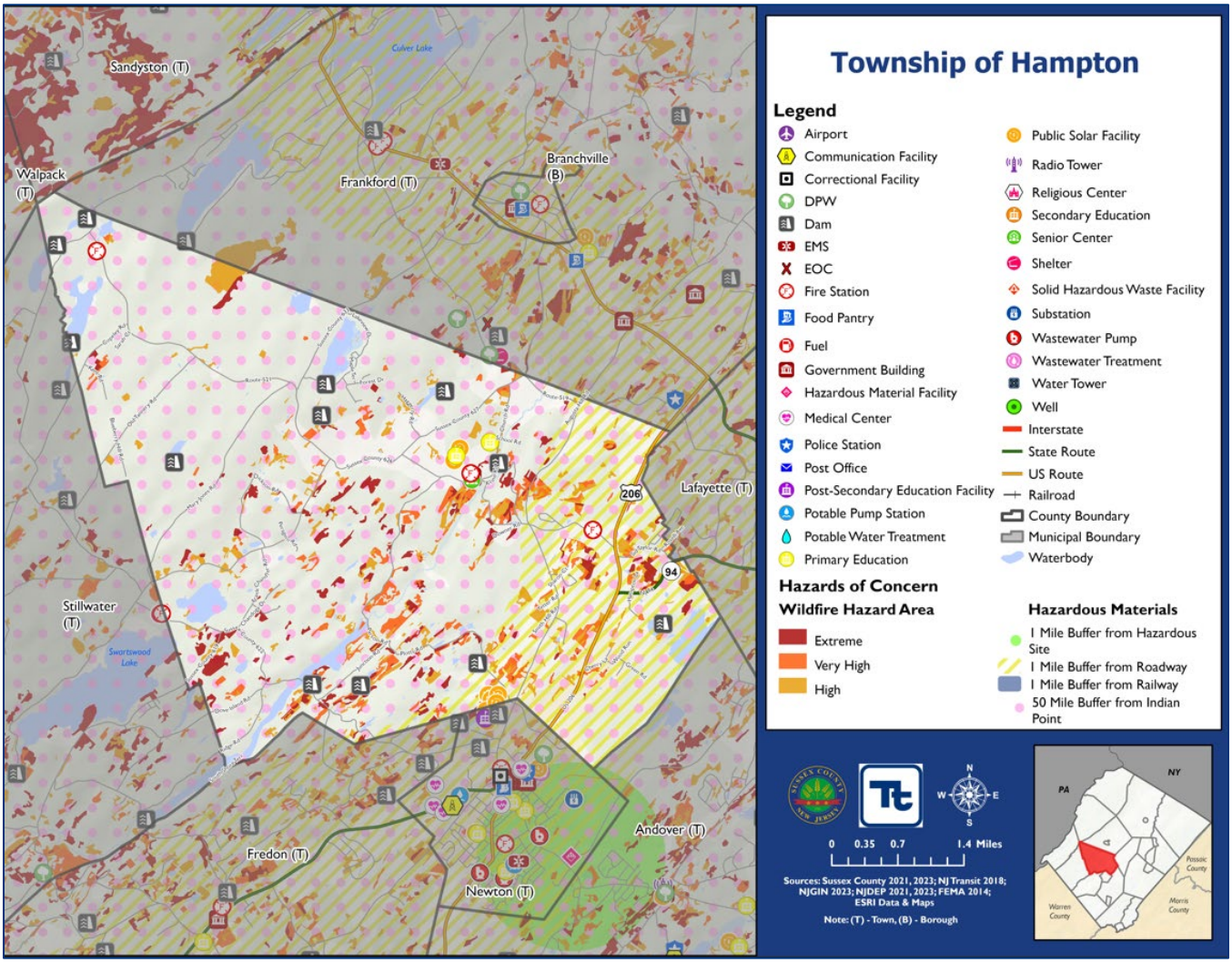
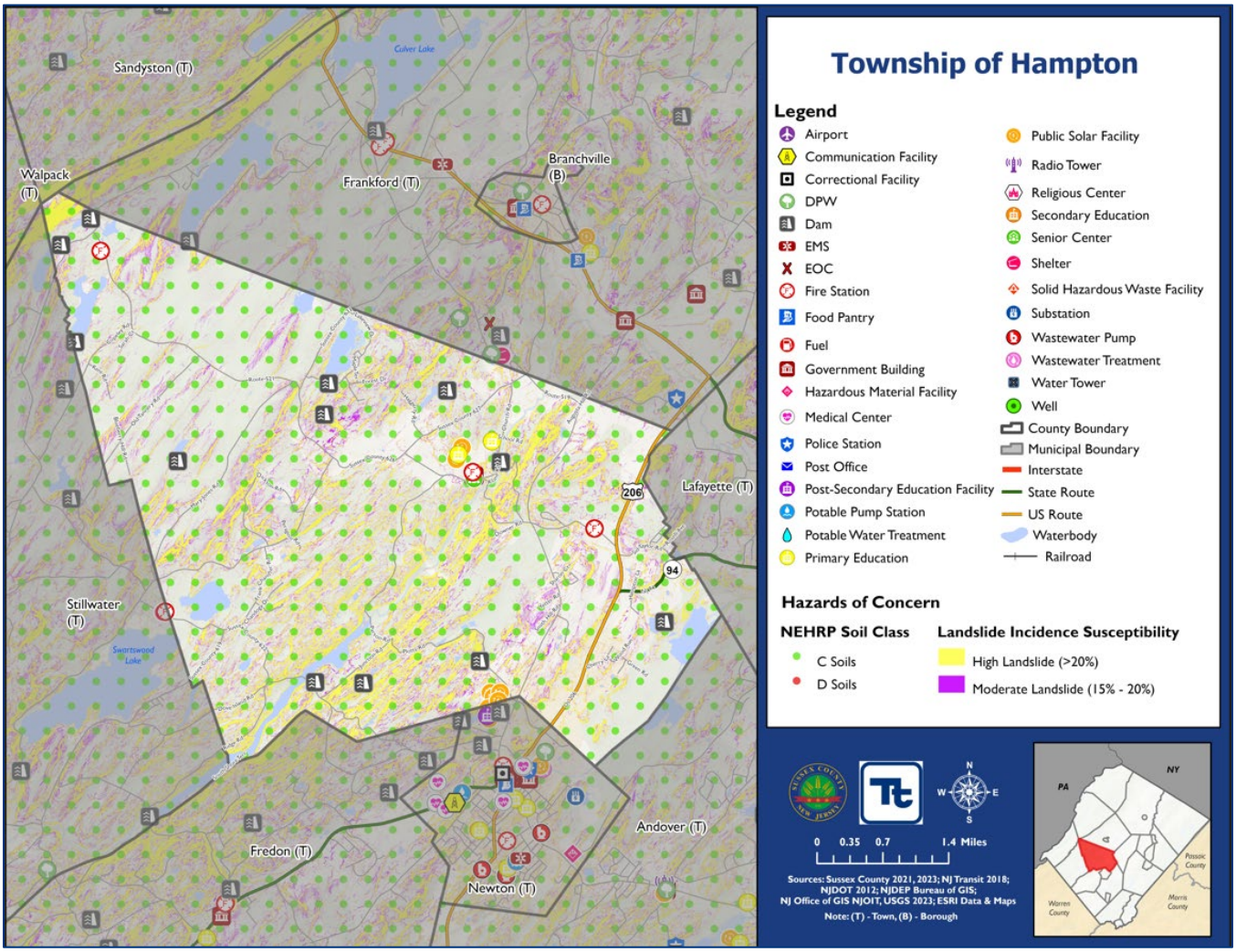


