



1.0 TOWNSHIP OF WAYNE

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

1.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Township of Wayne 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 OEM Coordinator represented the community on the Passaic 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 2-1 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 2-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Captain Dan Daly, OEM Coordinator Address: 475 Valley Rd, Wayne, NJ 07470 Phone Number: (201) 414-0896 Email: dalyd@waynetownship.com	Name/Title: Chris Tietjen, Business Administrator Address: 475 Valley Rd, Wayne, NJ 07470 Phone Number: (973) 633-3202 Email: tietjenc@waynetownship.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jacqueline M. Dirmann, PE, CME, CFM, NFIP Coordinator for Wayne Township Address: 400 Broadacres Drive, Suite 250, Bloomfield, NJ, 07003 Phone Number: 973-532-1188 Email: jdirmann@tandmassociaates.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Captain Dan Daly, OEM Coordinator Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process by completing worksheets	
Name/Title: Heather Vitz-Del Rio, Township Engineer and Director of Public Works Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process by completing worksheets	
Name/Title: Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Method of Participation:	



1.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

1.2.1 Brief History

According to the History of Wayne, the Township was first settled in the late 1600's after the area was purchased in 1695. The area underwent many jurisdictional changes until 1847 when the Township became an incorporated municipality. Throughout its development, Wayne was a farming community with grist, saw and cider mills and blacksmith shops. Its location along the Morris Canal made it a suitable location for development and trade, as well as vacationers from New York City.

1.2.2 Location

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Township has a total land area of 25.174 square miles, of which 23.728 square miles is land and 1.446 square miles is water.

1.2.3 Governing Body Format

The Township is governed by the Mayor/Council form of government under the Faulkner Act. This format consists of two equal yet distinct centers of power, each elected by the people: the Mayor as chief executive officer, and the Council as the municipal legislature. The Council consists of nine members, one elected from each of the six wards and three elected at-large with a term of four years.

1.2.4 Population and Social Vulnerability

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Wayne was 54,838, a 0.2 percent increase from the 2010 Census. Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2020 U.S. Census indicates that 5.3 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 20.1 percent is 65 years of age or older, 3.7 percent is non-English speaking, 2.6 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 8 percent is considered disabled.

ALICE in Passaic County

ALICE is an acronym for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the County. While conditions have improved for some households, many continue to struggle, especially as wages fail to keep pace with the rising cost of household essentials (housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, and a basic smartphone plan). Households below the ALICE Threshold – ALICE households plus those in poverty – can't afford the essentials.

According to 2021 Point-in-Time-Data from ALICE, 32 percent of the 177,063 households in Passaic County are ALICE households (compared to the state average of 26 percent). The median household income in Passaic is \$75,430, and the County sees a labor force participation rate of 66 percent. Passaic County faces low household income compared to the state average of \$89,296, and is on par with the state average of 66 percent for labor force participation rates. 15 percent of Passaic households live in poverty, which exceeds the state average of 10 percent.



1.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

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

1.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

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

Table 2-2. 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	NJAC 5:23-3.14 International Building Code – New Jersey Edition, 2018 NJAC 5:24-3.14	State and Local	Building Department

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

Permits to the fullest extent feasible the use of modern technical methods, devices and improvements, including premanufactured systems, consistent with reasonable requirements for the health, safety and welfare of occupants or users of buildings and structures.

Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 134, Article 3 – Zoning Regulations	Local	Building Department
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Power to zone, requires all jurisdictions to have current zoning and other land development ordinances after the planning board has adopted the land use element and master plan. Zoning Regulations Chapter 134 Article III is enforced by the Building Department. "It is the purpose of the Township in adopting this Land Development Chapter to implement the adopted Master Plan of the Township of Wayne and exercise to the fullest the powers granted to the Township by the State of New Jersey to manage land use and development through zoning, subdivision and site plan regulations, planned development, soil erosion and sediment control, flood plain regulations, soil removal and control of



	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
fill, environmental protection provisions, historical preservation and through the police power generally. It is the further purpose of the Township in adopting this chapter to organize and codify all such powers of land use management into one comprehensive and cohesive system which will facilitate administration and minimize procedural difficulties and technical conflicts inherent in separate ordinances, while providing maximum protection of the public health, safety, morals and general welfare in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 40:55D-2 et seq., through the full exercise of the land use management powers available to the Township."				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 134 – Land Development	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Grant of power; referral of proposed ordinance; county planning board approval. Dictated by the Municipal Land Use Law. NJ Statute 40:27-6.2The board of freeholders of any county having a county planning board shall provide for the review of all subdivisions of land within the county by said county planning board and for the approval of those subdivisions affecting county road or drainage facilities as set forth and limited hereinafter in this section. Chapter 134 Land Development of the Township code is enforced by the Building Department.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 134, Article 5 – Site Plan and Subdivision Standards	Local	Planning Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Ensures safe and uniform construction and permitting of approved facilities.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Chapter 177 – Stormwater Management Regulations;		Yes
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Chapter 433 of the municipal code; DPW enforces. The Stormwater Control Ordinance establishes minimum stormwater management requirements and controls for major development. Chapter 177 Stormwater Management Regulations is enforced by the DPW. "The Governing Body hereby finds and declares that regulations to prohibit the spilling, dumping, or disposal of materials other than stormwater to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) operated by the Township of Wayne are necessary so as to protect public health, safety and welfare."				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
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				



	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
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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.

This law went into effect in March 2024 during the planning process of this plan update.

Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Chapter 32 – Air Pollution Control Chapter 134 Article VI – Environmental Protection	State, County and Local	Passaic County Department of Health

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

Protect the health, safety and public welfare of the Township of Wayne through the protection and preservation of natural features including geology, hydrology, soils, and vegetation in order to prevent erosion and flood damage and maintain ecological balance and a healthful environmental quality.

