22. TOWNSHIP OF STILLWATER

This jurisdictional annex to the Sussex County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Township of Stillwater 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 Stillwater, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Stillwater's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

22.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Township of Stillwater 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 Emergency Management Coordinator, who is also the Township's Mayor, 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 22-1 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 22-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Lisa Chammings / Mayor, OEM Address: 964 Stillwater Road, Newton, NJ 07860 Phone Number: (973) 903-3003 Email: lchammings@stillwatertwp.com	Name/Title: Jim Cantelmno / Deputy EMC Address: 964 Stillwater Road, Newton, NJ 07860 Phone Number: 862 273 9104 Email: deputyOEM@stillwatertwp.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Tom Dixon / Zoning Official Address: 964 Stillwater Road, Newton, NJ 07860 Phone Number: (973) 383-9484 x 29 Email: zoning@stillwatertwp.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Lisa Chammings / Mayor, OEM Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of municipal worksheets; reviewed and approved final draft annex.	
Name/Title: Jim Cantelmno / Deputy EMC Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of municipal worksheets.	
Name/Title: Tom Dixon / Zoning Official Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of municipal worksheets; reviewed and approved final draft annex.	
Name/Title: Michael Vreeland / Engineering Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of municipal worksheets.	
Name/Title: Paul Hawkins / Former Public Works Acting Supervisor Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of municipal worksheets.	

Name/Title: Lynda Knott / Former Municipal Clerk Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of municipal worksheets.
Name/Title: Richard Bizik, Jr. / Construction Official Method of Participation: Assisted in the completion of municipal worksheets; reviewed and approved final draft annex.
Name/Title: Valerie Ingles / Municipal Clerk Method of Participation: Provided key information for the completion of this annex; reviewed and approved final draft annex.
Name/Title: Jerry Leatham / Public Works Acting Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided key information for the completion of this annex.
Name/Title: Dawn Tighe / Technical Assistant to the Construction Official Method of Participation: Reviewed and approved final draft annex.
Name/Title: Joseph Funari / Recycling Coordinator Method of Participation: Provided key information for the completion of this annex; reviewed and approved final draft annex.

22.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Stillwater Township is located in southwest Sussex County. It covers an area of 27.1 square miles and is bordered to the north by Sandyston Township, to the east by Frankford and Hampton Townships, to the south by Warren County, and to the west by Warren County and Walpack Township. The following unincorporated communities are located within the Township: Five Points, Swartswood, Paulinskill, Middleville, and Stillwater. There are many streams located throughout the Township and include: Blair Creek and its tributaries, Trout Brook and its tributaries, Swartswood Creek and its tributaries, Troy Brook and its tributaries, and Paulins Kill and its tributaries.

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 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates indicates that 1.5-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 4.1-percent is 65 years of age or older, 0-percent is non-English speaking, 3.7-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 3.5-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 Stillwater, 25-percent of households earn less than the basic cost of living and are considered socially vulnerable.

22.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Stillwater 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 Stillwater to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Township procedures.

22.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 22-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Stillwater.

Table 22-2. 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	Chapter 240 – Land Development	Local	Construction Official
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The State Uniform Construction Code, building subcode, is hereby adopted and incorporated as fully as if set forth at length herein. The provisions shall be controlling in the construction, alteration, renovation, rehabilitation, maintenance, occupancy, and use of all buildings and structures therein contained within the corporate limits of the Township. The Construction Official is the chief administrator of the enforcing agency.*				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 240, Article 11 – Land Development / Zoning	Local	Zoning Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The code enables where appropriate, flexibility of design and development of land in such a manner as to preserve its natural and scenic qualities, protect areas of meaningful ecological value, reduce flood hazards, facilitate the adequate and economical provision of streets and utilities, minimize negative environmental impacts, improve the aesthetic quality of new residential developments, encourage the conservation of energy, increase recreational opportunities, and otherwise promote the planned and environmentally desirable use of land.*				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 240, Article 6 – Land Development / Subdivision and Site Plan Review and Approval	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building or development purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, or other menace, and without resulting in significant damage to the ecology of the area in which it is located. Land subject to fire, flood or other hazards shall not be subdivided nor developed for residential purposes, nor for such other uses as may increase danger to health, life, or property, or aggravate a flood hazard, but such land may be set aside for uses as shall not involve such danger nor produce unsatisfactory living conditions.*				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 240, Article 6 – Land Development / Subdivision and Site Plan Review and Approval	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Approval of a site plan is required for a) the development or redevelopment of any building, structure or lot or portion thereof for a new use; b) the expansion or relocation of any existing use; or c) any change of use of a building,*				

	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
structure or lot or portion thereof. The Planning Board sets forth appropriate conditions and safeguards which are in harmony with several identified purposes, including drainage. Per the ordinance, a proposed stormwater drainage system shall be adequate to prevent any increase in the rate of surface runoff or otherwise contribute to downstream flooding during a storm of any magnitude, up to and including a one-hundred-year frequency storm.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Chapter 240-89 – Stormwater management	Local	Public Works
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *It is the purpose of this chapter to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls for major development.*				
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.* *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*				

	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

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	No	-	-	-

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Chapter 253 Littering, Chapter 338 Soil Removal, Chapter 382 Trees, Chapter 400 Water, and Chapter 467 Water Supply	Local	Township Committee

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

- *Chapter 253 Littering: This chapter identifies the Township's definition of litter and what repercussions an individual may face for littering.*
- *Chapter 338 Soil Removal: Requires permitting for the removal or spreading of soil and defines responsibilities for the care of the land, including the mitigation of potential runoff.*
- *Chapter 382 Trees: Restricts certain acts which may affect the trees, shrubbery or ornamental material planted or growing naturally within the highways or public places under the jurisdiction of the Township.*
- *Chapter 400 Water: Authorizes the Township to implement emergency water regulations.*
- *Chapter 467 Water Supply: Restricts the relocations, construction, or alteration of any water supply unless a permit is issued.*

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 202 – Flood Damage Prevention (2020)	Local	Engineer

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

A. Protect human life and health;
B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
D. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets, and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
F. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the second use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
G. Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

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	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Master Plan 1999; Re-examined December 2006, November 2012, September 2022	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The Master Plan guides the development of the physical environment in the Township. Stillwater Township adopted its last comprehensive Master Plan in 1999 and subsequent Reexamination Reports in December 2006 and most recently in November 2012. The following additional Master Plan Elements have been adopted:* • *Stormwater Management Plan (2005)* • *Open Space and Recreation Plan (2012)* • *Amended Land Use Plan (2012)* • *Environmental Resource Inventory (2014)* • *Amended Housing Element and Fair Share Plan (March 2016, amended August 2016)*				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Disaster Debris Management Plan, 2023	Local	Public Works
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The Disaster Debris Management Plan was recently updated in 2023. The plan establishes procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner.*				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Consider the following: • Does the plan include policies that restrict development that would increase downstream flooding? • Does the plan include policies that restrict development that would increase sedimentation or erosion?				
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Stormwater Management Plan, March 2005	Local	Engineering
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The plan addresses groundwater recharge, stormwater quantity, and stormwater quality impacts by incorporating stormwater design and performance standards for new major development, defined as projects that disturb one or more acre of land. These standards are intended to minimize the adverse impact of stormwater runoff on water quality and water quantity and the loss of groundwater recharge that provides baseflow in receiving water bodies. The plan describes long-term operation and maintenance measures for existing and future stormwater facilities. The plan also*				