Figure 12-3. Hampton NEHRP and Landslide Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



12.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Hampton is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 12-14 provides details on loss and damage in Hampton during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 12-14. Hazard Event History in Hampton

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Hampton
January 20, 2020 –May 11, 2023	Covid-19 Pandemic (EM-3451-NJ, DR-4488-NJ)	Yes	Sussex County accounted for 37,642 positive cases of COVID-19 in the State of New Jersey, and 425 of the reported deaths. A total of 277,542 vaccinations were delivered in the County to both residents and non-residents.	The Township enforced masking and social distancing mandates as required.
August 4, 2020	Tropical Storm Isaias (DR-4574-	Yes	Tropical Storm Isaias brought high winds and heavy rain to Sussex County; there were numerous reports of downed trees and power lines. Observations from surrounding areas suggest sustained tropical storm force winds likely occurred.	No direct damages were experienced by the Township.
January 31-February 2, 2021	Severe Winter Storm (DR-4597-NJ)	Yes	Heavy precipitation developed producing areas of extreme snowfall rates of 2 to 4 inches per hour in northern New Jersey. Numerous reports of 24 to 32 inches were received from across the County.	No direct damages were experienced by the Township.
September 1-3, 2021	Remnants of Hurricane Ida (EM-3573-NJ, DR-4614-NJ)	Yes	The remnants of Hurricane Ida produced heavy rainfall and flash floods. Widespread flash flooding occurred in Sussex County with numerous road closures.	No direct damages were experienced by the Township.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)
FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)
N/A = Not applicable