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 134, Article 97 – Floodplain Regulations	Local	Floodplain
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

These regulations, in combination with the flood provisions of the Uniform Construction Code and FHACA shall apply to all proposed development in flood hazard areas established in these regulations. The purposes and objectives of these regulations are to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific flood hazard areas through the establishment of comprehensive regulations for management of flood hazard areas, designed to:

- (a) Protect human life and health.
- (b) Prevent unnecessary disruption of commerce, access, and public service during times of flooding.
- (c) Manage the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and shorelines;
- (d) Manage filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion potential.
- (e) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will divert floodwater or increase flood hazards.
- (f) Contribute to improved construction techniques in the floodplain.
- (g) Minimize damage to public and private facilities and utilities.
- (h) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood hazard areas.
- (i) Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding.
- (j) Ensure that property owners, occupants, and potential owners are aware of property located in flood hazard areas.
- (k) Minimize the need for future expenditure of public funds for flood control projects and response to and recovery from flood events.
- (l) Meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program for community participation set forth in Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 59.22.

The ordinance follows the latest model code coordinated ordinance from NJDEP.



	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
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Emergency Management Ordinance	Yes	Article 19, Section 4 – Local Emergency Management Council; Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator	Local	Emergency Management Coordinator
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Establishes at 15-member Local Emergency Management Council that shall assist the Township in establishing the various local volunteer agencies needed to meet the requirements of all local emergency management activities in accordance with rules and regulations established by the Governor pursuant to general law. The Local Emergency Management Council is authorized, within limits of appropriation, to establish an adequate organization to assist in supervising and coordinating the emergency management activities of the Township.				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Township of Wayne Master Plan Reexamination, 2020	Local	Planning
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The focus of the 2020 Master Plan Reexamination report was on impacts to the economy from rapid and disruptive technological advances and whether the Master Plan is sufficient to address these changes over the course of the next decade. A key finding of this report is that the Township's land use policies should be updated based on public input in order to address modern challenges.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Capital Improvement Projects are included in the annual budget appropriation for the Township.				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Yes	Flood Plain Management Plan, 2022	Local	DPW
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Incorporates updated flood mapping, plans for acquisition of property, updated zoning regulations and a discussion of obstacles in funding the Housing Improvement Program.				
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Township of Wayne Stormwater Management Plan	State and Local	DPW
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Outlines a comprehensive strategy for stormwater management based on widespread application of low impact development and green stormwater infrastructure.				



	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
Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The focus of the 2020 Master Plan Reexamination report was on impacts to the economy from rapid and disruptive technological advances and whether the Master Plan is sufficient to address these changes over the course of the next decade. As will be discussed later, a key finding of this report is that the Township's land use policies should be updated based on public input in order to address modern challenges.	Yes	Township of Wayne Master Plan Reexamination, 2020	State and Local	Planning
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Amends the Township's Land Use Element of the Master Plan in order to provide a blueprint to promote and foster development opportunities associated with the newly completed New Jersey Transit Route 23 Transit Center and surrounding area in a manner that implements Township planning policies related to economic development, housing, and environmental protection while also promoting principles of smart growth and community sustainability.	Yes	Wayne Transit Zone Planning Area Master Plan Amendment, 2008	Local	Planning Board
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-



	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
Other	Yes	Housing Element and Fair Share Plan Master Plan Amendment	Local	Planning and Zoning

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

Outlines opportunities for affordable housing and details support of community growth and support of current residents and their housing needs.

RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING

Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Township of Wayne Emergency Operations Plan	Local	OEM
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

The plan will complement the HMP as it is the policy and intention of Wayne Township to continue to initiate, support and actively participate in any and all mitigation projects which will lead to flood relief for our residents and property owners.

Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

N/A

Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

N/A

Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

N/A

Post-Disaster Recovery Plan				
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

N/A

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

N/A

Other	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

N/A

1.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 2-3 summarizes the capabilities of Wayne to oversee and track development.



Table 2-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none">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	Planning and Engineering
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Building GIS Mapping
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none">If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	Yes Yes	GIS has maps that display this
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	Yes	Mostly built out, contains significant forested land to the northeast.

1.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 2-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Wayne and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 2-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	All revisions, amendments, and changes to the Zoning Ordinance are reviewed by the Planning Board, and recommendations are passed on to the Township Council. The Planning Board classifies and approves new subdivisions and gives final approval on all site plans.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Adjustment is a Board that has the power to modify the zoning law but not change it. By statute a Zoning Board is a quasi-judicial body and is granted four separate powers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is an error in any order or decision of an administrative official based on enforcement of the zoning ordinance.To hear and decide requests for special exceptions or for interpretation of the map or for decisions upon other special questions upon which the board is authorized to by this ordinance to pass.To grant variances (without impairing the intent or purpose of the zone plan and zoning ordinance) where the withholding of such will inflict hardship.To grant variances in particular cases and for special reasons to allow a structure or use in a district restricted against such use or structure.
Planning Department	Yes	The Planning and Zoning Department is the municipal office of the Planning Board and Zoning Board of Adjustment. As