	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
addresses the review and update of existing ordinances and other planning documents to allow for project designs that include low impact development techniques. The final component of this plan is a mitigation strategy for when a variance or exemption of the design and performance standards is sought.				
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	Yes	Open Space and Recreation Plan, January 2006	Local	Planning Board and Environmental Commission
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *Based upon existing land use and input from the public regarding land conservation, the Open Space Advisory Committee has identified the specific preservation areas for Stillwater Township centered on farmland protection, wildlife habitat, historic landscapes, and trail connectivity. The Plan concludes with an Action Program and Recommendations describing the next steps in the implementation of an open space program. These steps include adoption of this Plan as an element of the Township's Master Plan and the establishment of a local Open Space Trust Fund for preservation of natural areas, farmland, and historic sites in the Township.*				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2006	Local	Plymouth Lake Association
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan has goals to reduce the vulnerability of communities across the State to damage from wildfire, identify at risk wildland-urban interface areas, reduce excessive wildland fuel accumulations in and around areas of human development, increase community awareness of wildfire issues in New Jersey and promote opportunities to educate the public concerning the same, develop cohesive interagency wildfire risk reduction strategy, and develop partnerships to reduce the wildfire hazards.				
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?				

	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
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
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	Yes	Woodland Management Plan, multiple years	Local	Local municipalities and farmers
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Farmers are required to have a Woodland Management Plan, which promotes the health of forested areas by dictating farmers must remove decaying, dead, or diseased trees. The actions from the plan assist in managing the wildfire risk.				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Stillwater Township Emergency Operations Plan, June 2023	Local	Office of Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The Emergency Operations Plan aims to assess the Township's ability to respond to emergency and identifies recommendations to improve its capacity to prepare and respond to future events. The plan address both short- and long-term recovery.*				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
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	Yes	Stillwater Township Emergency Operations Plan (ESF 14), June 2023	Local	Office of Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? *The Post-Disaster Recovery Plan, a portion of the Emergency Operations Plan, aims to assess the Township's ability to respond to emergency and identifies recommendations to improve its capacity to prepare and respond to future events. The plan address both short- and long-term recovery.*				

	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
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?				

22.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 22-3 summarizes the capabilities of Stillwater to oversee and track development.

Table 22-3. 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	Building Department
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is space for development in the Township. The Township has received several applications over the past decade with respect to minor subdivisions and lot line adjustments. However, the Township increased the minimum contiguous lot area in order to protect environmentally sensitive areas which may restrict further build out.

22.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 22-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Stillwater and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 22-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board has nine members with no more than two alternate members. The duties of the Board include, but are not limited to make and adopt, and from time to time amend, a Master Plan for the physical development of

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		the Township and reexamine the Master Plan every 6 years; administer the provisions of the land subdivision and site plan review; hear applications for conditional uses and, in proper cases, to approve conditional use permits; participate in the preparation and review of programs or plans required by state or federal law or regulations; assemble data on a continuing basis as part of a continuous planning process; and annually prepare a program of municipal capital improvements projects projected over a term of six years, and amendments thereto, and recommend the same to the Township Committee.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Stillwater Township Zoning Board of Adjustment consists of 7 Regular Board Members and two Alternate Board Members, who are appointed by the Township Committee. The Board reviews variance applications. The Board is advised by an attorney, an engineer and, when needed, other Professionals. The Zoning Board of Adjustment normally meets on the fourth Monday of the month.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	The Stillwater Township Environmental Commission is a nine-member (seven regular; two alternate members) 3-year term board that was established to promote the conservation and development of the Township's natural resources, to provide the impetus and take leadership in natural resources planning and to inform the public about local conservation programs and the need for conserving the natural resources of the Township.
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	The Economic Development Commission shall consist of seven members appointed by the Township Committee. Of the original appointees, one member shall be appointed for one year, one member for two years, one member for three years, two members for four years and two members for five years. At the expiration of each of the above terms, the new member or members shall be appointed for terms of five years. The Economic Development Commission has the following powers and duties: to inquire into, survey and publicize the extent, advantages, and utility of vacant land within the Township; classify such vacant land according to its adaptability for the settlement thereon of various types of business, professional, and industrial enterprise; study and analyze various businesses, industries, and professions with a view to ascertaining the opportunities for expansion of such business, industries, and professions within the Township; and recommend to the Township Committee advertising the economic advantages and

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		opportunities and availability of real estate in the Township, and to encourage and accomplish business, industrial and professional settlement within the Township.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Department of Public Works takes charge of and be responsible for the operation and maintenance of all public buildings, grounds, streets, roads, parks, storm sewers and other public facilities; the cutting of brush, mowing of grass and removal of snow; the cleaning of ditches, operation of the Recycling Center and recycling program, the performance of such other duties as may be directed by the Township Committee and the care of all other public works in the Township.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Building Department is in charge of performing inspections, issuing building and construction permits, assisting with construction applications and forms, and implementing the Uniform Construction Code.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	The municipality has an emergency management coordinator who interacts at the local level with police, fire, EMS, public works, public health, schools, etc. The OEM also assists in preparing for and carrying out all emergency functions in emergency management
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Department of Public Works takes charge of and be responsible for the operation and maintenance of all public buildings, grounds, streets, roads, parks, storm sewers and other public facilities; the cutting of brush, mowing of grass and removal of snow; the cleaning of ditches, operation of the Recycling Center and recycling program, the performance of such other duties as may be directed by the Township Committee and the care of all other public works in the Township.
Mutual aid agreements	.Yes	Mutual aid agreement with surrounding municipalities for emergency responses
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	The Township has a human resource manual, but there are no job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk.
Other: Board of Recreation Commissioners	Yes	The Board of Recreation Commissioners shall consist of seven members, who shall be designated Commissioners, and two alternate members, who shall be designated as Alternate No. 1 and Alternate No. 2, all of whom shall be residents of the Township and shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by N.J.S.A. 40:12-1 and 40:12-1.1. All appointments shall be for a term of five years and shall be so staggered that the term of at least one Commissioner, and not more than two Commissioners, shall expire in each year. Commissioners shall formulate plans for the development and improvement of the public park and playground lands now or hereafter owned by the Township; propose methods or arrangements for the proper maintenance and

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		care of such lands and the improvement thereof; formulate rules and regulations for the public use of park and playground lands and improvement thereof; determine annually what sums may be necessary for the improvement, care and maintenance of the public park and playground lands within the Township; and recommend to the Township Committee, in writing, the amounts necessary to be raised for that purpose.
Other: Green Acres Advisory Committee	Yes	The Committee shall consist of one member of the Township Committee, one member of the Planning Board, one member of the Zoning Board of Adjustment, one member of the Stillwater Board of Education, one member of the Environmental Commission, one member of the Recreation Commission, one male member of the public, one female member of the public and one senior citizen. The Green Acres Advisory Committee will recommend proposed uses for lands owned by the Township, purchased wholly or in part with Green Acres funds; make recommendations for the physical development of the land so as to make them suitable for recreational or other Township purposes; prepare and recommend to the Planning Board a Master Plan for the development of such Green Acres properties; and advise the Township Committee of its activities and perform such other functions as may from time to time be delegated to the Committee by the Township Committee.
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Professional contract
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Professional contract
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Professional contract
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	CFO
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Township Engineer
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Township Engineer
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	Yes	Police Chief is the EMC
Grant writers	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Consider the following: Are data and maps from the HMP used to support documentation in grant applications?		
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

22.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 22-5 summarizes financial resources available to Stillwater.