12.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Hampton .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. 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; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Hampton reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Township indicated the following:

- The Township agrees with the following risk ranking score developed during the hazard ranking workshop.

Table 12-15 shows Hampton's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 12-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Medium
Disease Outbreak	Low
Drought	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Medium
Geological Hazards	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Medium
Hurricane	Medium
Infestation	Low
Nor'easter	High
Severe Weather	High
Severe Winter Weather	High
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 12-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 12-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
Balesville Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes		

Source: Sussex County 2021, 2023; NJGIN 2023

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dams are located in Hampton:

- Crandon Lake Dam
- Kemah Lake Dam

12.6.4 Identified Issues

After review of Hampton's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Hampton identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Flooding along Route 519 threatening critical facilities, homes, and school, putting lives at risk. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.
- The culvert located at the northern intersection of CR-622 (Swartswood Road) and Old Swartswood is deteriorating. The 36" RCCP drain requires replacement and may cause the road to collapse. The shoulder of the road has longitudinal cracking, and there is significant erosion downstream of the culvert. The concrete is separating in several areas, and rip rap has fallen through the pipe separation. The runoff derives from two ponds at the Salesian Sisters property, where the channel runs downhill, under the road, the enters a small pond. From the pond, the channel runs underneath the Township and County Road.
- Ike Williams Road and Dickson Road comprise a continuous 1.6-mile road that branches off Route 521. The terminus of these two roads occurs at a curve located adjacent to private properties, where a tributary of Little Swartswood Lake runs southward towards the lake. Due to the unique topography of the area, water runs off the surrounding hills and washes out the culvert located at the curve. The private property ownership complicates potential mitigation solutions. In addition to this culvert, Ike Williams Road shows longitudinal cracking along the roadway where the creek under the aforementioned intersection runs under Ike Williams Road approximately 150 feet to the southwest.
- The roof of the Township's Public Works Facility, a critical facility located at 3 Rumsey Way, Newton, NJ 07860, cannot handle the snow load that accumulates during severe snowstorms. This becomes an issue during severe winter weather and high winds associated with severe weather, hurricane, and nor'easter events, as individuals inside the buildings may become impacted should damage to the roof be significant.
- The Township buildings lack a capacity for emergency management functions and storage of records related to emergency management. Having adequate space for emergency management functions will allow personnel to conduct required actions relating to response, recovery, mitigation, and preparedness. The proper storage of records is crucial, as these records may include governmental retention requirements and detailed histories of past events.
- The Township does not have a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to help with wildfire management and procedures. The creation and implementation of a CWPP will increase awareness of the wildfire risk in the Township and identify various methods to mitigate wildfires.
- The Township currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Township does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Township website.
- The Balesville Dam is located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. The Township also has two high-hazard potential dams, Crandon Lake Dam and Kemah Lake Dam, within its jurisdiction. These structures have the potential to impact those living nearby.
- 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. The Township's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance lacks the state mandated freeboard requirement.

- 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 does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Township in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.
- The Township does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.
- The national Firewise USA® recognition program provides a collaborative framework to help neighbors in a geographic area get organized, find direction, and take action to increase the ignition resistance of their homes and community and to reduce wildfire risks at the local level. The Township is currently not part of the Firewise program. The Township has a significant wildfire risk that is exacerbated by dead trees resulting from pest infestations (gypsy moth and lantern flies) and federal/state land management issues.
- The Township does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. The Township has struggled with identifying where socially vulnerable populations are located at within the jurisdiction. Identifying and educating these populations can increase resiliency in the Township and potentially reduce the number of emergency calls during hazardous events.
- Crandon Lake Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Crandon Lake. The dam is owned by the Township of Stillwater. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, populated areas local roadways including Upper Dam Road, West Shore Drive, Tulip Trail, and East Shore Drive. Lower Crandon Lake is located South of Crandon Lake, which could further extend impacts from a dam failure Although the dam was last inspected in 2023 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- Kemah Lake Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Lake Kemah. The dam is owned by the Kemah Lake Property Owners Association. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, populated areas local roadways including Lakeview Drive, Hemlock Woods, Lake Point Circle, and Laketop Drive. Although the dam was last inspected in 2024 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.