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		such it is responsible for the processing of applications for development, subdivision, site plan, and variance. The duties and responsibilities of the department and the boards are governed by the Municipal Land Use Law, Chapter 291, Laws of New Jersey, 1975, and the Township ordinances Chapter 134, Zoning, and Planning & Development Regulations (the Land Development Ordinance). The Department works closely with other Township Departments such as Building, Engineering, Public Works, Health, Tax Assessor, Parks and Recreation, and Legal, as well as the Economic Development Commission. The offices of the Township Affordable Housing Administrator, the Community Development Block Grant Administrator, and the Housing Rehabilitation/Housing Improvement Program Coordinator are also located in the Planning and Zoning Department.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	Some of the powers and duties of the Environmental Commission are to gather information; offer advice to other agencies; acquire land and endangered open space with the Township's approval; and, make recommendations to the planning board and/or Mayor and Council on the development and use of such areas.
Open Space Board/Committee	Yes	Open Space Committee
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	<p>The duties of the Economic Development Commission shall be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare a commercial use survey and inventory for the Township, monitor commercial uses and commercial tax rates and assist businesses and attract businesses which will make a major contribution to the economy of the Township• Develop and maintain an inventory of available, vacant or under-utilized properties, commercial properties, including properties to be used for economic development, according to its adaptability to various types of business, professional and industrial enterprises.• Coordinate efforts with county and state economic development agencies, as well as any regional, federal, or private agencies, in an attempt to foster or effectuate a positive commercial economic environment for the Township.• Assist the Township administration and the Township Council, if requested, in the preparation of applications for any grants or funding which would help facilitate efforts to research the availability of such grants or funding.• Coordinate with the Small Business Administration and any other federal, state, or local agencies to assist or promote business or commerce in order to enable the Commission to give guidance and



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		<p>information to businesses that desire to start up or relocate to the Township.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To prepare, develop and distribute advertising material and data listing the advantages, opportunities, and availability of real estate in the Township to encourage and accomplish business, industrial and professional services within the Township• Confer with the Township Administration, Township Council, the Planning Board, and other municipal agencies, as necessary, concerning land use issues, ordinances, and resolutions that may have an impact upon commercial and retail.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	<p>The Department of Public Works is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Township's extensive municipal infrastructure including roadways, traffic signals, street signage, storm drainage, snow removal, sanitary sewers, sewer treatment and drinking water supply and distribution. There are over 960 local Township streets, comprising more than 200 miles of infrastructure.</p> <p>The Division of Engineering provides technical, engineering, and surveying services to the Department of Public Works and its Divisions. This Division prepares plans and specifications for a variety of public works and other improvement projects and supervises and inspects all work done. The Division also maintains and provides for public information maps, plans and specifications, surveys, and other records as may be required on public property, public works, and facilities owned or operated by the Township.</p> <p>The Engineering Division provides technical support to other Township Departments as needed in the form of surveys, design, reviews, and inspections of a variety of public works projects. The Division additionally reviews private development projects, provides review reports to the Board of Adjustment and the Planning Board, and inspects improvements constructed by developers intended to be turned over to the Township.</p>
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	<p>The Building Division provides assistance to residents, reviews permit applications, issues permits when proper, and inspects construction. This construction and the inspections must conform to various National Codes and State Regulations. All Inspectors are licensed by the State and also pass various courses and tests to be licensed. If anyone plans on making any improvements or modifications to their land or structure, they should contact the Construction Inspection Offices to gain the advice and direction necessary to comply with local or State regulations. This Division is headed by the Construction Code Official.</p>
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	<p>The Wayne Township Office of Emergency Management is a stand-alone component of the Municipal government. The</p>



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		<p>office works closely with Federal, State, County and local agencies to assure the coordination of large-scale events. It plans for, coordinates, and directs operations at large scale civil emergencies that usually require the coordinated efforts of multiple components of municipal government, outside agencies and local volunteer groups.</p> <p>The Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for the provision of leadership in the field of Emergency Management and is responsible for Emergency Management program administration and program development encompassing the four phases of Emergency Management—mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The Emergency Management organization is comprised of several Deputy Coordinators, a Public Information Officer, support staff, the Local Emergency Planning Council, and volunteers including the Community Emergency Response Team and Volunteers Active in Disasters (VOAD).</p>
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	DPW – stormwater maintenance, repair catch basins, maintain infrastructure
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	OEM/EOP
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	Yes	The Wayne Health Department works to prevent the premature onset of disease and disability and to help all residents achieve healthier, more productive lives. The Department is committed to maintaining, protecting, and promoting the health of its residents through organized health promotion and disease prevention efforts. These efforts are based on state-wide standards set forth by New Jersey's Department of Health and Senior Services.
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Township Planner/Township Engineer/Director of DPW
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Township Engineer/Building Official
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Township Planner/Township Engineer
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Township Engineering Department



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Yes	The Special Needs Commission seeks to create a more inclusive community for individuals in Wayne with special needs and their families by promoting acceptance and awareness through advocacy, creating social and educational programs, and providing access to local resources to enhance their quality of life.
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	Yes	Township Engineering Department
Emergency manager	Yes	<p>The Wayne Township Office of Emergency Management is a standalone component of the Municipal government. The office works closely with Federal, State, County and local agencies to assure the coordination of large-scale events. It plans for, coordinates and directs operations at large scale civil emergencies that usually require the coordinated efforts of multiple components of municipal government, outside agencies and local volunteer groups.</p> <p>The Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for the provision of leadership in the field of Emergency Management and is responsible for Emergency Management program administration and program development encompassing the four phases of Emergency Management—mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The Emergency Management organization is comprised of several Deputy Coordinators, a Public Information Officer, support staff, the Local Emergency Planning Council, and volunteers including the Community Emergency Response Team and Volunteers Active in Disasters (VOAD).</p>
Grant writers	No	
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

1.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 2-5 summarizes financial resources available to Wayne.

Table 2-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No



Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Stormwater utility fee	No
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	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

1.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 2-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Wayne.