Table 22-5. 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
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

22.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 22-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Stillwater.

Table 22-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Township Committee
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Contracted
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	Under the Emergency Management tab on the website, the plan is described in part.

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	The municipal website and Facebook page are used to reach out to residents during emergencies as well as during times to help prepare in case needs become present.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	The Township has a CERT team that assists as needed during emergencies as well as during non-emergencies to help educate our residents.
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Swift911, Fire whistle. The County is switching from Swift911 to Regroup.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	The Township partners with organizations such as Northwest New Jersey Community Action Program (Norwescap), Project Self-Sufficiency, Project Sussex Kids, and Senior Guidance. These organizations assist the Township in performing outreach for economic and employment building, nutrition and healthy living, child and family development, housing, low-income individuals and families, and seniors.
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	CERT Team as well as the Public Safety committee.

22.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 22-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Stillwater.

Table 22-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	4.4	2009; currently being updated
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	04/4X	July 1, 2014
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	Yes – Lake Plymouth Community Association	N/A	2006
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	Yes	Not certified	Joined program on July 19, 2011
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = *Unavailable*

22.3.7 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 22-8 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 22-8. Adaptive Capacity

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

22.4 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 22-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

22.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 22-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Stillwater.

Table 22-9. Stillwater NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	**5**
# Claims (Losses)	**5**

Total Loss Payments	**$87,322.80**
# 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 Region II 2024

22.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 22-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Stillwater.

Table 22-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	West End Drive is prone to flooding after heavy rain events. Two houses on the road have been repetitively flooded.
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)?	Unknown
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?	None
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?	Zoning and Construction

NFIP Topic	Comments
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 – online federal, state, and regional 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?	The FPA does not feel adequately supported or trained to fulfill his responsibilities as the municipal floodplain administrator. The FPA indicated that he would consider attending continuing education and certification training if 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, outreach, inspection, corresponds with engineering on applicable projects.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Reviewed by construction department and tax assessor.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Funding and staffing.
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)?	January 27, 1994
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 202 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	August 2, 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

22.5 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 22-11 through Table 22-13.

Table 22-11. 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				

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Total Permits	3	0	0	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 22-12. 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
The Township indicated there has been no major development or infrastructure between 2019 and present day.					

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

Table 22-13. 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
The Township indicated there are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

22.6 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 Stillwater's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

22.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Township are shown in Figure 22-1 through Figure 22-3. 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 Stillwater has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 22-1. Stillwater Flood and Sinkhole Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

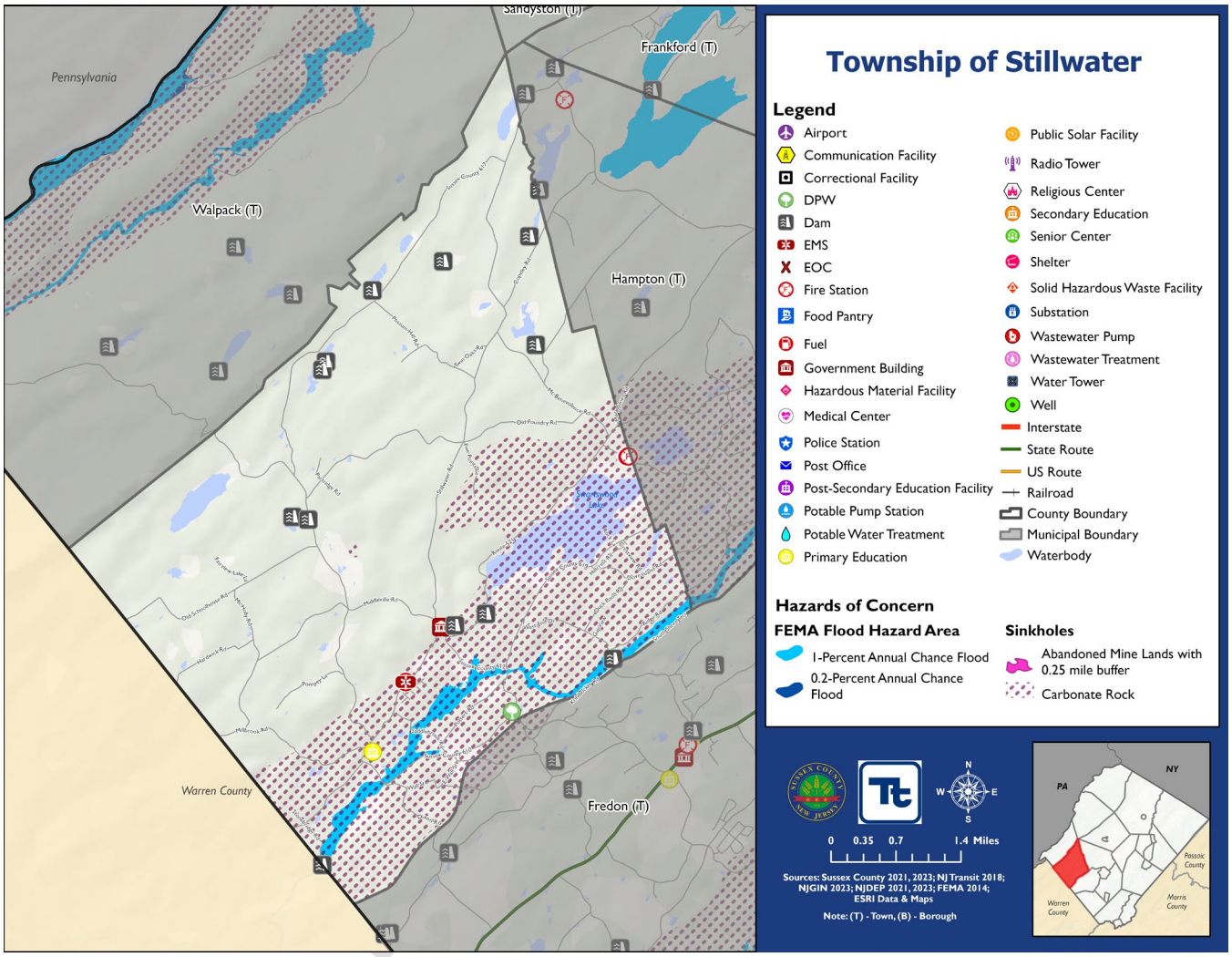


Figure 22-2. Stillwater Hazardous Materials and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