12.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

12.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 12-17 indicates progress on the Township's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

12.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Hampton did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 12-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2021-HamptonTwp-001	Old Swartswood Road Culvert Mitigation	Flood, Hurricane, Nor'easter, Severe Winter Weather, Severe Weather, Tropical Storms	Township DPW/Engineer; DEP; Sussex County; private owners	**Problem:** The culvert located at the northern intersection of CR-622 (Swartswood Road) and Old Swartswood is deteriorating. The 36" RCCP drain requires replacement and may cause the road to collapse. The shoulder of the road has longitudinal cracking, and there is significant erosion downstream of the culvert. The concrete is separating in several areas, and rip rap has fallen through the pipe separation. The runoff derives from two ponds at the Salesian Sisters property, where the channel runs downhill, under the road, the enters a small pond. From the pond, the channel runs underneath the Township and County Road. **Solution:** The Township proposes to re-examine drainage in the area and implement mitigating measures for the culvert.	1. No Progress 2. Due to financial constraints, the Township was not able to make any progress with this project.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2021-HamptonTwp-002	Ambulance Acquisition	All Hazards	Hampton Fire Rescue	**Problem:** The Township has been losing emergency vehicles due to aging equipment and loss of staff. The Township has identified a need for an ambulance. **Solution:** The Township proposes to acquire a new ambulance.	1. Completed (2022) 2. Fire Department funding.	1. Discontinue. 2. Not applicable 3. Completed.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2021-HamptonTwp-003	Ike Williams and Dickson Road Mitigation	Flood, Geological Hazards, Hurricane, Nor'easter, Severe Weather, Tropical Storms	Township DPW; DEP; Private owner	Ike Williams Road and Dickson Road comprise a continuous 1.6-mile road that branches off Route 521. The terminus of these two roads occurs at a curve located adjacent to private properties, where a tributary of Little Swartswood Lake runs southward towards the lake. Due to the unique topography of the area, water runs off the surrounding hills and washes out the culvert located at the curve. The private property ownership complicates potential mitigation solutions. In addition to this culvert, Ike Williams Road shows longitudinal cracking along the roadway where the creek under the aforementioned intersection runs under Ike Williams Road approximately 150 feet to the southwest. **Solution:** The Township proposes to study the drainage issue and implement mitigation measures to protect the roadway intersection, downstream properties, and the Ike Williams Road culvert. Potential mitigation measures could include retention basins.	1. No Progress 2. Due to financial constraints, the Township was not able to make any progress with this project.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2021-HamptonTwp-004	DPW Roof Retrofit	Township DPW; Engineer	Hurricane, Nor'Easter, Severe Winter Weather,	**Problem:** The roof of the Township's DPW facility requires a retrofit for compliance.	1. No Progress 2. Due to financial constraints, the Township was not able to	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
			Severe Weather, Tropical Storms	**Solution:** The Township proposes to examine the roof of the DPW and determine and implement design solutions for the roof.	make any progress with this project.	
2021-HamptonTwp-005	Firewise Participation	Wildfire	NJDEP; Hampton Fire Rescue	**Problem:** The Township has a significant wildfire risk that is exacerbated by dead trees resulting from pest infestations (gypsy moth and lantern flies) and federal/state land management issues. **Solution:** The Township proposes to participate in the Firewise program to mitigate wildfire risk.	1. No Progress 2. Due to other prioritized projects, the Township was unable to make any progress.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2021-HamptonTwp-006	OEM Trailer Acquisition	All Hazards	Township OEM	**Problem:** The Township buildings lack a capacity for OEM functions and storage of records related to emergency management. **Solution:** The Township proposes to acquire a trailer to house OEM functions and consolidate records that need to be retained from hazard events.	1. No Progress 2. Due to financial constraints, the Township was not able to make any progress with this project.	1. Include in update 2. Revise solution to include digitization of records and relocation of OEM functions to another government building or the construction of a new facility with climate control so paper documents are not impacted by weathering. 3. Not applicable
2021-HamptonTwp-007	Disaster Debris Management Plan	All Hazards	Hampton Twp. - Administration	**Problem:** The Township lacks a debris management plan. **Solution:** The Township will develop and adopt a Disaster Debris Management Plan.	1. No Progress 2. Due to other prioritized projects, the Township was unable to make any progress.	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2021-HamptonTwp-008	Flood Damage	Flood	Administration, FPA	**Problem:** The Township's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance lacks	1. No Progress	1. Include in update 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	Prevention Ordinance			the state mandated 1 foot of freeboard. **Solution:** The Township will update the ordinance to include 1 foot of freeboard for new construction in the SFHA.	2. Due to other prioritized projects, the Township was unable to make any progress.	