Table 2-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	OEM, Police, and Mayor all serve as Public Information Officers
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	Flood Inundation Page
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	X (Formerly Twitter), Facebook, Instagram
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Reverse 911, Emergency Notification Network, social media, Emergency Radio station, website, traffic advisory page on website, road closure portal, Crisis Go: Notification system for the town emergency responders and staff.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	The Special Needs Commission seeks to create a more inclusive community for individuals in Wayne with special needs and their families by promoting acceptance and awareness through advocacy, creating social and educational programs, and providing access to local resources to enhance their quality of life.
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	TV Station



1.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 2-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Wayne.

Table 2-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	Yes	7	May 1, 2015
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	04/4Y	October 1, 2017
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	Yes	Not classified	March 13, 2012
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

1.3.7 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 2-8 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 2-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Geological Hazards	Moderate
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Severe Weather	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate



1.4 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 2-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

1.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 2-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Wayne.

Table 2-9. Wayne NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Claims (Losses)	4,536
Total Loss Payments	\$113,266,831
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	246
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	8
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	227
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	446

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

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

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

Source: FEMA 2024

1.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 2-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Wayne.

Table 2-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Low lying areas along the Ramapo, Pompton and Passaic Rivers
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No, but we do have a repetitive loss area list
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



NFIP Topic	Comments
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Based on damage versus market value of the property
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	300+ Federal and State buyout programs
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?	Public Works/Engineering & Construction Code
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes – 2
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	No
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?	Yes Training of new staff
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	We review all permits within the flood zone to determine if pre-approvals are required (NJDEP permits) Our GIS system shows the FIRM flood plain information We conduct outreach via an annual mailing to repetitive loss areas, and provide information via our Recycling brochure semi-annual mailing. We provide inspections and advice to property owners regarding flood permitting and retrofitting
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	By comparing the value of the work proposed to the market value of the structure
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Funding
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)?	February 22, 2024
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	134-97 adopted July 2023 includes the NJDEP Model Code.
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	July 2023
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets



NFIP Topic	Comments
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?	No
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Yes

1.5 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 2-11 through Table 2-13.

Table 2-11. 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
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	7	0	12	19
Permits within SFHA	1	0	0	1
2023				
Total Permits	5	1	8	13
Permits within SFHA	1	0	1	2

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

Table 2-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2017 to Present

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

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.



Table 2-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

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

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

1.6.1 Hazara Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Township are shown in Figure 2-1 through Figure 2-2. 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 Wayne has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