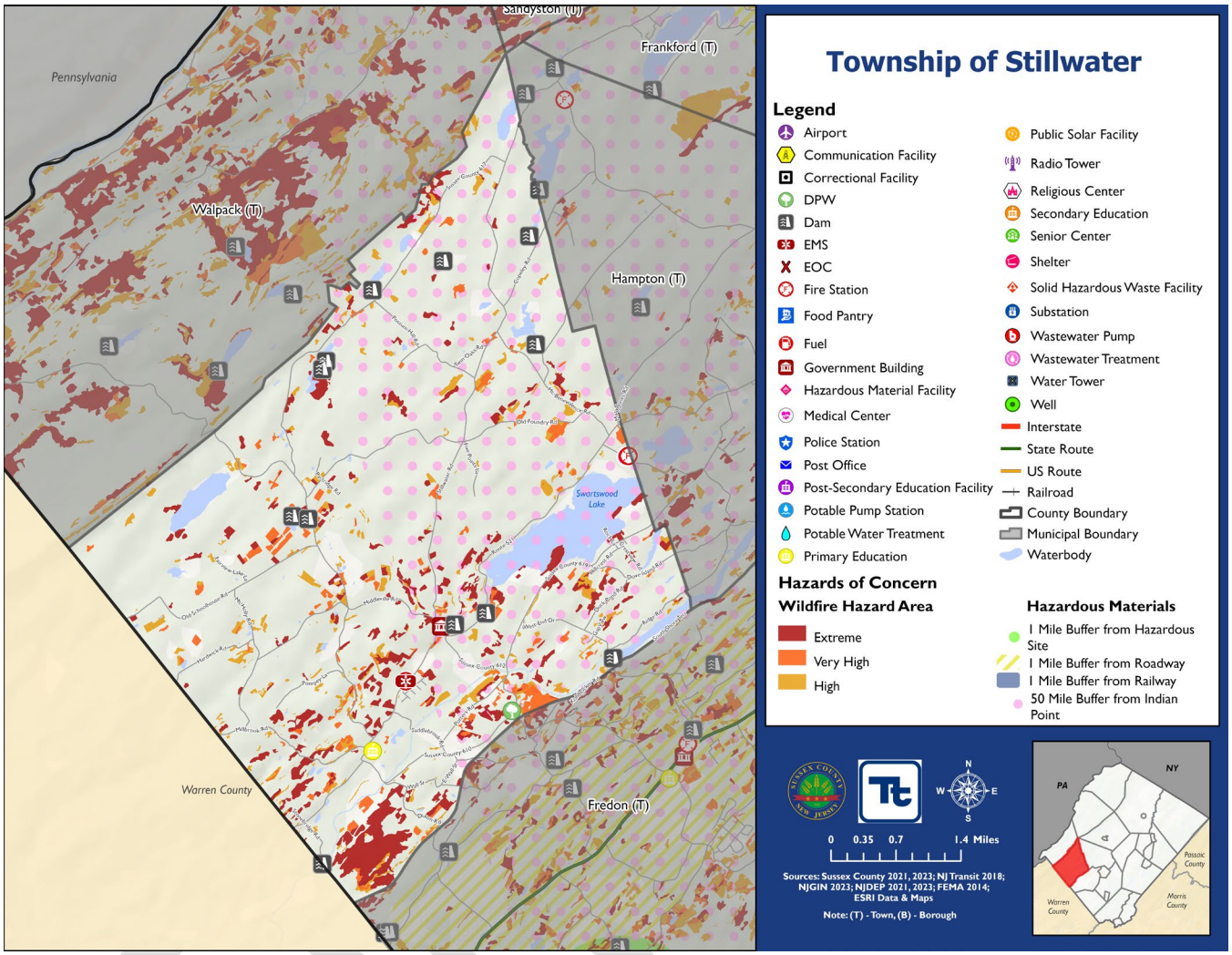
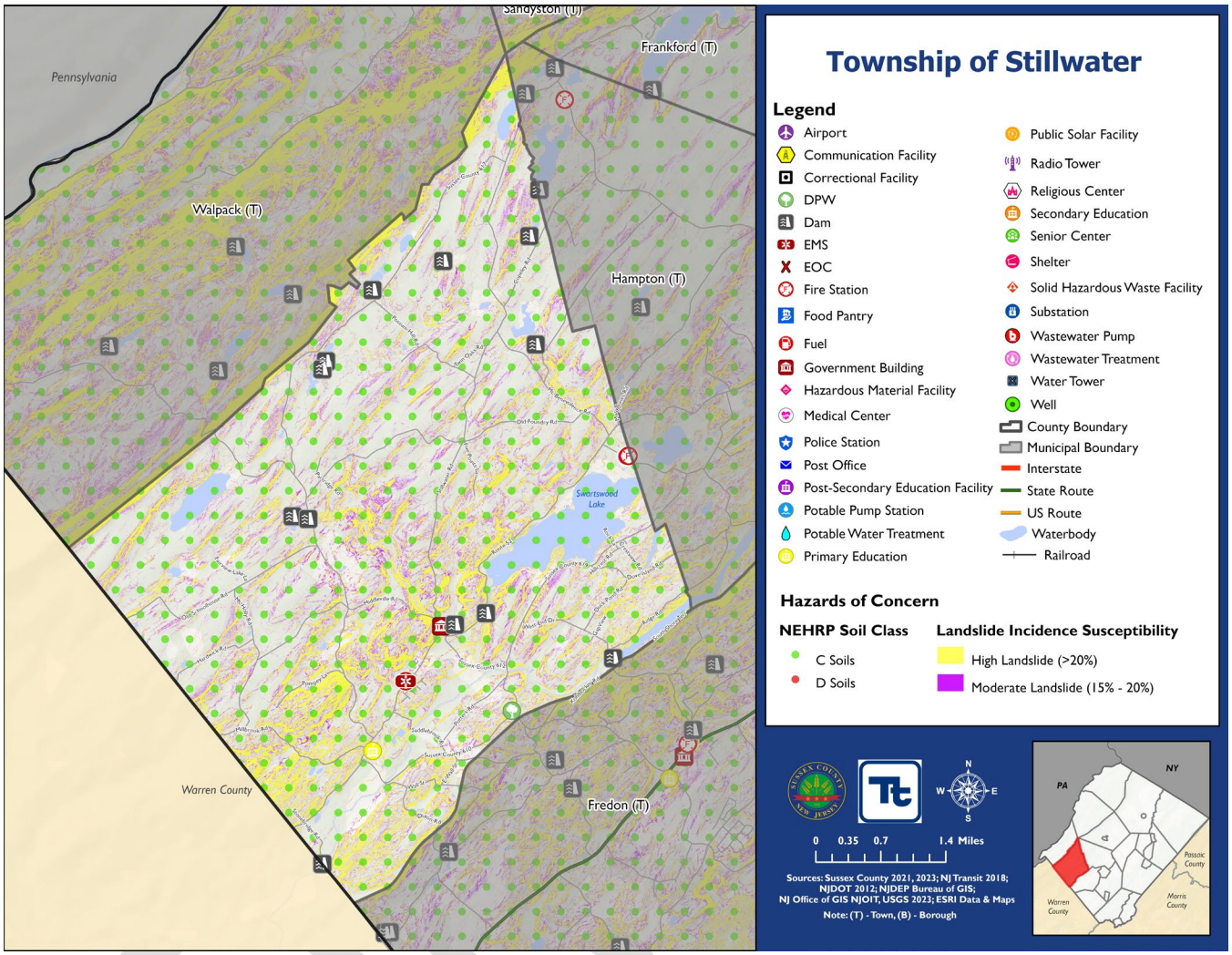