12.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Hampton participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Hampton would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions 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.

Table 12-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. 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.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 12-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 12-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Disease Outbreak		X		X			X			X
Drought		X		X			X			X
Earthquake	X	X		X	X		X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Geological Hazards	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Hazardous Materials	X	X		X	X		X			X
Hurricane	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Infestation		X		X			X			X
Nor'easter	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Severe Weather	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Severe Winter Weather	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 12-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	**Total**	
2025-HamptonTwp-01	Debris Management along Route 519	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-HamptonTwp-02	Upgrades to Culverts along CR-622	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-HamptonTwp-03	Drainage Mitigation Study	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-HamptonTwp-04	Public Works Snow Load Improvements	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-HamptonTwp-05	Emergency Management Functionality	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-HamptonTwp-06	Community Wildfire Protection Plan Development	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-HamptonTwp-07	Public Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-HamptonTwp-08	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
A2025-HamptonTwp-09	Code Coordinated Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-HamptonTwp-10	Substantial Damage Procedures	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-HamptonTwp-11	Flood Mitigation Interest	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-HamptonTwp-12	Certified Floodplain Manager Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-HamptonTwp-13	Firewise Program Participation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	**Total**	
2025-HamptonTwp-14	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-HamptonTwp-15	Crandon Lake Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-HamptonTwp-16	Kemah Lake Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 21 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-01. Debris Management along Route 519

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	NJDEP, Emergency Management	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flooding along Route 519 threatening critical facilities, homes, and school, putting lives at risk. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.	
Description of the Solution:	NJDEP gave permission to the Township previously to allow Public Works to clear out debris to keep the roadway open and operational. The Township 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 Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	The action will result in increased quicker and more efficient cleanup after disaster events and reduce flooding along Rt. 519.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as those under the age of five or the elderly, will be protected from flooding of Rt. 519.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development planned nearby Rt. 519 will be protected against flooding impacts.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities such as schools and Rt. 519 will be protected against flooding impacts and will remain operational during a flood or severe storm event.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure Rt. 519 is operational during a flood event and strengthen the Township's capabilities for first responders to access the community in time of need.	
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 (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	Problem Persists
	Remove Roadway	Not an option. A loss of service upon removal of roadway. It would be costly.
	Elevate Roadway	Short term solution for debris management. Is a costly action. A temporary loss of services during rebuild.

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-02. Upgrades to Culverts along CR-622

Lead Agency:	Township Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, NJDEP, Sussex County, Private Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The culvert located at the northern intersection of CR-622 (Swartswood Road) and Old Swartswood is deteriorating. The 36" RCCP drain requires replacement and may cause the road to collapse. The shoulder of the road has longitudinal cracking, and there is significant erosion downstream of the culvert. The concrete is separating in several areas, and rip rap has fallen through the pipe separation. The runoff derives from two ponds at the Salesian Sisters property, where the channel runs downhill, under the road, the enters a small pond. From the pond, the channel runs underneath the Township and County Road.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will re-examine drainage in the area and implement mitigating measures for the culverts. The Township Public Works will complete the necessary upsizing for those culverts noted to be undersized.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, operating budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events. Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, who utilize CR-622 will be protected from roadway collapse.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	CR-622 is a critical roadway and intersection and will remain open and safely operable. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the most feasible mitigation options for restoring the deteriorating culverts will allow for the Township to strengthen their stormwater management capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Problem persists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-03. Drainage Mitigation Study