Figure 2-1. Wayne NEHRP Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

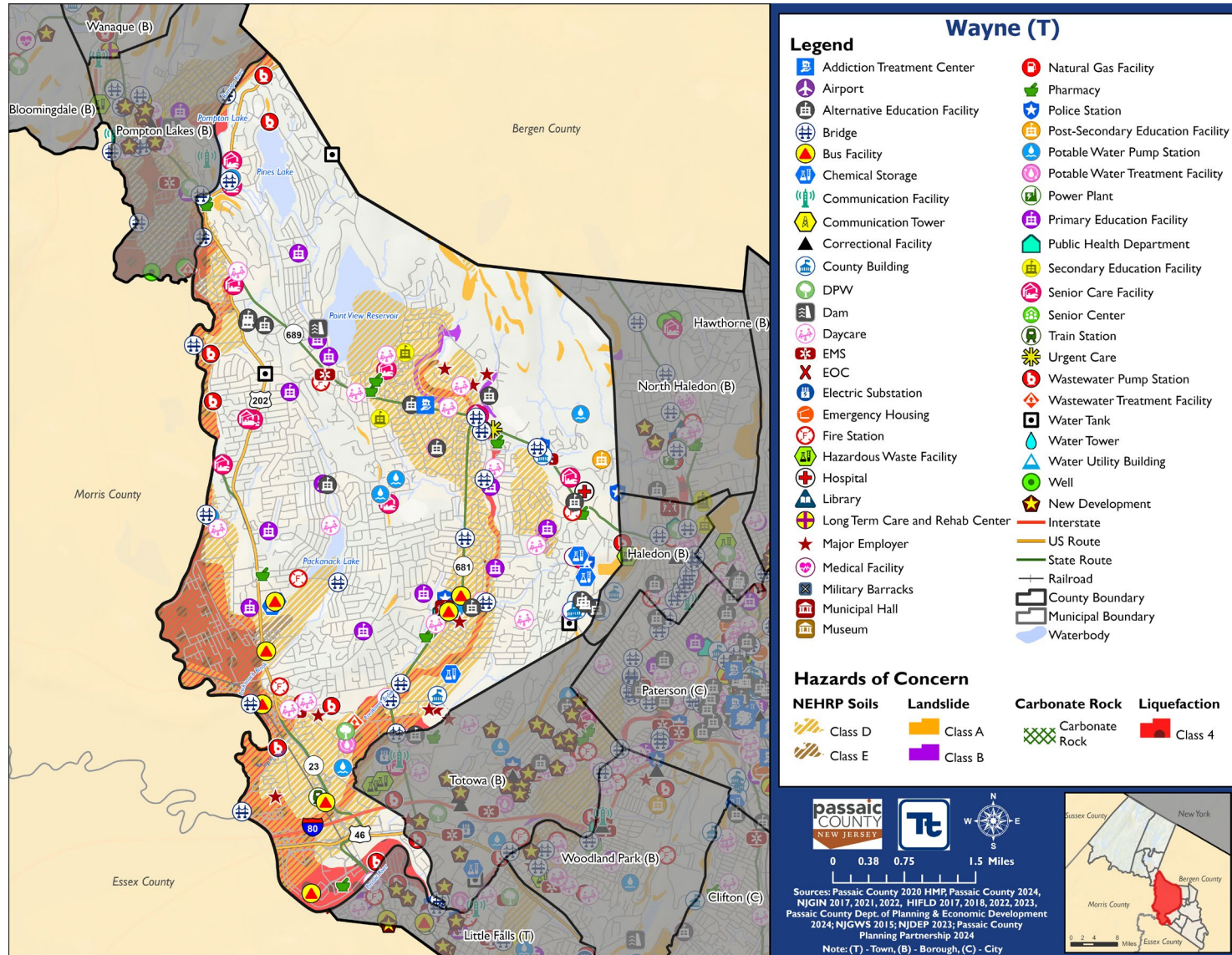
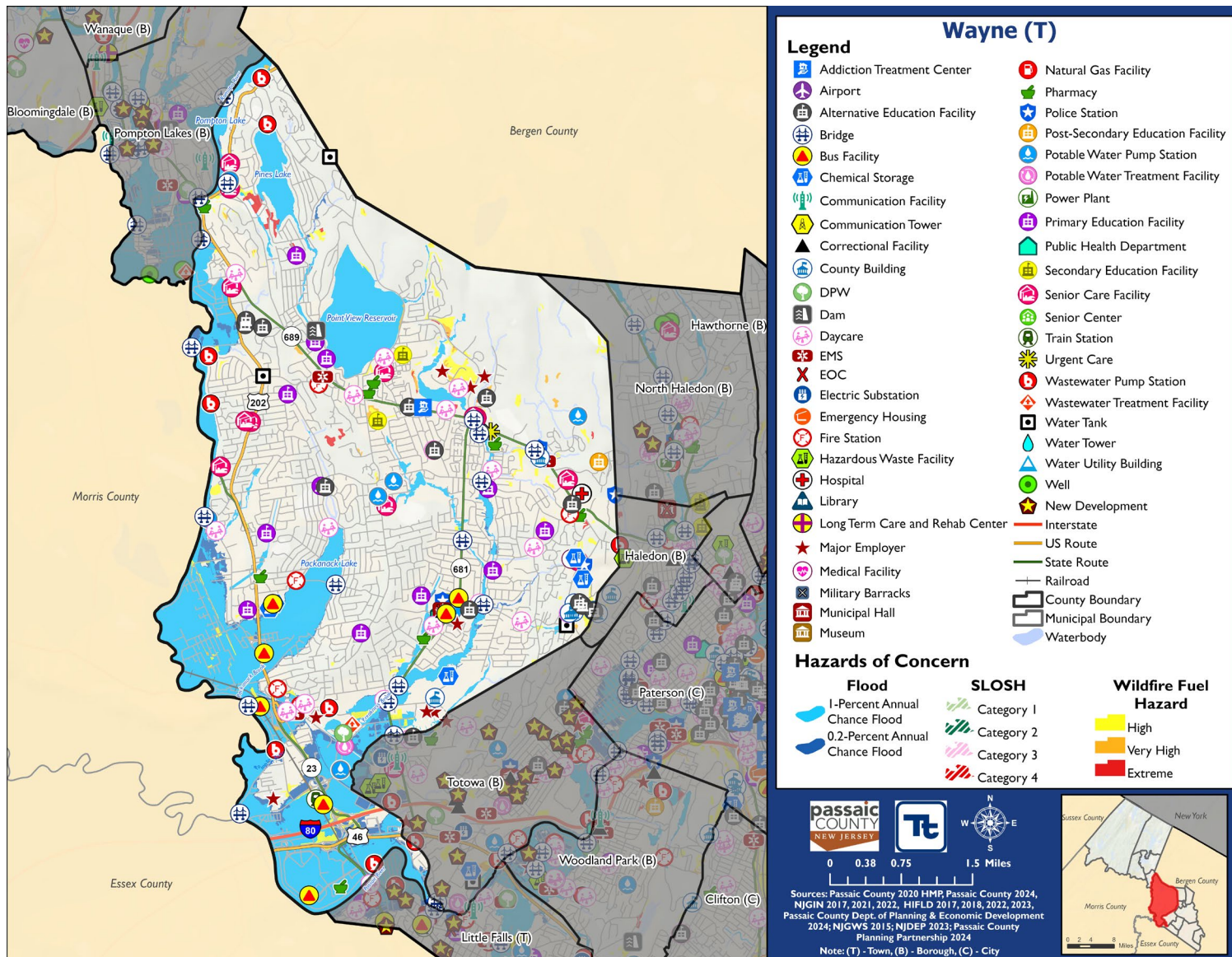




Figure 2-2. Wayne Flood and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





1.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Wayne is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 2-14 provides details on loss and damage in Wayne during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 2-14. Hazard Event History in Wayne

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Wayne
December 17-23, 2023	Flood	N/A	Over 5 inches of rainfall resulted in major flooding and power outages in the region. State of emergency and evacuations were declared during the initial storm and subsequent riverine flooding.	Major flooding inundated homes throughout the flood zone. Wayne Police Marine Unit conducted nearly 100 evacuations from flooded homes and vehicles. Overtime costs needed for the response by Township personnel was \$73, 747.
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Covid-19 Pandemic (EM-3451-NJ, DR-4488-NJ)	Yes	As of September 26, 2023, Passaic County accounted for 7,530 positive cases of COVID-19, and 32 reported deaths (State of New Jersey, 2023).	Wayne Twp experienced significant impact of COVID-19 due to our large number of Long-Term Care Facilities. Large quantities of personal protective equipment were purchased. A large vaccination clinic was set up requiring significant overtime and management.
September 1-3, 2021	Remnants of Hurricane Ida (EM-3573-NJ, DR-4614-NJ)	Yes	The remnants of Hurricane Ida produced heavy rainfall and riverine and flash floods. Rainfall totals exceed 3 inches in parts of County; 4 water rescues occurred due to flash flooding.	Serious flash flooding damaged multiple culverts and drainage basins in Wayne Twp requiring repairs. Numerous pieces of emergency response equipment was damaged and needed to be replaced at a cost over \$300,000. Township overtime costs were \$76,530.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable



1.6.3 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 Wayne .

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. Wayne reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Township indicated the following:

- The Township updated the ranking for Geological Hazards from Low to Medium due to its location near the Ramapo Fault. This revision aligns with the Township's ranking for the relevant hazards during the last plan cycle.
- The Township updated the ranking for Flood from Medium to High based on historical occurrence of serious flooding and related damage.

Table 2-15 shows Wayne's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 2-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Medium
Drought	Medium
Geological Hazards	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Medium
Flood	High
Severe Weather	Medium
Severe Winter Weather	Medium
Wildfire	Low

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 2-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.



Table 2-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability	
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event
1600024	Bridge	X	X
1600026	Bridge	X	X
1600040	Bridge	X	X
1600134	Bridge	X	X
1600135	Bridge	X	X
1600136	Bridge	X	X
1600138	Bridge	X	X
1600139	Bridge	X	X
1600140	Bridge	X	X
1600154	Bridge	X	X
1600344	Bridge	X	X
1600420	Bridge	X	X
1600023 (P) 1400273 (M)	Bridge	X	X
1600025 (P) 1400150 (M)	Bridge	X	X
CALVARY LEARNING CENTER	Daycare	X	X
Eagle Medical Services Incorporated	EMS	-	X
Emeritus At Wayne	Senior Care Facility	-	X
Farmingdale Sewer Pump Station	Wastewater Pump Station	X	X
LITTLE FOOTSTEPS CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	Daycare	X	X
Minnisink Sewer Pump Station	Wastewater Pump Station	X	X
Mothers Park And Ride	Bus Facility	X	X
Mountain View Sewer Pump Station	Wastewater Pump Station	X	X
Mountain View-Wayne	Train Station	-	X
Mountainview Wastewater Treatment	Wastewater Treatment Facility	X	X
No Name Provided	Bus Facility	-	X
Rt. 23 Transit Center	Bus Facility	X	X
Sheffield Sewer Pump Station	Wastewater Pump Station	X	X
SHOPRITE	Pharmacy	X	X
Wayne Route 23 Transit Center	Train Station	-	X
Wayne Twp Memorial FA - Substation	EMS	X	X
West Belt Water Booster Station	Potable Water Pump Station	X	X
Willowbrook Mall	Bus Facility	X	X



Source: *Passaic County 2020 HMP, Passaic County 2024, NJGIN 2017, 2021, 2022, HIFLD 2017, 2018, 2022, 2023, Passaic County Dept. of Planning & Economic Development 2024*

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the Township of Wayne contains at least one high hazard dam; however, this information is considered sensitive by the County and site-specific information is not provided.

1.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Township has 447 repetitive loss properties and 207 severe repetitive loss, but other nearby properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- The following critical facilities are municipally owned and located in the special flood hazard area:
 - Highway Bridge: 1600024
 - Highway Bridge 1600026
 - Highway Bridge:1600040
 - Highway Bridge 1600134
 - Highway Bridge 1600135
 - Highway Bridge 1600136
 - Highway Bridge 1600138
 - Highway Bridge 1600139
 - Highway Bridge 1600140
 - Highway Bridge 1600154
 - Highway Bridge 1600344
 - Highway Bridge 1600420
 - Highway Bridge 1600023 (P) 1400273 (M)
 - Highway Bridge 1600025 (P) 1400150 (M)
 - CALVARY LEARNING CENTER
 - Eagle Medical Services Incorporated
 - Emeritus At Wayne
 - Farmingdale Sewer Pump Station
 - LITTLE FOOTSTEPS CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
 - Minnisink Sewer Pump Station
 - Mothers Park And Ride
 - Mountain View Sewer Pump Station
 - Mountain View-Wayne
 - Mountainview Wastewater Treatment



- No Name Provided
- Rt. 23 Transit Center
- Sheffield Sewer Pump Station
- SHOPRITE
- Wayne Route 23 Transit Center
- Wayne Twp Memorial FA - Substation
- West Belt Water Booster Station
- Willowbrook Mall
- There are multiple dams, which are critical infrastructures, located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. The Township also has multiple high-hazard potential dams located in the Township, including Pines Lake Dam, Point View Dam, Packanack Lake Dam, Preakness Hilld C.C. Dam No.1, and Lionshead Lake Dam. These structures have the potential to impact those living nearby.
- Major disaster events can result in large amounts of debris that overwhelm normal trash collection operations. Depending on the amount generated, temporary staging areas for debris collection may be needed. The municipality does not have a disaster debris management plan in place. During a disaster that results in debris, a plan with outlined responsibilities is needed to adequately address post-disaster cleanup operations.
- The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The Township is in need of overspill protection upgrades/protection and culvert lining upgrades at the Lionshead Lake Dam on Linden Road due to increasing high precipitation events.
- The Township is in need of overspill protection upgrades/protection and downstream protections at the Barbour Pond Dam due to increasing high precipitation events.
- The Township owns numerous high-water vehicles that do not have a protective covering so that they do not deteriorate in the elements.
- The West Belt Pump Station does not have a backup generator and cannot perform continuity of operations during a power outage.
- Fayette Avenue culvert over the Pompton tributary, Meadow Bridge and the culvert underneath are deteriorating which is leading to an increase in flooding along and around the bridge.
- The Township does not have a system to alert the Township of hazard events that are taking place in or around the Township that may impact life, property, and every day events.

1.7 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.

1.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 2-17 indicates progress on the Township's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 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.

1.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 2-17, Wayne did not identify additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.



Table 2-17. 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.
2020-Township of Wayne-001			Township of Wayne Administration	The Township will complete installation of overspill protection, spillway upgrades and culvert lining at the Lionshead Lake Dam on Linden Road.	1. In Progress 2. Awaiting final NJDEP approval prior to bidding. Obtaining required easements from property owners.	1. Include 2. Keep as is 3. N/A
2020-Township of Wayne-002			NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners	After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes	1. In Progress 2. Buyouts are continuing	1. Include 2. Keep as is 3. N/A
2020-Township of Wayne-003			Township of Wayne Administration	The project will include the removal and replacement of the existing generator and associated electrical systems at the Township Wastewater Treatment Plant to provide emergency back-up power.	1. Complete 2.	1. Discontinue 2. N/A 3. This action is complete
2020-Township of Wayne-004			Township of Wayne Administration	The Township will complete installation of overspill protection and downstream protection at the Barbour Pond Dam.	1. In Progress 2.	1. Include 2. Keep as is 3. N/A



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.
2020-Township of Wayne-005			Engineering	Critical facilities that are not protected to the 500-year flood level will undergo feasibility assessments to determine appropriate flood protection actions and implement the most cost-effective options as funding becomes available.	1. In Progress 2.	1. Include 2. Keep as is 3. N/A



1.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Wayne 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 Wayne 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 2-18 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 2-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 2-18. 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
Drought	X	X			X					X
Geological Hazards	X	X			X					X
Extreme Temperature	X	X			X					X
Flood	X	X	X		X	X			X	X
Severe Weather	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Severe Winter Weather	X	X			X					X
Wildfire	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 2-19. 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	
Action 2025-WayneT-001	Repetitive Loss Property Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
Action 2025-WayneT-002	Critical Facilities in the Floodplain	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
Action 2025-WayneT-003	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
Action 2025-WayneT-004	Disaster Debris Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
Action 2025-WayneT-005	Substantial Damage Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
Action 2025-WayneT-006	Lionshead Lake Dam Protection	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
Action 2025-WayneT-007	Barbour Pond Dam Protection	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
Action 2025-WayneT-008	High Water Vehicle Shed	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Medium
Action 2025-WayneT-009	West Belt Pump Station Generator	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-WayneT-010	Culvert and Bridge Replacement	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-WayneT-011	Rave Alert Mailers	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High

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



Action 2025-WayneT-001. Repetitive Loss Property Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Department of Building and Zoning	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Storm, Flood	
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Township has 447 repetitive loss properties and 207 severe repetitive loss, but other nearby properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	Conduct outreach to 700 flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information, and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	BRIC, FMA, HMGP, match from property owners	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1,2,4,7	
Benefits:	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Removing the risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room



1.0. Township of Wayne

	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.
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Action 2025-WayneT-002. Critical Facilities in the Floodplain

Lead Agency:	Public Works; Facility Managers
Supporting Agencies:	Department of Building and Zoning
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood
Description of the Problem:	<p>The following critical facilities are municipally owned and located in the special flood hazard area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Highway Bridge: 1600024• Highway Bridge 1600026• Highway Bridge:1600040• Highway Bridge 1600134• Highway Bridge 1600135• Highway Bridge 1600136• Highway Bridge 1600138• Highway Bridge 1600139• Highway Bridge 1600140• Highway Bridge 1600154• Highway Bridge 1600344• Highway Bridge 1600420• Highway Bridge 1600023 (P) 1400273 (M)• Highway Bridge 1600025 (P) 1400150 (M)• CALVARY LEARNING CENTER• Eagle Medical Services Incorporated• Emeritus At Wayne• Farmingdale Sewer Pump Station• LITTLE FOOTSTEPS CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER• Minnisink Sewer Pump Station• Mothers Park And Ride• Mountain View Sewer Pump Station• Mountain View-Wayne• Mountainview Wastewater Treatment• No Name Provided• Rt. 23 Transit Center• Sheffield Sewer Pump Station• SHOPRITE• Wayne Route 23 Transit Center• Wayne Twp Memorial FA - Substation• West Belt Water Booster Station• Willowbrook Mall
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Township will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the facilities listed above to protect each to the 500-year flood level. Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elevation of facility• Floodproofing of facility• Mobile flood barriers <p>Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Township will carry out the option.</p>
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on facility and floodproofing measure decided upon
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP and PDM, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Township Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years and then ongoing
Goals Met:	1,2,5,8



Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of the critical facilities listed above.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect the critical facilities listed above which maintains the critical services that each provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.



Action 2025-WayneT-003. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Dam Owner and Managers	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure	
Description of the Problem:	There are multiple dams, which are critical infrastructures, located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. The Township also has multiple high-hazard potential dams located in the Township, including Pines Lake Dam, Point View Dam, Packanack Lake Dam, Preakness Hilld C.C. Dam No.1, and Lionshead Lake Dam. These structures have the potential to impact those living nearby.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will work with the owners and managers of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. EAPs will be collected by the Borough OEM and shared with the County OEM.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1,2,3,4,8	
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:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	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-WayneT-004. Disaster Debris Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Passaic County Emergency Management	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Geological Hazards, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Major disaster events can result in large amounts of debris that overwhelm normal trash collection operations. Depending on the amount generated, temporary staging areas for debris collection may be needed. The municipality does not have a disaster debris management plan in place. During a disaster that results in debris, a plan with outlined responsibilities is needed to adequately address post-disaster cleanup operations.	
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will develop a disaster debris management plan. This plan will establish procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner. The plan will identify responsibilities for execution of the plan. The plan will align with permitted temporary collection areas.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	3,4,5,6	
Benefits:	The action will result in increased quicker and more efficient cleanup after disaster events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	N/A	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A	
Impact on Capabilities:	The action will result in increased post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on federal cleanup	These services may or may not be available
	Rely on state cleanup	These services may or may not be available