Figure 22-3. Stillwater Landslide and NEHRP Soils Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



22.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Stillwater is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 22-14 provides details on loss and damage in Stillwater during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 22-14. Hazard Event History in Stillwater

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Stillwater
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 required mandates and social distancing.
August 4, 2020	Tropical Storm Isaias (DR-4574-NJ)	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.	As a result of the storm, the Township experienced downed trees and wires, township-wide power outages, minor flooding in lower lying areas. The Township Public Works responded to the storm. FEMA funds were received via Public Assistance
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.	Township Public Works was out maintaining roadways during the storm; a few road ways were closed due to storm-related impacts. The Township experienced power outages due to heavy wires, and a few downed trees. FEMA funds were received via Public Assistance.
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.	As a result of the storm, the Township experienced downed trees and wires, township-wide power outages, minor flooding in lower lying areas. The Township Public Works responded to the storm. FEMA funds were received via Public Assistance

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

22.6.3 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 Stillwater .

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. Stillwater 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:

- Due to large amounts of undergrowth in the Township, which increases its vulnerability to wildfire, the hazard rank was increased from 'Medium' to 'High'.
- Due to the high number of invasive species in the Township, which impacts the growth of trees and the performance of wetlands, the hazard rank was increased from 'Low' to 'Medium'.

Table 22-15 shows Stillwater's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 22-15. 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	Medium
Nor'easter	High
Severe Weather	High
Severe Winter Weather	High
Wildfire	High

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 22-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 22-16. 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		
County Line Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes	2025-StillwaterTwp-06, 2025-StillwaterTwp-07	-
J.A. Little Farm Pond Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes	2025-StillwaterTwp-06, 2025-StillwaterTwp-07	-
Paulinskill Lake Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes	2025-StillwaterTwp-06, 2025-StillwaterTwp-07	-

Source: NJGIN 2023; Sussex County 2021, 2023

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

- Willow Crest Dam

22.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Dams in the municipality and have been found to have either a poor or unsatisfactory safety rating based on their most recent inspections. Dams with poor or unsatisfactory safety ratings have deficiencies that could potentially make dam failure more likely to occur or the consequences of dam failure more significant.
- The Township is not aware of socially vulnerable populations in their community. The Township does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Township. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.
- 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 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 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.
- Critical facilities located in the floodplain are not only susceptible to flood damage but also create unnecessary complications for the municipality during an emergency event and post-disaster recovery. The Township has three critical facilities located in the floodplain including the County Line Dam, J.A. Little Farm Pond Dam, and Paulinskill Lake Dam.
- The County Line Dam, J.A. Little Farm Pond Dam, and Paulinskill Lake Dam, all critical infrastructures, are located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. The Township also has a high-hazard potential dam,

the Willow Crest Dam, within its jurisdiction. These structures have the potential to impact those living nearby.

- Kohlbocker Road is eroding and is beginning to cause the collapse of the roadway along the bank of the stream. The elevation is relatively high as well. This road is an ingress and egress to a large lake community within Stillwater and Hampton Township. 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 Township's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance lacks language to include the state mandated freeboard requirement. 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.
- Duck Pond Road is an area that floods during times of moderate to heavy rainfall over extended periods of time. Residents and emergency services often loose ingress or egress through this roadway during moderate to heavy extended periods of rain. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.
- Several specific areas of the Township continually have trees coming down across roadways which consequently take down power lines. The DPW can do small jobs but not jobs of large trees near power and other utility lines. JCPL only maintains certain distances from their lines. Other utilities only do reactive vegetative management rather than preventative mitigation. Having the financial resources to have properly equipped and insured Tree Removal companies remove trees within the Township Road ROW's would be extremely beneficial to mitigating against power outages both long and short term in length.
- Wildfire risk exists in the Township. Drought and wildfire go hand in hand in Stillwater Township. As droughts or extended dry periods never classified as droughts occur, the undergrowth gets overly dry. Invasive species have caused forested areas to die out and leave large undergrowth areas that are getting thicker and harder to manage.
- Lower Crandon Lakes has only one ingress/egress bridge which would strand approximately 30 homes if the bridge were to be inoperable. Failure of bridges or causeways could result in loss to life and limitations to emergency access.
- Fire Department (931 Newton-Swartswood Rd) is a shelter, the generator does not have the capacity to power the facility. This shelter is located in close proximity to socially vulnerable populations, who would utilize this facility as a safe, secure location to evacuate to in case of an emergency.
- The Township was recently upgraded to a Tier A stormwater management permit, which it is required to follow. The Township must re-examine and provide locations for all its culverts. Heavy rains can overwhelm culverts, making the need to identify their locations and the areas which may be impacted from flooding events necessary in order to reduce risk.
- The Emergency Operations Center at 931 Swartswood Road requires a roof replacement to meet high wind standards and maintain continuity of operations. The facility has multiple uses for the base of operations for Emergency Management, as a sheltering location, and as a community center. The facility is supported by a backup generator. High wind associated with severe winter weather, severe weather, hurricanes, and nor'easters have the potential to damage the roof, which may cause injury to the individuals inside of the building.

- 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.
- Willow Crest Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Willow Crest Lake. The dam is owned by the New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of populated areas, forested areas, recreational areas, and local roadways including Old Tannery Road and Mt. Benevolence Road. 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.

22.7 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.

22.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 22-17 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.