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, NJDEP, Private Owner	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Ike Williams Road and Dickson Road comprise a continuous 1.6-mile road that branches off Route 521. The terminus of these two roads occurs at a curve located adjacent to private properties, where a tributary of Little Swartswood Lake runs southward towards the lake. Due to the unique topography of the area, water runs off the surrounding hills and washes out the culvert located at the curve. The private property ownership complicates potential mitigation solutions. In addition to this culvert, Ike Williams Road shows longitudinal cracking along the roadway where the creek under the aforementioned intersection runs under Ike Williams Road approximately 150 feet to the southwest.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township Engineer will conduct a study on the drainage issue and implement mitigation measures to protect the roadway intersection, downstream properties, and the Ike Williams Road culvert. Potential mitigation measures could include retention basins. The Department of Public Works will implement the selected cost-effective project.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Culverts will be able to properly function during a flood event protecting critical roadway and properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly and children, will be protected against flooding impacts in the area.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development planned around the area or that will utilize the roadway intersection will be protected against stormwater inundation.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Ike Williams Road and Dickson Road are critical infrastructure to the Township and will be protected against stormwater runoff to ensure they remain safely operable during a severe storm event.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen the Townships capabilities for EMS and first responders to utilize Ike Williams Road and Dickson Road respond to emergencies during a severe storm event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action studies the drainage shortfalls of the area so that mitigation actions can be implemented to address stormwater runoff issues.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Problem persists
Rain gardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater on their own to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events

	Construct a retention pond	Without planning a guidance, a retention pond in the wrong drainage area may cause more severe impacts than mitigation benefits.

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-04. Public Works Snow Load Improvements

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The roof of the Public Works Facility, a critical facility located at 3 Rumsey Way, Newton, NJ 07860, cannot handle the snow load that accumulates during severe snowstorms. This becomes an issue during severe winter weather and high winds associated with severe weather, hurricane, and nor'easter events, as individuals inside the buildings may become impacted should damage to the roof be significant.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township Engineer will provide guidance on the retrofit of two buildings to meet current snow load standards at the Public Works Facility.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2, 6	
Benefits:	This action will protect the Public Works Facility from collapse from snow loads associated with severe winter weather and nor'easters.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The Public Works Facility may be utilized by the public. This action will protect the individuals and groups within this structure from outside impacts.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect the Public Works Facility from suffering a potential roof collapse.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the severity, but decrease the frequency, of severe weather events such as nor'easters and severe winter weather. This action takes in account the chance of heavier snowfalls.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem continues
Build new structures	Costly, unnecessary
Replace all roof without referencing changes in building standards	May result in same issue

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-05. Emergency Management Functionality

Lead Agency:	Township OEM	
Supporting Agencies:	Township Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Disease Outbreak ☒Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☒Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Township buildings lack a capacity for emergency management functions and storage of records related to emergency management. Having adequate space for emergency management functions will allow personnel to conduct required actions relating to response, recovery, mitigation, and preparedness. The proper storage of records is crucial, as these records may include governmental retention requirements and detailed histories of past events.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will assess the feasibility of constructing a new facility for the Office of Emergency Management (OEM), or moving to an existing Township facility, so the OEM has adequate space for operations and the storage of pertinent records and documentation. An additional option would be to acquire a climate-controlled trailer or sea box to house OEM functions and consolidate records that need to be retained from hazard events.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township budget, FEMA EOC Grant	
Implementation Timeline:	Short	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action will provide adequate space for the OEM to perform operations and emergency functions. Furthermore, it will secure a safe location for required document storage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	OEM is responsible for protecting the community from emergency events, including socially vulnerable populations such as the elderly and disabled. This action will ensure OEM functions remain operable during hazard events.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will ensure the OEM is functional and operational to support events and incidents in areas of future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	OEM is a function within the safety and security lifeline. This action will ensure it is operable during a hazard event.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen the OEM capabilities within the Township in the event that OEM needs to access records pertinent to emergency services.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be made for more frequent hazard events that are of a greater magnitude than typical.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Problem persists
Remove OEM	Loss of emergency services. Not an option.
Elevate the existing OEM building.	Problem still may exist. Building can still be vulnerable to other hazards, such as wildfires, earthquakes, and more.