Action 2025-WayneT-005. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Code Enforcement
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Geological Hazards, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	<p>Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA.• Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration.• Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value.• Require permits for floodplain development. <p>The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.</p>
Description of the Solution:	<p>The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years to develop the plan; ongoing to maintain and update the plan
Goals Met:	5,8
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



1.0. Township of Wayne

CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

**Action 2025-WayneT-006. Lionshead Lake Dam Protection**

Lead Agency:	Dam Owner/Manager	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Building Division	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The Township is in need of overspill protection upgrades/protection and culvert lining upgrades at the Lionshead Lake Dam on Linden Road due to increasing high precipitation events.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will complete installation of overspill protection, spillway upgrades and culvert lining at the Lionshead Lake Dam on Linden Road. The Township is currently awaiting final NJDEP approval prior to bidding and is obtaining required easements from property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after approval	
Potential Funding Sources:	FMA, BRIC, HMGP, Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1,2,7,8	
Benefits:	This strengthens the protection of the community from the Lionshead Lake Dam.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	These protections will protect the population in the inundation area from the Lionshead Lake Dam.	
Impact on Future Development:	This protects and promotes additional development in the area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This protects critical facilities that are located within the dam inundation area.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the capability of the County to be able to handle dam overflows.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate Change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project, Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Natural Resource Protection, Property Protection, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Purchase moveable flood barriers	Does not fix the actual problem
	Redo the culvert along Linden Road	Does not fix the entirety of the problem

**Action 2025-WayneT-007. Barbour Pond Dam Protection**

Lead Agency:	Dam Owner/Manager	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Building Division	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The Township is in need of overspill protection upgrades/protection and downstream protections at the Barbour Pond Dam due to increasing high precipitation events.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will complete installation of overspill protection, spillway upgrades and culvert lining at the Barbour Pond Dam on Linden Road. The Township is currently awaiting final NJDEP approval prior to bidding and is obtaining required easements from property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after approval	
Potential Funding Sources:	FMA, BRIC, HMGP, Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1,2,7,8	
Benefits:	This strengthens the protection of the community from the Barbour Pond Dam.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	These protections will protect the population in the inundation area from the Barbour Pond Dam.	
Impact on Future Development:	This protects and promotes additional development in the area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This protects critical facilities that are located within the dam inundation area.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the capability of the County to be able to handle dam overflows.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate Change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project, Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Natural Resource Protection, Property Protection, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Purchase moveable flood barriers	Does not fix the actual problem
	Redo the culvert along Linden Road	Does not fix the entirety of the problem

**Action 2025-WayneT-008. High Water Vehicle Shed**

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Building Division	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The Township owns numerous high-water vehicles that do not have a protective covering so that they do not deteriorate in the elements.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will build a shed to house the highwater vehicles and a command post where they will be housed and taken care of.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	5,6,7	
Benefits:	The Township will be able to extend the life of their flood response assets.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	N/A	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A	
Impact on Capabilities:	The Township will be able to prolong the life of their highwater vehicles.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate Change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Buy new vehicles	Not cost effective



Action 2025-WayneT-009. West Belt Pump Station Generator

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Building Division	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Geological Hazards, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The West Belt Pump Station does not have a backup generator and cannot perform continuity of operations during a power outage.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will conduct a generator study to determine the right sized generator needed to power the pump station. Public Works will oversee installation of a fixed mounted diesel-powered generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the West Belt Pump Station. Public Works will be responsible for maintenance and testing of the generator following installation.	
Estimated Cost:	1 Million	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1,2,5,6	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	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-WayneT-010. Culvert and Bridge Replacement

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Building Division	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Fayette Avenue culvert over the Pompton tributary, Meadow Bridge and the culvert underneath are deteriorating which is leading to an increase in flooding along and around the bridge.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will have an Engineer complete an engineering survey of culverts on Fayette Avenue and under Meadow Bridge that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Township DPW will complete the necessary upsizing for those culverts noted to be undersized and will conduct a study to determine the correct sized bridge needed to replace Meadow Bridge after the culverts are upgraded. Once determined, the Township will replace the Bridge.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, CHIPS, operating budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	4,5,8	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transportation routes are more likely to remain open• Evacuation routes will remain intact.• Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts and bridges that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

**Action 2025-WayneT-011. Rave Alert Mailers**

Lead Agency:	Planning	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Geological Hazards, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Township does not have a system to alert the Township of hazard events that are taking place in or around the Township that may impact life, property, and every day events.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will distribute “Rave Alert” mailers to the Township residents so that they can sign up for phone notification alerts. The Township will also hang warnings and alerts in public municipal buildings to ensure that socially vulnerable populations are also informed.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years; ongoing once established	
Goals Met:	1,2,3,4,7	
Benefits:	The Township will be better prepared to handle hazard events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially Vulnerable Populations may not have cellular devices that allow them to receive a warning system via cell. It is important to have the emergency warning be displayed publicly as well as at shelters and retirement homes to ensure these populations have time to prepare. These warnings also will be displayed in different languages so that non-English speaking populations may also interpret the warnings.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities will be able to receive the emergency warning and ensure that their facility is as prepared for the incoming event as possible.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Township's capability to prepare residents for hazard events in a timely fashion.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional notification measures for immediate disaster preparation.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Program	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on Federal Warnings	The federal level may be unaware of more localized events or will push out a more delayed notification
	Rely on Cell Notification	Some socially vulnerable populations may not have access to cellular devices