22.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

Table 22-17. 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-Stillwater-001	Emergency Operations Center Roof	Hurricane, Nor'easter, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	Engineer, OEM	**Problem:** The Emergency Operations Center at 931 Swartswood Road requires a roof replacement to meet high wind standards and maintain continuity of operations. The facility has multiple uses for the base of operations for Emergency Management, as a sheltering location, and as a community center. The facility is supported by a backup generator. **Solution:** The Township Engineer will determine the necessary high wind design standards and costs of a new roof. The Township will then install the new roof.	1. Complete 2. ARPA funds permitted this action to be completed for a total of $130,000.	1. Discontinue 2. Not Applicable 3. ARPA funds permitted this action to be completed for a total of $130,000.
2021-Stillwater-002	Kohlbocker Road	Severe Weather, Flood	Engineer, DPW	**Problem:** Kohlbocker Road is eroding and is beginning to cause the collapse of the roadway along the bank of the stream. The elevation is relatively high as well. This road is an ingress and egress to a large lake community within Stillwater and Hampton Township.	1. No Progress 2. Funding restrictions have caused this action to be delayed.	1. Include 2. Should be '… within Stillwater and Fredon Township'. 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.
				Solution: The Township Engineer will design a means of correcting and fixing this issue. This is an extensive process that would need plan design, and NJDEP permits.		
2021-Stillwater-003	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	Flood	Administration	**Problem:** The Township's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance lacks language to include the state mandated freeboard requirement. **Solution:** The Township will update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to include the state mandated freeboard requirement.	1. No Progress 2. Township priorities have prevented this action from being complete. The zoning official and engineers are prepared to update the ordinance.	1. Include 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable
2021-Stillwater-004	Duck Pond Road	Flood	Engineer, DPW	**Problem:** Duck Pond Road is an area that floods during times of moderate to heavy rainfall over extended periods of time. Residents and emergency services often loose ingress or egress through this roadway during moderate to heavy extended periods of rain. **Solution:** The Engineer will determine the elevation needed to reduce flooding on the roadway and maintain access. Public works will then carry out the elevation design.	1. In Progress 2. The engineer examined the road to confirm project feasibility. The project will continue to move forward, given funding is available.	1. Include 2. Keep as is 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.
2021-Stillwater-005	Vegetation Management	Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Nor'easter, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	Administration, DPW	**Problem:** Several specific areas of the Township continually have trees coming down across roadways which consequently take down power lines. The DPW can do small jobs but not jobs of large trees near power and other utility lines. JCPL only maintains certain distances from their lines. Other utilities only do reactive vegetative management rather than preventative mitigation. Having the financial resources to have properly equipped and insured Tree Removal companies remove trees within the Township Road ROW's would be extremely beneficial to mitigating against power outages both long and short term in length. **Solution:** The Township will pursue funding support to have a forester assess trees, complete deed searches to verify Township right of way in targeted areas, and then have the tree removal completed by qualified personnel.	1. In Progress 2. JCP&L has confirmed impacts from the emerald ash borer and addresses tree maintenance on certain trees. The Public Works Department purchased a bucket truck and attended safety courses to address tree trimming and removal of those which JCP&L are not addressing.	1. Include 2. Keep as is but include the work DPW has performed. 3. Not Applicable
2021-Stillwater-006	Controlled Burns	Drought, Wildfire, Invasive Species	Local Fire Departments, NJ Forest Fire Service	**Problem:** Wildfire risk exists in the Township. Drought and wildfire go hand in hand in Stillwater Township. As	1. Complete 2. The Township Fire Department has works with the NJ FFS on controlled burns to	1. Discontinue 2. Not Applicable 3. The Township Fire Department has works with the

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.
				droughts or extended dry periods never classified as droughts occur, the undergrowth gets overly dry. Invasive species have caused forested areas to die out and leave large undergrowth areas that are getting thicker and harder to manage. **Solution:** The Township will pursue expansion of controlled burns, working with the local fire department and the NJ Forest Fire Service to address forests on Township, state, and federal lands.	address forests on Township, state, and federal lands.	NJ FFS on controlled burns to address forests on Township, state, and federal lands.
2021-Stillwater-007	Stand Pipes and Dry Hydrants	Drought, Wildfire, Invasive Species	Administration, Local Fire Department	**Problem:** Wildfire risk exists in the Township. Drought and wildfire go hand in hand in Stillwater Township. As droughts or extended dry periods never classified as droughts occur, the undergrowth gets overly dry. Invasive species have caused forested areas to die out and leave large undergrowth areas that are getting thicker and harder to manage. **Solution:** The Township will work to install stand pipes or dry hydrants in various locations.	1. In Progress 2. Discussions have taken place to add a draft site staging area near the stand pipe at Lower Crandon Lakes.	1. Include 2. Keep as is 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.
				Installation will be strategically located to areas that would assist in protection of homes near these high undergrowth areas.		
2021-Stillwater-008	Baldwin Bridge	Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Nor'easter, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Flood, Dam Failure	Township DPW and OEM	**Problem:** Lower Crandon Lakes has only one ingress /egress bridge which would strand approximately 30 homes if the bridge were to be inoperable. **Solution:** Lower Crandon Lakes has only one ingress /egress bridge. Recognizing that approximately 30 homes would be affected if the bridge should go out the Township has met with a representative of Swartswood State Park to begin the process of building a gravel emergency road at a much higher elevation to allow residents to leave as well as to allow emergency responders more possible avenues for emergency services. Meeting with the State Park representative was necessary to gain permission to have a portion of the road run across State Land.	1. In Progress 2. The Township has met with the State Park, who agreed to allow QPA Road as an option. A closed road, which is located on Township property, is being investigated as a second option.	1. Include 2. Update to include second option in solution. 3. Not Applicable

22.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Stillwater 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 Stillwater 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 22-18 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 22-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 22-18. 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	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
Hazardous Materials		X		X			X			X
Hurricane	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Infestation				X			X			
Nor'easter	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Severe Weather	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Severe Winter Weather	X	X	X	X	X		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 22-19. 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-StillwaterTwp-01	Dam Repair	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-StillwaterTwp-02	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-StillwaterTwp-03	Flood Mitigation Interest	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-StillwaterTwp-04	Substantial Damage Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-StillwaterTwp-05	NFIP Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-StillwaterTwp-06	Critical Facilities in the Floodplain	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	8	Medium
2025-StillwaterTwp-07	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-StillwaterTwp-08	Kohlbocker Road	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-StillwaterTwp-09	Code Coordinated Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-StillwaterTwp-10	Duck Pond Road	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-StillwaterTwp-11	Tree Maintenance	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-StillwaterTwp-12	Stand Pipes and Dry Hydrants	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-StillwaterTwp-13	Baldwin Gate Bridge	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	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-StillwaterTwp-14	Critical Facility Emergency Generator	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-StillwaterTwp-15	Culvert Mapping	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-StillwaterTwp-16	Emergency Operations Center Wind Designs	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	9	Medium
2025-StillwaterTwp-17	Substantial Damage Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-StillwaterTwp-18	Willow Crest 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-StillwaterTwp-01. Dam Repair

Lead Agency:	Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Dam Manager, NJDEP Bureau of Dam Safety, County 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:	The following dams are located in the municipality and have been found to have either a poor or unsatisfactory safety rating based on their most recent inspections: • Lower Crandon Lake Dam (poor) • Lake Plymouth Dam (unsatisfactory) Dams with poor or unsatisfactory safety ratings have deficiencies that could potentially make dam failure more likely to occur or the consequences of dam failure more significant.	
Description of the Solution:	The municipal engineer will work with dam managers, the NJDEP Bureau of Dam Safety, and the County Engineer to review the most recent inspections of dams in the municipality that have resulted in a poor or unsatisfactory safety rating, identify the deficiencies, determine the necessary repairs and improvements necessary to address the deficiencies, identify available funding sources for the identified repairs/improvements, and implement the cost-effective repairs/improvements.	
Estimated Cost:	Low for initial assessment of options, TBD for total cost based on mitigation actions selected	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, NJDEP, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3	
Benefits:	Dam failure will be avoided, which will reduce the risk of harm to people and property downstream. Certain safety requirements will be met that can allow for funding to be received for further mitigation projects.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The most vulnerable populations may live directly downstream of the dam and lack the ability to receive notifications of dam failure or evacuate when notified. Preventing dam failure allows those communities to remain intact and reduces the risk of loss of life and property in those areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development downstream of dams will also be protected from dam failure.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical roads and utilities will be protected from potential damage or loss from unintended dam releases.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is resulting in an increase to annual precipitation. Much of this increase is in the form of heavy rainfall events. Consideration should be taken for increases in frequency and severity of rainfall events to ensure that the dam is designed to withstand these increases.	
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	Risk of dam failure remains or increases over time

	Work without County Engineer involvement	Improvements made but may lack appropriate support from County, including data and potential funding access
	Remove all dams	Without proper analysis, dam removal may increase flooding risk

Action 2025-StillwaterTwp-02. Socially Vulnerable Populations Identification 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 is not aware of socially vulnerable populations in their community. The Township does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Township. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.	
Description of the Solution:	Work with the County to receive access to the Register Ready program to be able to identify the location of registered members of the socially vulnerable population. 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.	
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.	
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-StillwaterTwp-03. Flood Mitigation Interest

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Zoning 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-StillwaterTwp-04. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Emergency Management, Building 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 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.		
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, 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 plan will outline responsibilities for 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 to develop the plan; ongoing to maintain and update the plan		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5		
Benefits:	This plan will provide a process in making Substantial Damage Determinations and allow the municipality to make these determinations and meet NFIP requirements more quickly.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Substantially damaged structures are required to be rebuilt to be compliance with current codes. Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to make these improvements. This action may allow for the identification of potential resources to address substantial damages to structures owned by socially vulnerable populations.		
Impact on Future Development:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all existing, current, and future development in the municipality.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all critical facilities and lifelines in the municipality.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves disaster recovery capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional planning for disaster recovery.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (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	-
	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-StillwaterTwp-05. NFIP Training

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Building 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 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-StillwaterTwp-06. Critical Facilities in the Floodplain

Lead Agency:	Facility Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Emergency Management, Floodplain Administrator	
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:	Critical facilities located in the floodplain are not only susceptible to flood damage but also create unnecessary complications for the municipality during an emergency event and post-disaster recovery. The Township has three critical facilities located in the floodplain including the County Line Dam, J.A. Little Farm Pond Dam, and Paulinskill Lake Dam.	
Description of the Solution:	Coordinate with the facility managers at the County Line Dam, J.A. Little Farm Pond Dam, and Paulinskill Lake Dam in the Township to support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or relocation to protect structures from future damage. Phase 1: Identify most cost-effective mitigation option Phase 2: Work with facility manager to implement selected action based on available funding and local match ability.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HMGP, Township Budget, Facilities	
Implementation Timeline:	5 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	This action will remove or reduce critical facility and community lifeline vulnerability to the flood hazard and remove or reduce safety risks for first responders.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Retrofitting or relocating the identified structures will benefit socially vulnerable populations, as individuals within these populations rely on resources from various government facilities, transportation facilities, and medical and senior care facilities.	
Impact on Future Development:	Noting the number of facilities located within the flood hazard area may encourage the consideration of relocating critical facilities and lifelines from the flood hazard area and deter the development of any additional facilities in the flood hazard area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Noting the number of facilities located within the flood hazard area may encourage the consideration of relocating critical facilities and lifelines from the flood hazard area and deter the development of any additional facilities in the flood hazard area.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Township's 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.	
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
Floodproof existing structures	May not necessarily reduce risk
Construct floodwalls to stop flood issues	Will most likely interrupt natural floodplain function

Action 2025-StillwaterTwp-07. 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 County Line Dam, J.A. Little Farm Pond Dam, and Paulinskill Lake Dam, all critical infrastructures, are located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. The Township also has a high-hazard potential dam, the Willow Crest 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.		
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-StillwaterTwp-08. Kohlbocker Road

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:	Kohlbocker Road is eroding and is beginning to cause the collapse of the roadway along the streambank of the Paulins Kill. The elevation is relatively high as well. This road is an ingress and egress to a large lake community within Stillwater and Hampton Township. 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:	The Township Engineer will design a means of correcting and fixing this issue. This is an extensive process that would need plan design, and NJDEP permits.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HMGP, Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	This action will prevent erosion along the Paulins Kill stream, protecting property and infrastructure from further impact.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding from the Paulins Kill stream. Furthermore, this action will assist in keeping roadways clear of flood waters for the populations which may need to attend medical appointments or require medical attention from first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would assist in the reduction of roadway flooding from the Paulins Kill stream, permitting first responders to traverse the roadways safely.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
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. These periods of intense rain may lead to more instances of flooding and increased erosion.	
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
Remove properties impacted by stream overflow	Costly
Construct floodwall to prevent flooding	Cost prohibitive and could ruin natural floodplain function

Action 2025-StillwaterTwp-09. Code Coordinated Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Construction Official, Building Department, 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:	The Township's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance lacks language to include the state mandated freeboard requirement. 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 ordinance requires update.	
Description of the Solution:	After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the municipality will update and adopt the Code Coordinated Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5,7	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the same requirements as general building construction that are set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard have been incorporated in these new model ordinances.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (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-StillwaterTwp-10. Duck Pond Road

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:	Duck Pond Road is an area that floods during times of moderate to heavy rainfall over extended periods of time. Residents and emergency services often loose ingress or egress through this roadway during moderate to heavy extended periods of rain. 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:	The Engineer will determine the elevation needed to reduce flooding on the roadway and maintain access. Public works will then carry out the elevation design.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	Duck Pond Road will not have as many flood related issues.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may not have flood insurance and may not have the funds to repair homes/assets that are damaged by flooding. This action would reduce flooding issues and therefore reduce the amount of homes/assets that are affected by flooding.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action reduces flooding in the area which may make the area more appealing for future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Any critical facilities/lifelines that may be located at or near the Hendrickson Avenue will experience a reduction of flooding issues.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Township's capability to handle flooding issues.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in intensity and frequency of precipitation events, which can lead to an increase in flooding.	
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
	Increased municipal flood services	The flood issue continues
	Elevate all properties and homes	Not as cost effective as reconstructing the culverts

Action 2025-StillwaterTwp-11. Tree Maintenance

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Utility Companies, Property 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:	Several specific areas of the Township continually have trees coming down across roadways which consequently take down power lines. The DPW can do small jobs but not jobs of large trees near power and other utility lines. JCPL only maintains certain distances from their lines. Other utilities only do reactive vegetative management rather than preventative mitigation. Having the financial resources to have properly equipped and insured Tree Removal companies remove trees within the Township Road ROW's would be extremely beneficial to mitigating against power outages both long and short term in length.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will pursue funding support to have a forester assess trees, complete deed searches to verify Township right of way in targeted areas, and then have the tree removal completed by qualified personnel. Implement, review, and enforce municipal policies and programs to prevent trees from threatening lives and impacting power availability/interruption in conjunction with property owners and utility companies.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 7	
Benefits:	This action will result in the reduction of risk surrounding power outages by minimizing potential impacts from trees on utility lines.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable population rely on power utilities for everyday care. If power outages are caused by a lack of tree maintenance, lives could potentially be at risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action assists in the protection of future development from impacts caused by tree collapses or branch falls as a result of severe weather, severe winter weather, hurricanes, and nor'easters.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Utility lines provide power to residencies, private businesses, government entities, and various providers. Not maintaining trees, tree limbs, or tree branches may impact the availability of power during severe weather and severe winter weather events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The creation of a tree maintenance program would be a new capability for the Township.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to trees or tree limbs/branches falling or impacting utility lines and property.	
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
	Do not contact utility companies	Trees along utility lines may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events

	Do not contact property owners	Trees on private residencies may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events

Action 2025-StillwaterTwp-12. Stand Pipes and Dry Hydrants

Lead Agency:	Fire Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Emergency Management, 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:	Wildfire risk exists in the Township. Drought and wildfire go hand in hand in Stillwater Township. As droughts or extended dry periods never classified as droughts occur, the undergrowth gets overly dry. Invasive species have caused forested areas to die out and leave large undergrowth areas that are getting thicker and harder to manage.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will work to install stand pipes or dry hydrants in various locations. Installation will be strategically located to areas that would assist in protection of homes near these high undergrowth areas.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget, AFG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action will provide water connections for the fire department to utilize for firefighting operations with needing to wait for a pump truck or relying on a fire hydrant.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Populations near areas with stand pipes or dry hydrants will be better protected from the wildfire hazard.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near areas with stand pipes or dry hydrants will be better protected from the wildfire hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	While not official evacuation routes, access roads often provide the only ingress and egress for emergency response. This action will maintain important pathways for emergency response.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will protect emergency response capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, which may cause additional problems with erosion.	
Mitigation Category	☒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
Purchase tanker truck for water	Transportation route lost, emergency service response times.
Develop contract with neighboring towns for fire response	Too slow of response times, towns unable

Action 2025-StillwaterTwp-13. Baldwin Gate Bridge

Lead Agency:	Engineering Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Emergency Management, State Parks Representatives, Bridge 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:	Lower Crandon Lakes has only one ingress /egress bridge which would strand approximately 30 homes if the bridge were to be inoperable. Failure of bridges or causeways could result in loss to life and limitations to emergency access.	
Description of the Solution:	Lower Crandon Lakes has only one ingress /egress bridge. Recognizing that approximately 30 homes would be affected if the bridge should go out the Township has met with a representative of Swartswood State Park to begin the process of building a gravel emergency road at a much higher elevation to allow residents to leave as well as to allow emergency responders more possible avenues for emergency services. Meeting with the State Park representative was necessary to gain permission to have a portion of the road run across State Land. The Township has met with the State Park, who agreed to allow QPA Road as an option. A closed road, which is located on Township property, is being investigated as a second option.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Township Budget, Bridge Owners, State Parks	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2, 5	
Benefits:	This action ensures infrastructure will be protected from future hazard damages and that at least a single transportation route remains accessible to the community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will benefit socially vulnerable populations by ensuring routes are available for travel, should an evacuation occur or if emergency medical assistance in required.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will ensure transportation routes are available to future developments during periods of heavy rainfall, which would otherwise cause roadway flooding.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action ensures transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs and provides a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridge.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Increases community resiliency to flooding events in vulnerable areas that would normally be vulnerable to prolonged isolation after high-water events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Ensure the bridge structure is impervious to erosion at its base due to rising water levels.	
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
	Build entirely new roads, bridges, and culverts throughout the county with adequate capacity	Project will most likely be too expensive
	Install pumps at flood prone locations to pump water away from infrastructure and reduce the impact	Could have substantial upfront costs and would increase operations and maintenance cost

Action 2025-StillwaterTwp-14. Critical Facility Emergency Generator

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Emergency Management, Township Administration, Fire 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:	Fire Department (931 Newton-Swartswood Rd) is a shelter, the generator does not have the capacity to power the facility. This shelter is located in close proximity to socially vulnerable populations, who would utilize this facility as a safe, secure location to evacuate to in case of an emergency.	
Description of the Solution:	The Engineer will research what size generator is needed to power the Fire Department (931 Newton-Swartswood Rd). The Township will then purchase and install the selected generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the Fire Department (931 Newton-Swartswood Rd).	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐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
Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-StillwaterTwp-15. Culvert Mapping

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 Township was recently upgraded to a Tier A stormwater management permit, which it is required to follow. The Township must re-examine and provide locations for all its culverts. Heavy rains can overwhelm culverts, making the need to identify their locations and the areas which may be impacted from flooding events necessary in order to reduce risk.	
Description of the Solution:	Township Engineering will map all its culvert and outflow locations via GIS to create a layer for its stormwater management program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Staff Time, Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will produce a digital map layer of all culvert and outflow locations within the Township which can be used to support its stormwater management program.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The map layer produced from this action will be able to display, with other supported layers, how the culverts may impact populations within the Township.	
Impact on Future Development:	The map layer produced from this action will be able to display, with other supported layers, how the culverts may impact any future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action bolsters the Township's stormwater infrastructure.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Township's stormwater management 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.	
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	-
Hire outside company to perform inspections	Contractor may not be able to properly locate culverts
Map locations by hand	May mislocate culverts

Action 2025-StillwaterTwp-16. Emergency Operations Center Wind Designs

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Emergency Management, 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 Emergency Operations Center at 931 Swartswood Road requires a roof replacement to meet high wind standards and maintain continuity of operations. The facility has multiple uses for the base of operations for Emergency Management, as a sheltering location, and as a community center. The facility is supported by a backup generator. High wind associated with severe winter weather, severe weather, hurricanes, and nor'easters have the potential to damage the roof, which may cause injury to the individuals inside of the building.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township Engineer will determine the necessary high wind design standards and costs of a new roof. The Township will then install the new roof.	
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 Emergency Operations Center, a critical facility and community lifelines, from wind damage associated with severe weather, severe winter weather, hurricanes, nor'easters, and any debris which the winds may elevate.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The Emergency Operations Center 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 Municipal Hall from potential wind damages caused by debris.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as hurricanes, nor'easters, winter storms, and winds. This action accounts for a likely increase in flying debris which may damage the building.	
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 Emergency Operations Center	Costly, unnecessary
	Replace all roof without referencing changes in building standards	May result in same issue

Action 2025-StillwaterTwp-17. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Emergency Management, Building 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 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.	
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, 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 plan will outline responsibilities for 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 to develop the plan; ongoing to maintain and update the plan	
Goals Met:	2, 5	
Benefits:	This plan will provide a process in making Substantial Damage Determinations and allow the municipality to make these determinations and meet NFIP requirements more quickly.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Substantially damaged structures are required to be rebuilt to be compliance with current codes. Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to make these improvements. This action may allow for the identification of potential resources to address substantial damages to structures owned by socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all existing, current, and future development in the municipality.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all critical facilities and lifelines in the municipality.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves disaster recovery capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional planning for disaster recovery.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (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
	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-StillwaterTwp-18. Willow Crest Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry		
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:	Willow Crest Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Willow Crest Lake. The dam is owned by the New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of populated areas, forested areas, recreational areas, and local roadways including Old Tannery Road and Mt. Benevolence Road. 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 New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry to complete an engineering study of Willow Crest 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 New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry 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 Willow Crest 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