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-05. Community Wildfire Protection Plan Development

Lead Agency:	Township Fire Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Township OEM, NJ Fire Service, Township Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Township does not have a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to help with wildfire management and procedures. The creation and implementation of a CWPP will increase awareness of the wildfire risk in the Township and identify various methods to mitigate wildfires.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will work on developing and adopting a CWPP in collaboration with government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties. The CWPP will include wildfire management and procedures for wildfire emergency response and protocol.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township budget, staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	The entire community will be protected from wildfire impacts, and wildfire response capabilities within the Township will be strengthened.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or children, are highly vulnerable to the impacts of wildfire events. It may be extremely difficult for these people in the community to evacuate or respond to a wildfire hazard. This plan would consider special procedures for socially vulnerable populations in time of a wildfire hazard event.	
Impact on Future Development:	This plan will consider protocols and procedures for wildfire response for the entire Township including areas of new development. The plan may identify areas in which future development should be restricted due to vulnerability to the wildfire hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify critical facilities and community lifelines located within the wildland–urban interface and are vulnerable to the wildfire hazard.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This will strengthen the Townships wildfire response capabilities in the event of occurrence.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Higher temperatures are expected to increase the amount of moisture that evaporates from land and water. These changes have the potential to lead to more frequent and severe droughts, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of wildfires.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	Problem persists
	Utilize the EOP	Does not include extensive procedures for wildfire response.
	Rely on Federal assistance	Not always available during the time of a wildfire event and the community is still at future risk.

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-07. Public Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Township Administration, Sussex County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Disease Outbreak ☒Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☒Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Township currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Township does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Township website.	
Description of the Solution:	Develop and enhance the public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation. Continue to work with Sussex County on their program that provides information to the municipalities.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Township by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Township.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Township.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Township's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No action	Current methods remain the only ones used
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Township
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-08. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Township OEM	
Supporting Agencies:	NJDEP, Dam Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Balesville Dam is located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. The Township also has two high-hazard potential dams, Crandon Lake Dam and Kemah Lake Dam, within its jurisdiction. These structures have the potential to impact those living nearby.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. EAPs will be collected by Township OEM and shared with the County OEM. The Township will conduct public outreach to the high hazard dam owners and provide examples of mitigation actions to protect these structures from dam failure.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 5, 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:	Future development near inundation areas will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on 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 (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

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 2025-HamptonTwp-09. Code Coordinated Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Construction Official, Township Administration, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
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. The Township's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance lacks the state mandated freeboard requirement.	
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, 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 (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	Current problem exists

	Modify existing flood damage prevention ordinance	Time intensive
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-10. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Emergency Management, Construction Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☐Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	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: • 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. The municipality does not have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will develop Substantial Damage procedures, following the six step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This process will include the Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 7	
Benefits:	These procedures 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:	Substantial Damage procedures would include all existing, current, and future development in the municipality.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Substantial Damage procedures 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 (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**

	No action	Problem persists
	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 2025-HamptonTwp-11. Flood Mitigation Interest

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Township Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Township does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Township in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.	
Description of the Solution:	The Floodplain Administration will develop a list for inventorying system, or properties damaged by flood events and property owners who are interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time, Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5	
Benefits:	Keeping a list of damaged properties and property owners interested in flood mitigation efforts may lead to the elimination of flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property.	
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:	This action will create a new Township capability, while enhancing its current NFIP capabilities.	
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. Areas experiencing flooding conditions may increase. 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	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No action	Current problem remains
Only share opportunities when notified of grant funding	May not be enough time to garner interest or write application
Wait for information from the State on flood-damaged properties	May be a delay in notice

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-12. Certified Floodplain Manager Training

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Construction Department, Township Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☒Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Township does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.	
Description of the Solution:	Provide training and/or certification for Township staff with NFIP regulations and floodplain management ordinances. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 5	
Benefits:	This action will increase the NFIP capabilities of the Township h and assure the Township's NFIP program has enough staff to accomplish its goals and reach NFIP compliance.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Township's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will educate staff on NFIP regulations to assist with the flood hazard.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	Current problem remains
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-13. Firewise Program Participation

Lead Agency:	Fire Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Township Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The national Firewise USA® recognition program provides a collaborative framework to help neighbors in a geographic area get organized, find direction, and take action to increase the ignition resistance of their homes and community and to reduce wildfire risks at the local level. The Township is currently not part of the Firewise program. The Township has a significant wildfire risk that is exacerbated by dead trees resulting from pest infestations (gypsy moth and lantern flies) and federal/state land management issues.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will follow the proper steps in applying for and becoming a Firewise community. This includes forming a board/committee, obtaining a wildfire risk assessment, developing an action plan, and hosting outreach events and programs. The Township will also create an education program and set up outreach meetings.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The national Firewise USA recognition program provides a collaborative framework to help neighbors in a geographic area get organized, find direction, and take action to increase the ignition resistance of their homes and community and to reduce wildfire risks at the local level.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Township may be located within very high and high fuel risk areas for wildfires. Participation in the Firewise Program will assist in the Township's efforts to educate populations on how to increase the ignition resistance of their home sand property.	
Impact on Future Development:	Participation in this program requires a community wildfire assessment to be completed, which should be a community-wide view that identifies areas of successful wildfire risk reduction and areas where improvements could be made. This assessment may identify areas which the Township would like to restrict future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Participation in this program requires a community wildfire assessment to be completed, which should be a community-wide view that identifies areas of successful wildfire risk reduction and areas where improvements could be made, which could include relocating various critical facilities or lifelines.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase wildfire risk reduction and response capabilities for the Township.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Higher temperatures are expected to increase the amount of moisture that evaporates from land and water. These changes have the potential to lead to more frequent and severe droughts, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of wildfires.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	The Township does not participate in the Firewise Program

	Complete half of the program requirements	The Township would not be eligible to participate in the Firewise Program
	Participate in the program, but do not utilize resources	The Township would miss opportunities to strengthen communication and safety skills

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-14. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach

Lead Agency:	Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Township Administration, Sussex County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☒Disease Outbreak ☒Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Flood ☒Geological Hazards ☒Hazardous Materials	☒Hurricane ☒Infestation ☒Nor'easter ☒Severe Weather ☒Severe Winter Weather ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Township does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. The Township has struggled with identifying where socially vulnerable populations are located at within the jurisdiction. Identifying and educating these populations can increase resiliency in the Township and potentially reduce the number of emergency calls during hazardous events.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Sussex County, on hazard risks for socially vulnerable populations. Methods of distribution may include Township events, the Township newsletters, social media, the Township website, and having the materials on display for the public at Township libraries and offices. Consider hiring staff to work directly with socially vulnerable populations. Work with Sussex County to identify and create a list of socially vulnerable populations utilizing Register Ready.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 7	
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Township. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Township will become educated on hazards risks. The Township will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Township's already existing public education and outreach program. It would also assist the Township in identifying where socially vulnerable populations are located in the jurisdiction.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No action	Current methods remain the only ones used
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Township

	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-15. Crandon Lake Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	Township of Stillwater	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OEM, NJDEP, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Crandon Lake Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Crandon Lake. The dam is owned by the Township of Stillwater. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, populated areas local roadways including Upper Dam Road, West Shore Drive, Tulip Trail, and East Shore Drive. Lower Crandon Lake is located South of Crandon Lake, which could further extend impacts from a dam failure Although the dam was last inspected in 2023 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	
Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the Township of Stillwater to complete an engineering study of Crandon Lake Dam. The Township will also request information and input from its Public Works/Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Township and the Township of Stillwater will pursue funding support, permit approval from NJDEP, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 8	
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:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
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 and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
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 due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem continues
Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss of Crandon Lake as an environmental and recreational resource.

	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-HamptonTwp-16. Kemah Lake Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	Kemah Lake Property Owners Association	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OEM, NJDEP, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam Failure ☐Disease Outbreak ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Flood ☐Geological Hazards ☐Hazardous Materials	☐Hurricane ☐Infestation ☐Nor'easter ☐Severe Weather ☐Severe Winter Weather ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Kemah Lake Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Lake Kemah. The dam is owned by the Kemah Lake Property Owners Association. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of forested areas, populated areas local roadways including Lakeview Drive, Hemlock Woods, Lake Point Circle, and Laketop Drive. Although the dam was last inspected in 2024 and found to be in satisfactory condition, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	
Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the Kemah Lake Property Owners Association to complete an engineering study of Kemah Lake Dam. The Township will also request information and input from its Public Works/Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Township and the Kemah Lake Property Owners Association will pursue funding support, permit approval from NJDEP, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 8	
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:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
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 and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
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 due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem continues
Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss of Lake Kemah as an environmental and recreational resource.

	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions