



1.0 BOROUGH OF HAWTHORNE

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

1.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Borough of Hawthorne identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Borough departments. The Office of Emergency Management 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 Borough officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Borough’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: Matthew Fenkart, Deputy Office of Emergency Management Coordinator Address: 445 Lafayette Avenue, Hawthorne, NJ 07506 Phone Number: 973-513-2808 Email: mfenkart@hawthornepdnj.org	Name/Title: Lt. Ben Veenema, Office of Emergency Management Coordinator Address: 445 Lafayette Avenue, Hawthorne, NJ 07506 Phone Number: 973-296-1917 Email: bveenema@hawthornepdnj.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Ed Ferraioli, Building Official Address: 445 Lafayette Avenue, Hawthorne, NJ 07506 Phone Number: 201-313-6478 Email: eferraioli@hawthornenj.org	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Lt. Ben Veenema, Office of Emergency Management Coordinator Method of Participation: Provided updated information for hazard event history, capability assessment, NFIP, mitigation action status and building permits and new development.	
Name/Title: Matthew Fenkart, Office of Emergency Management Deputy Coordinator Method of Participation: Attended the Planning Partnership Kickoff and Risk Assessment/Mitigation Strategy Workshop; Provided updated information for critical facilities, hazard event history, capability assessment, NFIP, mitigation action status and building permits and new development.	
Name/Title: Andrew Skae, Office of Emergency Management Deputy Coordinator Method of Participation: Attended the Planning Partnership Kickoff and Risk Assessment/Mitigation Strategy Workshop; Provided updated information for hazard event history, capability assessment, NFIP, mitigation action status and building permits and new development.	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: John Lane, Mayor Method of Participation: Attending the Planning Partnership Kickoff.	
Name/Title: Laurie A. Foley, CFO, Finance Department Method of Participation: Attending the Planning Partnership Kickoff.	

1.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

1.2.1 Brief History

Once inhabited by the Lenni-Lenape Indians, also known as the Delaware, Hawthorne was settled in the 1700s by Dutch immigrants who were to become the borough's pioneer farmers. This settlement was first part of Manchester Township, a region that was later separated into Hawthorne, Haledon, North Haledon, Prospect Park, Totowa and most of the First Ward of Paterson. The municipality was incorporated by an act of the New Jersey Legislature on March 24, 1898.

1.2.2 Location

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Borough has a total land area of 3.364 square miles, of which 3.334 square miles is land and 0.03 square miles is water. The Borough is bordered by the Borough of Prospect Park and City of Paterson to the south, Borough of North Haledon to the west, and Bergen County to the east and north.

1.2.3 Governing Body Format

Since 1990, the Borough of Hawthorne has operated under a Mayor – Council form of government, as authorized by the State of New Jersey's Faulkner Act with a charter approved by the local voters. Under this form of government, similar in concept to our federal government, the Mayor and the Council are two separate but co-equal power centers. The mayor serves as Chief Executive of the Borough who is responsible for supervising the operations of government and seeing that the laws are enforced, while the Borough Council serves as the Borough's legislative body, passing local ordinances and resolutions.

1.2.4 Population and Social Vulnerability

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Hawthorne was 19,637, a 4.4 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 3.8 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 20.8 percent is 65 years of age or older, 4.6 percent is non-English speaking, 4.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 9.4 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 2022 Point-in-Time-Data from ALICE, 35 percent of the 179,292 households in Passaic County are ALICE households (compared to the state average of 26 percent). The median household income in Passaic is \$79,955, and the County sees a labor force participation rate of 66 percent. Passaic County faces a lower-than-average household income compared to the state average of \$96,346, and a higher-than-average poverty rate at 14 percent (compared to the state average of 10 percent) (United for ALICE 2022).

1.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Hawthorne 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 Hawthorne to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Borough procedures.

1.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

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



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
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CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS

Building Code	Yes	Chapter 185 – Uniform Construction Codes	State and Local	Building Department
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
 The department is capable of implementing the code and all municipal codes within its authority to ensure new development meets safety codes to protect the public against natural and manmade disasters. This chapter has been integrated into other municipal codes including Land Use Procedures, Property Maintenance, Subdivision of Land, and Zoning.

Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 540 – Zoning & Land Development Chapter 247 - Flood Damage Prevention	Local	Planning Board
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

- Chapter 540 (Zoning) - An application for a building permit for any proposed development on land lying within Zone A, Special Flood Hazard Area, as shown on the current Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration Flood Hazard Boundary Maps 10 for the Borough of Hawthorne, shall be first reviewed by the Planning Board under the provisions of Chapter 247 of this chapter, and all standards, procedures and requirements therein set forth shall be complied with to the extent applicable to construction or other improvements in a floodplain area having special flood hazards. This chapter was established by the Planning and Zoning Boards and set up procedures by which they review and can approve applications for development. The Boards approve or deny applications for development and require compliance with the applicable Borough ordinances put in place to protect the Borough from the possible detrimental impacts of development projects. This chapter has been integrated into other municipal codes include Zoning, Subdivision of Land, Storm Sewers, and Stormwater Management.
- Chapter 247 (Flood Damage Prevention) - The purposes and objectives of this chapter is 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 44 CFR Section 59.22.

Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 540, Part 2 – Subdivision and Site Plan Regulations Chapter 247, Article X - Subdivisions and Other Developments	Local	Zoning Administrator
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
 Any owner of land within the Borough of Hawthorne shall, prior to subdividing or re-subdividing land as defined in the chapter, must submit to the Zoning Administrator at least two weeks prior to a regular meeting of the Board for consideration at the work session of the Board. All subdivision proposals shall be reviewed for assurance that: all such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage; all public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas,



	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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electrical and water systems, are located, elevated, and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damages; and adequate drainage is provided so as to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

Any subdivision proposal, including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions, or other proposed new development in a flood hazard area, shall be reviewed to assure that: A. All such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage; B. All public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electric and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; C. Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; in Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwater around and away from structures.

Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 540, Part 2 – Subdivision and Site Plan Regulations	Local	Planning Board
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

When reviewing building permit applications for construction, improvement, or major repairs in the SFHA, the Planning Board reviews the site plans for:

Major Repairs - Uses construction materials and utility equipment that are resistant to flood damage; uses construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage.

New construction or substantial improvements - Is protected against flood damage; Is designed (or modified) and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure; uses construction materials and utility equipment that are resistant to flood damage; uses construction methods and practices that will minimize flood damage.

Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Chapter 540, Part 3 – Stormwater Control	Local	Department of Public Works
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Flood control, groundwater recharge, and pollutant reduction shall be achieved through the use of stormwater management measures, including green infrastructure best management practices (GI BMPs) and nonstructural stormwater management strategies. GI BMPs and low-impact development (LID) should be utilized to meet the goal of maintaining natural hydrology to reduce stormwater runoff volume, reduce erosion, encourage infiltration and groundwater recharge, and reduce pollution. GI BMPs and LID should be developed based upon physical site conditions and the origin, nature and the anticipated quantity, or amount, of potential pollutants. Multiple stormwater management BMPs may be necessary to achieve the established performance standards for water quality, quantity, and groundwater recharge.

Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023	State	Sellers and Landlords of commercial or residential property
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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



	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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questions are to be answered, FEMA’s current flood insurance rate maps for the leased premises area must be consulted. The landlord will be required to answer whether the rental premises or any portions of the parking areas of the real property containing the rental premises ever experienced any flood damage, water seepage, or pooled water due to a natural flood event and, if so, the number of times that has occurred.

The notice to residential tenants must also indicate that flood insurance may be available to renters through FEMA’s National Flood Insurance Program to cover their personal property and contents in the event of a flood and that standard renter’s insurance does not typically cover flood damage.

For sales, the law also amends the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J.S.A. 56:8-1 et seq., to require sellers of real property to disclose, on the property condition disclosure statement, whether the property is located in the FEMA Special or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area and any actual knowledge of the seller concerning flood risks of the property to the purchaser before the purchaser becomes obligated under any contract for the purchase of the property.

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

- Is any or all of the property in the Special Flood Hazard Area (“100-year floodplain”) or a Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area (“500-year floodplain”) according to FEMA’s current flood insurance rate maps?
- Is the property subject to any requirement under federal law to obtain and maintain flood insurance on the property? Properties in the Special Flood Hazard Area with mortgages from federally regulated or insured lenders are required to obtain and maintain flood insurance.
- Have you ever received assistance from, or are you aware of any previous owners receiving assistance from FEMA, the U.S. Small Business Administration, or any other federal disaster flood assistance for flood damage on the property? For properties that have received flood disaster assistance, the requirement to obtain flood insurance passes down to all future owners.
- Is there flood insurance on the property? A standard homeowner’s insurance policy typically does not cover flood damage.
- Is there a FEMA elevation certificate available for the property? If so, it must be shared with the buyer. An elevation certificate is a FEMA form, completed by a licensed surveyor or engineer, that provides critical information about the flood risk of the property and is used by flood insurance providers to determine the appropriate insurance rating for the property.
- Have you ever filed a claim for flood damage to the property with any insurance provider? If the claim was approved, what was the amount received?
- Has the property experienced any flood damage, water seepage, or pooled water due to a natural flood event, such as heavy rainfall, coastal storm surge, tidal inundation, or river overflow? If so, how many times?

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

Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
N/A				



	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
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Chapter 488 Tree Removal; Chapter 491 Shade Trees	Local	Shade Tree Commission

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

- Chapter 488 (Tree Removal) – this chapter states that no property owner shall remove or destroy or cause to be removed or destroyed by any person any tree on any unimproved or vacant tract of land or partially improved tract of land as defined above, within the Borough, unless a permit is obtained for such removal. The Planning Board or Zoning Board shall refer all applications to the Shade Tree Commission for their examination and opinion. A permit shall be granted if there is a finding that the removal and destruction of a tree or trees will not impair the growth and development of remaining trees on the property of the applicant or adjacent properties and would not cause erosion of soil, impair existing drainage, lessen property values in the neighborhood or impair the aesthetic value of the area.
- Chapter 491 (Shade Trees) - This chapter may be enforced by the members of the Commission, the Code Enforcement Officer, the Arborist and members of the Police Department. It shall be the duty of the Shade Tree Commission, subject to its review and approval, which shall be subject to the sole discretion of the Shade Tree Commission, from time to time, to plant trees and other plantings in those areas which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Shade Tree Commission. This chapter shows a commitment to planting and saving shade trees, which has benefits such as preventing soil erosion, assisting in drainage, removing carbon dioxide, providing habitat, and shade.

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 247 – Flood Damage Prevention, 7/12/2023	Local	Construction Official/Floodplain Administrator
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

This chapter, 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 Article II of these chapter. The purposes and objectives of these chapter 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 44 CFR Section 59.22.

The ordinance follows the latest model code coordinated ordinance from NJDEP

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

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
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 350 (Parks and Recreation) – Through enforcement by the Borough, this chapter protects developed and undeveloped public recreation areas from degradation. This chapter states that no person or entity shall utilize any public recreation area without first obtaining a permit, license, or pass. This chapter is integrated into other codes including Streets and Sidewalks, Subdivision of Land, and Zoning. Chapter 399 (Sewers and Sewage Disposal) – last amended on March 6, 2019. The chapter states that no unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with nor opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a permit from the appropriate municipal official. No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, areaway drains or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer, which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer, unless approved by the municipality for purposes of disposal of polluted surface drainage. The Borough put in place special discharge requirements for industrial and commercial waste. It shall be unlawful to discharge into any natural outlet within the municipality any wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided and where a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit has been obtained from the appropriate governmental authority, where required. 	Yes	See below	Local	-
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive/Master Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Provides a framework for development that guides the use of lands within a municipality in a manner that protects public health and safety and promotes the general welfare. In 2022, the Hawthorne Environmental Commission updated the Environmental Resource Inventory (ERI) and added it as an appendix in the Master Plan.	Yes	Borough Master Plan	Local	Planning Board
Capital Improvement Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Disaster Debris Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Sets forth goals to reduce flood damage, including to life and property, to minimize any increase in stormwater runoff from new development, and reduce soil erosion from any development or construction project, among others.	Yes	Municipal Stormwater Management Plan, 2020	Local	Department of Public Works



	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? Environmental Resource Inventory (April 2022) – this plan is used by the Environmental Commission to provide environmental comments to proposed development in the Borough. The plan includes information on land resources, air resources, biological resources, hydrology, and natural resource use.	Yes	Environmental Resource Inventory, April 2022	Local	Environmental Commission
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
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? In February 2019, the Borough of Hawthorne submitted its fourth 5-year Community Forestry Management Plan (CFMP) to NJDEP. NJDEP approved plan on May 21, 2019. The purpose of this plan is to improve the quality of life in the Borough of Hawthorne by maximizing the environmental, social and economic benefits of trees to the community while minimizing their costs and liabilities. Relevant goals 1. Maximize long-term stability and sustainability in the public tree population. 2. Situate and maintain public interest, appreciation and support for the Borough's Shade Tree Program and encourage volunteer participation. 3. Encourage environmental stewardship and the planting and proper care of trees on private property.	Yes	Community Forestry Plan, 2019	Local	Environmental Commission
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A	No	-	-	-
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	See below	Local	-

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

- Land Use and Open Space - part of the Borough's Environmental Resource Inventory
- Open Space Plan
- Emergency Response Plan – 9/13/13
- Environmental Resource Inventory
- Housing Element and Fair Share Plan – 3/5/2009

RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING

Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Borough of Hawthorne Emergency Operations Plan	Local	Office of Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Borough has an updated Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that is approved every 3 years by the New Jersey State Police / Emergency Management Unit.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? N/A				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Public Health Plan	Local	City of Paterson
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? City of Paterson performs Health Department duties and maintains the Public Health Plan.				
Other	No	-	-	-
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 Hawthorne 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	Building Department is responsible for issuing development permits in the Borough.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	-

1.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 2-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Hawthorne 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	Hawthorne Planning Board - responsible for review and approval of applications for site development and subdivision of property, for approval of a Master Plan or changes to the Master Plan, reporting on a periodic review of the Master Plan, reviewing and approving applications for certificate of compliance for commercial properties, and advising the Council on changes to the Zoning Ordinance.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Adjustment has the authority to grant use variances from the approved municipal zoning ordinances and approval of a site plan application for development in conjunction with such a variance. The Board can also hear appeals of certain decisions of the Zoning Officer and make determination of pre-existing, non-conforming uses.
Planning Department	Yes	The Zoning Enforcement Office is responsible for enforcement of the Borough's local zoning ordinance. Appeals of decisions of the Zoning Official can be made to Hawthorne's Zoning Board of Adjustment. This office also receives applications to the Borough's Planning Board and its Board of Zoning Adjustment.
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Office of Emergency Management and Local Emergency Planning Committees
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	The Environmental Commission has been able to achieve many accomplishments by protecting and preserving the



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		<p>environment of the Borough of Hawthorne through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Secured grants to help fund environmental projects, such as 8 Acre Woods in Goffle Brook Park and Green Map ● Developed an Environmental Resource Inventory that is used to guide Hawthorne on land use decisions ● Advise municipal planning boards and zoning boards of adjustment about the impacts of development proposals on such issues as flooding and runoff, open space needs, water and air quality, plant and animal habitat, and waste disposal ● An Environmental Commissioner seat on the Planning Board to provide recommendations and advice on potential environmental impacts on proposed development ● Monitor upcoming environmental issues and regulations and provide guidance to Municipal Council and Mayor ● Educate and inform residents and students on ways to protect the environment ● In 2022, the Hawthorne Environmental Commission updated the Environmental Resource Inventory (ERI) and added it as an appendix in the Master Plan. <p>The Green Team is a sub-committee of the Environmental Commission. The Shade Tree Commission has authority for the regulation, planting, care and control of shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery in all municipal parks and on municipal streets.</p>
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	Hawthorne Economic Development Committee - focuses on retention and expansion of existing businesses, as well as attracting new businesses and community development
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Public Works is responsible for the Borough's Stormwater Management Program. Water Department
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	<p>The Code Enforcement Office is responsible for the enforcing various "quality of life" ordinances in Hawthorne.</p> <p>The Construction Code Office is responsible for the issuance of permits and performing inspections on building, electrical, fire, mechanical and plumbing work done in the Borough.</p>
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	The Hawthorne Office of Emergency Management works in conjunction with the Borough's Administration, Emergency



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		Services and various other department heads. The main focus of this agency is to mitigate, plan, respond, and the recovery from various types of disasters whether it is of a natural or man-made occurrence. The Borough also has Fire Prevention and Police Departments.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Department of Public Works performs storm drain cleaning and tree trimming. This helps reduce damages during and after storm events. There are many county and state roads in the Borough. If an area needs to be clear of debris, the Borough informs the state or county.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	The Borough has mutual aid agreements with surrounding neighborhoods and with the County. This helps the Borough get the proper equipment and assistance during an event
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Planning Board and Town Engineer
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Town Engineer, Construction Official, Building Inspector
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Planning Board and Town Engineer
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Boswell Engineering
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Boswell Engineering
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Yes	Health Department
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	Yes	Boswell Engineering
Surveyors	Yes	Boswell Engineering
Emergency manager	Yes	Boswell Engineering
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	Yes	Hawthorne Police Department (for police personnel only)
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-



1.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 2-5 summarizes financial resources available to Hawthorne.

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	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes, Water
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	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])	Yes – Clean Water Act 319

1.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

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

Table 2-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Every department in the Borough has their own Public Information Officer (PIO). For emergency management purposes, the Emergency Management Coordinator or his/designee is the PIO.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Borough run and maintained
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	The municipal website and the Office of Emergency Management webpage provide hazard-related information. This includes public announcements, providing information on preparing for a disaster, links to FEMA flood maps, and encourages residents to sign up for the Borough’s emergency alert system. Public Works hosts information on stormwater management.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Police Department Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Nixle, and local TV station (changes with the season/weather event)



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Hawthorne Community Emergency Response Team (CERT). Through this program, residents are trained on dealing with terrorism, disaster preparedness, disaster psychology, fire suppression, medical emergencies, search and rescue, and team organization.
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	The Hawthorne Office of Emergency Management (OEM) coordinates emergency communications during public emergencies or any other time the public requires mass notification to its residents or subscribers through the use of the Hawthorne Emergency Alert System (emergency alert siren, radio station, cable tv, and reverse 911). The Borough also uses the Nixle system for email and text message alerts to the community and publicizes the signup process for residents.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Shelter In Place/Evacuation for weather emergencies, or other emergencies not related to an active shooter - on file with the Board of Education.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	The Office of Emergency Management via social media
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	<p>Cel-Earth-Bration is an annual event, conducted by the Hawthorne Environmental Commission, which has been celebrated in the municipality of Hawthorne for the past 30 years. Partnering with the Hawthorne school system, Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools, Borough Council and Mayor, Department of Public Works, and Hawthorne Shade Tree Commission, this event continues to help build enthusiasm and community participation. Local businesses help to further involve the community and increase available resources. This day is designed to heighten awareness of environmental issues for children in our schools, as well as for parents and the general public.</p> <p>The Hawthorne Green Team in partnership with the Hawthorne Chamber of Commerce holds an annual Green Fair at the Hawthorne's Farmers' Market.</p>

1.3.6 Community Classifications

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



Table 2-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	3	August 2023
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	Yes	Silver	October 21, 2022
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 Borough’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
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Strong
Geological Hazards	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 Hawthorne.

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

# Claims (Losses)	140
Total Loss Payments	\$4,151,227
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	14
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	6
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	8

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: NJOEM 2024

1.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

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

Table 2-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Goffle Road, Wagaraw Road, Lafayette Ave, Rock Road, Central Ave, Royal Ave, McKinley Ave, Grand Ave, 1 st 2 nd 3 rd Aves, Rea Ave, Schoon Ave, Passaic Ave, as well as all areas immediately adjacent to the Passaic River and Goffle Brook.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	Yes in our Police CAD system at HQ (LawSoft - Property Damage)
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)?	-
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	With assistance from the Hawthorne Fire Department and Building Department



NFIP Topic	Comments
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?	3; Funded via CDBG-DR
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?	Building/Zoning Official
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	In Progress - Borough Building Official Enrolled in Class
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, General Floodplain Management Classes; In Progress
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Determination Still in Progress - NFIP Administrator Pending Certification
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Determination Still in Progress - NFIP Administrator Pending Certification
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Lack of training
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)?	Unknown
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 247 (Ordinance – 2311-23)
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	07/12/2023
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No



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	3	3	6
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	1	1	7	9
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	1	3	3	7
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	2	1	2	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 2-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2020 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Hedges	Residential	118 Units/1 Structure	204 Wagaraw Road	No	Complete
Royal Reality	Residential	28 Units/1 Structure	15 Royal Avenue	No	Complete

* 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
MDL Reality	Commercial	1 Structure	47-57 Goffle Road	No	Approved, Pending Construction
Dunkin Donuts Drive Thru	Commercial	Addition to 1 Structure	68-84 Goffle Road	No	Approved, Pending Construction



Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Lidel	Commercial	1 Structure	2 Wagaraw Road	No	Approved, Pending Construction
SPMG	Residential	117 Units/1 Structure	542 Goffle Road	No	Approved, Pending Construction

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 Hawthorne’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

1.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Borough 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 Hawthorne has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



Figure 2-1. Hawthorne Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1

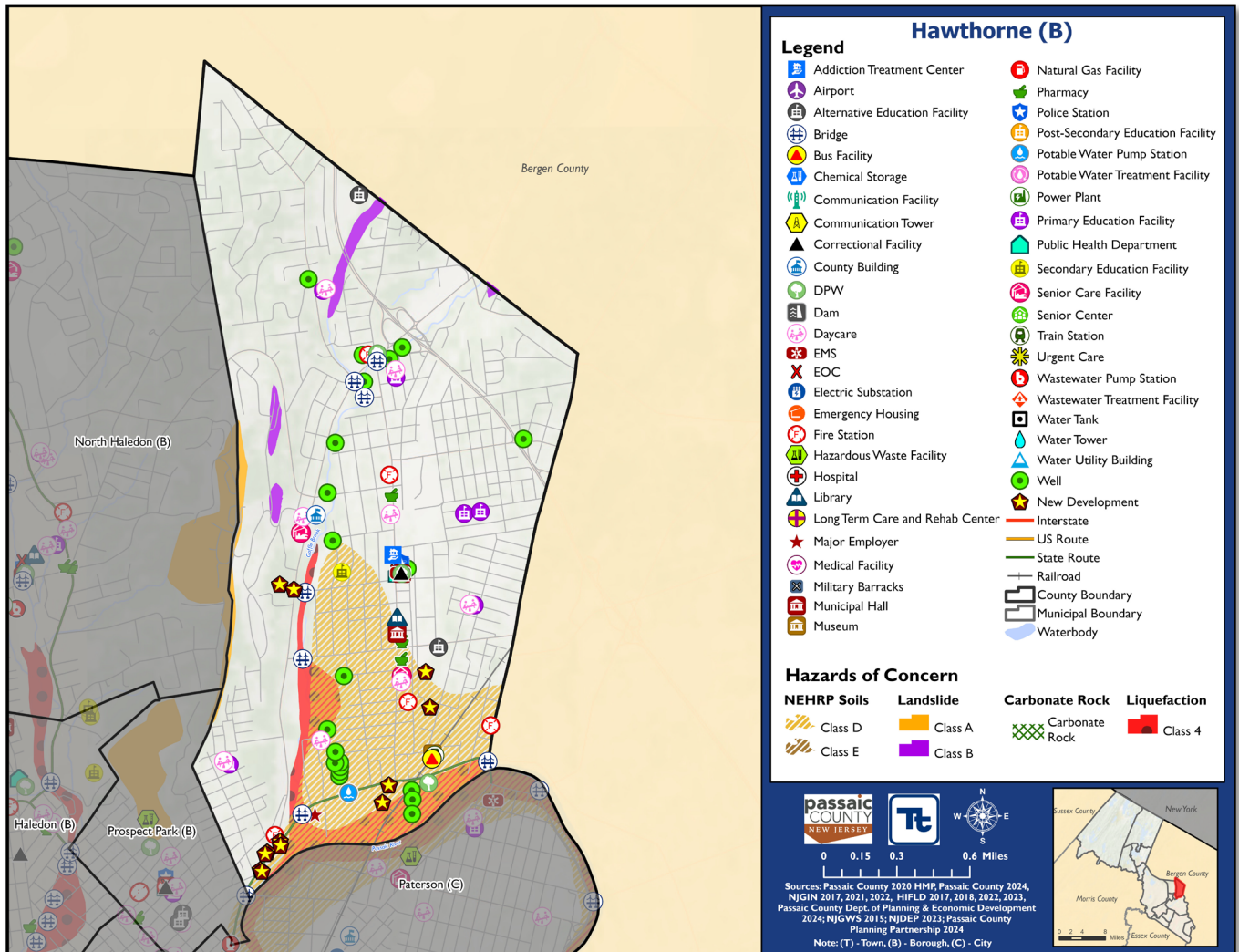
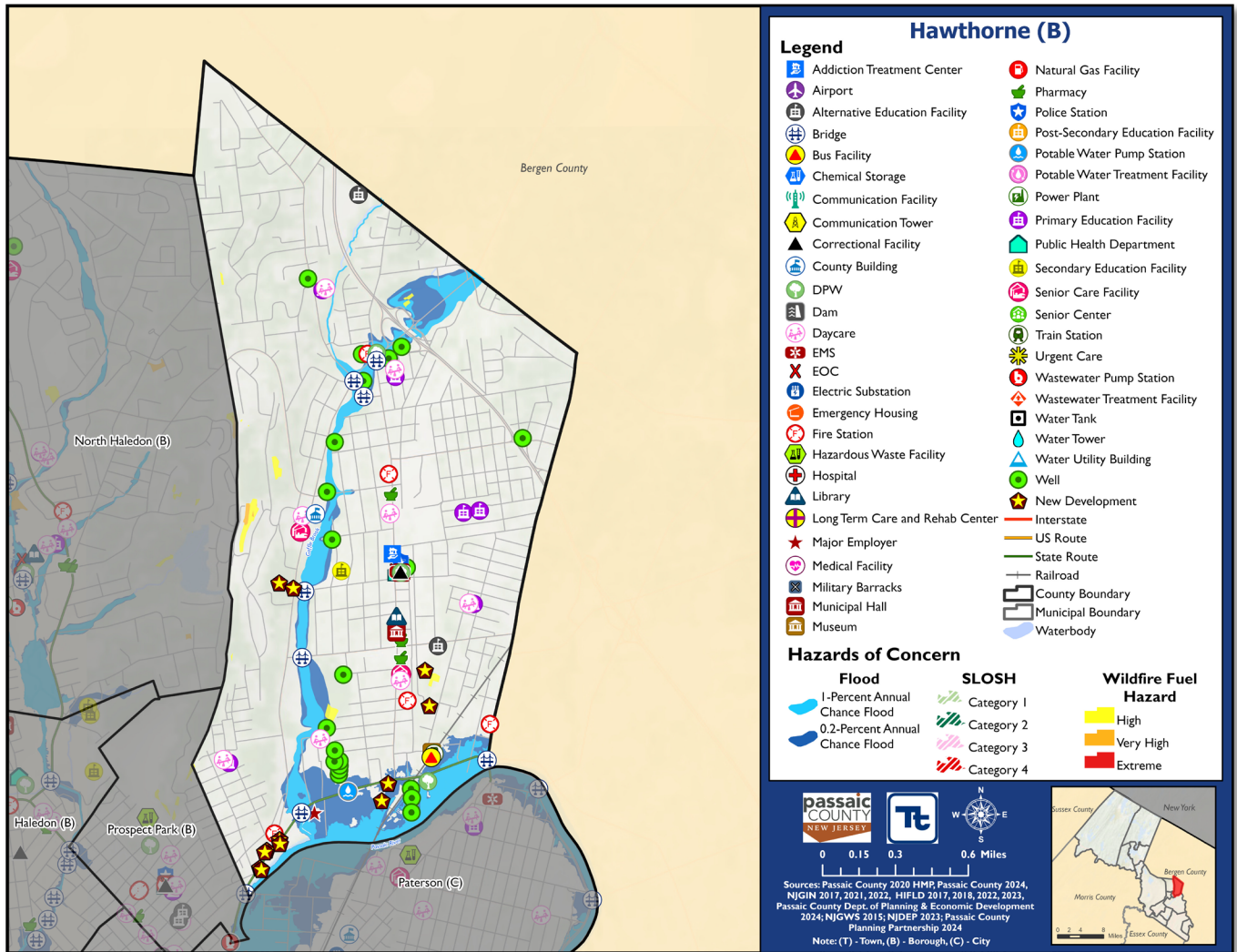




Figure 2-2. Hawthorne Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2





1.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Hawthorne 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 Hawthorne during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 2-14. Hazard Event History in Hawthorne

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Hawthorne
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).	N/A
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.	<p>Road closures - Goffle Rd south of MacFarlan, Goffle Rd from Goffle Hill Rd to State Highway 208 ramps, Wagaraw Rd Entire Length, Lafayette Ave between Central Ave and Garfield Ave, Rock Rd at Goffle Road, Central Ave from Royal Ave to Lafayette Ave, Royal Ave at Central Ave, McKinley Ave from Grand Ave to Lafayette Ave, Grand Ave from McKinley Ave to Jefferson Pl , 1st 2nd 3rd Aves by Rea Ave, Rea Ave from Lafayette Ave to Goffle Rd Schoon Ave, Passaic Ave south of Columbus Ave.</p> <p>Damages – Multiple personally owned vehicles of motorists and three Borough owned vehicles (HPD #321 HFD #58, HFD #61), Borough’s Kubota LA 1353 Front End Loader, and damages also to Borough properties (Goffle Hill Water Station Service Road washed out, and flooding at Recycling Center)</p>



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Hawthorne
December 17-23, 2023	Flood	Yes	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.	Road closures - Goffle Rd south of MacFarlan, Goffle Rd from Goffle Hill Rd to State Highway 208 ramps, Wagaraw Rd Entire Length, Lafayette Ave between Central Ave and Garfield Ave, Rock Rd at Goffle Road, Central Ave from Royal Ave to Lafayette Ave, Royal Ave at Central Ave, McKinley Ave from Grand Ave to Lafayette Ave, Grand Ave from McKinley Ave to Jefferson Pl , 1 st 2 nd 3 rd Aves by Rea Ave, Rea Ave from Lafayette Ave to Goffle Rd Schoon Ave, Passaic Ave south of Columbus Ave.

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 Hawthorne .

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. Hawthorne 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 Borough indicated the following:

- For dam failure events, the Borough identified its proximity to the nearest dam as a strength, as it is close enough to avoid significant impact. However, a weakness is the lack of knowledge or preparedness due to the absence of a dam or similar structure within the Borough. An obstacle identified is the management of debris downstream after an event, which is likely to be handled at the county level and has minimal



impact locally. Opportunities include desilting prior to potential hazards, implementing overflow control measures, and widening the riverbank. The Borough agreed with the ranking of Low for Dam Failure.

- During drought events, the Borough identified its independence from other jurisdictions for water supply as a strength. However, a weakness is the potential lack of community involvement if the need arises. Obstacles include the outsourcing of water to other jurisdictions, which limits their water availability. An opportunity identified is the proposed acquisition of a water storage facility. The Borough agreed with the ranking of Medium for Drought.
- For extreme temperature events, the Borough identified several strengths, including multiple cooling and warming centers within the jurisdiction and county-wide, as well as the Passaic County "Code Blue" relief efforts. However, weaknesses include insufficient manpower to staff these centers and limited capabilities to transport residents, particularly given the large Section 8 (affordable housing) population. Obstacles include widespread communication issues, especially for those who do not utilize social media or smartphones. An opportunity identified is the ability to assess residents' needs better and prepare for future mitigation and response scenarios through grants and federal funding. The Borough agreed with the ranking of Medium for drought.
- The Borough is well-prepared for flood events, having extensive experience and rehearsed protocols due to the frequency of such events. However, weaknesses include the presence of several homes and businesses within the floodplain, with limited options for relocation. A significant obstacle is the lack of swift water rescue equipment and minimal access to emergency service support, which increases personnel risk and liability. An opportunity for the Borough is to secure funding to procure swift water rescue equipment to enhance their rescue capabilities. As a result of these determinations, in addition to the Borough's history of experiencing flood damage, the Borough updated the ranking of Flood from Medium to High.
- The Borough identified their strengths in flood management, including their well-versed protocols and multiple forms of communication with residents during severe weather. However, weaknesses include a lack of communication among emergency services. Obstacles they face are that not all emergency services can easily communicate with one another, and the Hawthorne Police Department Communications is staffed by a single dispatcher. An area of opportunity identified is hiring a second full-time Public Safety Telecommunicator (PST) to supplement their communications. The Borough updated the ranking for Severe Weather from Medium to High.
- During severe winter weather, the Borough's strengths include the County Code Blue program, a proactive Department of Public Works (DPW) Director, and Borough administration that preemptively salts and brines the roads. However, a weakness is the delayed plowing of County roads, as priority is given to larger municipalities. An obstacle is the hesitancy to pay Borough DPW overtime to plow and maintain County roads. An opportunity identified is to expand the DPW staff and equipment to better meet the needs of the residents. As a result, the Borough updated the ranking for Severe Winter Weather from Medium to High.
- The Borough identified strengths during wildfire events as having minimal forestry coverage. However, weaknesses include relying on volunteer fire services with no paid staff. Obstacles include limited training on forest fires, access issues, and a lack of equipment. Opportunities identified are grants and funding to support training and mitigation efforts, which would expand the jurisdictional capabilities in this area. The Borough agreed with ranking of Low for Wildfire.

Table 2-15 shows Hawthorne'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	Low
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Medium
Flood	High
Geological Hazards	Low
Severe Weather	High
Severe Winter Weather	High
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
1600011	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600103	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600104	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600105	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600108	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600109	Bridge	Yes	Yes
1600110	Bridge	Yes	Yes
Goffle Rd Well 1	Well	Yes	Yes
Goffle Rd Well 3	Well	Yes	Yes
Goffle Rd Well 5	Well	No	Yes
Goffle Rd Well 6	Well	Yes	Yes
Hawthorne DPW Recycling Center	DPW	Yes	Yes
Hawthorne DPW Yard/Garage	DPW	Yes	Yes
Hawthorne VF Rescue 5 - HQ	Fire Station	No	Yes
North Water Pumping Station	Potable Water Pump Station	Yes	Yes
Positive Place Preschool	Daycare	No	Yes
Rae Ave Well	Well	Yes	Yes
South Wagaraw Well 10	Well	Yes	Yes



Name	Type	Vulnerability	
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event
South Wagaraw Well 12	Well	Yes	Yes
South Wagaraw Well 15	Well	Yes	Yes
South Water Pumping Station	Potable Water Pump Station	No	Yes

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

No high hazard dams are located in the Borough of Hawthorne.

1.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- When the Passaic River floods, severe sewer and pump stations are vulnerable to flood impacts.
- Community members are unaware of the resources available to them should they become affected by a natural hazard. The Borough has hazard related information on their website, however, it does not cover all hazards of concern identified in the HMP.
- There are 20 repetitive loss properties in the Borough. Frequent flooding has resulted in damages to these structures as documented by paid NFIP claims. Community members are unaware of the resources available to them should they become affected by flooding.
- For dam failure events, the Borough identified its proximity to the nearest dam as a strength, as it is close enough to avoid significant impact. However, a weakness is the lack of knowledge or preparedness due to the absence of a dam or similar structure within the Borough. An obstacle identified is the management of debris downstream after an event, which is likely to be handled at the county level and has minimal impact locally. Opportunities include desilting prior to potential hazards, implementing overflow control measures, and widening the riverbank.*
- During drought events, the Borough identified its independence from other jurisdictions for water supply as a strength. However, a weakness is the potential lack of community involvement if the need arises. Obstacles include the outsourcing of water to other jurisdictions, which limits their water availability. An opportunity identified is the proposed acquisition of a water storage facility.*
- For extreme temperature events, the Borough identified several strengths, including multiple cooling and warming centers within the jurisdiction and county-wide, as well as the Passaic County "Code Blue" relief efforts. However, weaknesses include insufficient manpower to staff these centers and limited capabilities to transport residents, particularly given the large Section 8 (affordable housing) population. Obstacles include widespread communication issues, especially for those who do not utilize social media or smartphones. An opportunity identified is the ability to assess residents' needs better and prepare for future mitigation and response scenarios through grants and federal funding.*
- The Borough is well-prepared for flood events, having extensive experience and rehearsed protocols due to the frequency of such events. However, weaknesses include the presence of several homes and businesses within the floodplain, with limited options for relocation. A significant obstacle is the lack of swift water rescue equipment and minimal access to emergency service support, which increases



personnel risk and liability. An opportunity for the Borough is to secure funding to procure swift water rescue equipment to enhance their rescue capabilities.*

- The Borough identified their strengths in flood management, including their well-versed protocols and multiple forms of communication with residents during severe weather. However, weaknesses include a lack of communication among emergency services. Obstacles they face are that not all emergency services can easily communicate with one another, and the Hawthorne Police Department Communications is staffed by a single dispatcher. An area of opportunity identified is hiring a second full-time PST to supplement their communications.*
- During severe winter weather, the Borough's strengths include the County "Code Blue" program, a proactive Department of Public Works (DPW) Director, and Borough administration that preemptively salts and brines the roads. However, a weakness is the delayed plowing of County roads, as priority is given to larger municipalities. An obstacle is the hesitancy to pay Borough DPW overtime to plow and maintain County roads. An opportunity identified is to expand the DPW staff and equipment to better meet the needs of the residents.*
- The Borough identified strengths during wildfire events as having minimal forestry coverage. However, weaknesses include relying on volunteer fire services with no paid staff. Obstacles include limited training on forest fires, access issues, and a lack of equipment. Opportunities identified are grants and funding to support training and mitigation efforts, which would expand the jurisdictional capabilities in this area.*
- The Borough does not have a substantial damage response plan.

* This issue was identified as a specific area of concern based on resident response to the Passaic County Hazard Mitigation Strengths, Weaknesses, Obstacles, and Opportunities (SWOO) worksheet.

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 Borough'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, Hawthorne identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- The Borough adopted the Code Coordinated Ordinance.



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-HAWTHORNE-001	Elevation of Sewer and Pump Stations	Coastal Storm, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	Borough Department of Public Works	Project: When the Passaic River floods, severe sewer and pump stations are vulnerable to flood impacts. Solution: Elevate seven sewer and water pump stations along the Passaic River above the floodplain.	1. In Progress 2. Noted that it is difficult to elevate the actual pumps themselves, however, ideas of elevating the electrical and/or mechanical components remains a priority.	1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Edited to reflect appropriate counts - three wells and one sewer pump station. 3. Not Applicable
2020-HAWTHORNE-002	Road Closure Gates on Wagaraw Road	Coastal Storm, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	Borough Department of Public Works	Project: Wagaraw Road is frequently inundated during heavy rain events; however, the flooding recedes within a couple of hours. In the event the road is flooded, DPW and emergency personal need to go out and close the roads and remain there until waters recede. Solution: Install eight gates at Wagaraw Road and appropriate	1. No Progress 2. Not feasible as the gates were proposed for sites on county roads.	1. Discontinue 2. Not Applicable 3. Not feasible; Recommended to not include.



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.
				signage. These will be used to close roads when they become inundated. It will provide safety measures for residents and municipal employees. It will reduce overtime, man hours and vehicle hours. It provides a more visible and sturdier barricade to provide safety measures and prevent cars from entering flooded roadways.		
2020-HAWTHORNE-003	Road Closure Gates on Goffle Road	Coastal Storm, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	Borough Department of Public Works	Project: Goffle Road and North 8th Street are frequently inundated during heavy rain events; however, the flooding recedes within a couple of hours. In the event the road is flooded, DPW and emergency personal need to go out and close the roads and remain there until waters recede.	1. No Progress 2. Not feasible as the gates were proposed for sites on county roads.	1. Discontinue 2. Not Applicable 3. Not feasible; Recommended to not include.



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.
				<p>Solution: Install 10 gates in the Goffle Road and North 8th Street area and appropriate signage. These will be used to close roads when they become inundated. It will provide safety measures for residents and municipal employees. It will reduce overtime, man hours and vehicle hours. It provides a more visible and sturdier barricade to provide safety measures and prevent cars from entering flooded roadways.</p>		
2020-HAWTHORNE-004	Education and Outreach	All Hazards: Coastal Storm, Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature,	Borough Administration	<p>Project: While the Borough has hazardrelated information on their website, it does not have cover all hazards of concern identified in the HMP.</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. Community members are unaware of the resources available to them should they become affected by flooding. Community outreach is our organization’s primary focus - educating the public as to the potential hazards associated with flooding as well as what</p>	<p>1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable</p>



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.
		Flood, Geological, Hazardous Substances, Infestation and Invasive Species, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire		Solution: Develop a multi-hazard public education program that will help with informing residents of natural hazards and actions the public can take to be better prepared for the next disaster. This will include providing information on the Borough's website and social media accounts, creating brochures, and displaying information in Borough Hall and the library.	steps to take to protect their property.	
2020-HAWTHORNE-005	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	All Hazards: Coastal Storm, Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological, Hazardous Substances,	Borough Administration	Project: The current flood damage prevention ordinance (Chapter 247) states that any new development or substantial improvements must be elevated at or above the base flood elevation. This does not meet the minimum requirement set by the State of New Jersey.	1. Completed 2.	1. Discontinue 2. Not Applicable 3. This action has been completed



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
		Infestation and Invasive Species, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire		Solution: Update the current flood damage prevention ordinance to require new construction and substantial improvements to be elevated at least one foot above the base flood elevation.		



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-HAWTHORNE-006	Repetitive Loss Properties	Flood	Floodplain Administrator, Homeowner	<p>Project: There are 20 repetitive loss properties in the Borough. Frequent flooding has resulted in damages to these structures as documented by paid NFIP claims.</p> <p>Solution: Conduct outreach to the property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives including elevation, acquisition, and floodproofing the structure. If the homeowners choose elevation or acquisition, the Borough will develop a FEMA grant application to obtain funding to implement the project.</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. Community members are unaware of the resources available to them should they become affected by flooding. Community outreach is our organization's primary focus - educating the public as to the potential hazards associated with flooding as well as what steps to take to protect their property.</p>	<p>1. Include in 2025 HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not Applicable</p>



1.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Hawthorne 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 Hawthorne 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 Borough 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
Drought				X	X		X			X
Extreme Temperature				X	X		X			X
Flood		X		X	X	X	X			X
Geological Hazards				X	X		X			X
Severe Weather		X		X	X	X	X			X
Severe Winter Weather		X		X	X	X	X			X
Wildfire				X	X		X			X

- 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-HawthorneB-001	Elevation of Sewer and Pump Stations	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	8	Medium
Action 2025-HawthorneB-002	All-Hazard Education and Outreach	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
Action 2025-HawthorneB-003	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High

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



Action 2024-HawthorneB-001. Elevation of Sewer and Pump Stations

Lead Agency:	Borough Department of Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	When the Passaic River floods, severe sewer and pump stations are vulnerable to flood impacts.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough Department of Public Works will elevate three wells and one sewer pump station along the Passaic River above the floodplain.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP and FMA	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2,5,6,8	
Benefits:	Continuity of operations and infrastructure protection.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable areas that may otherwise experience a loss of water during heavy rain or flooding will be more likely to retain services.	
Impact on Future Development:	Communities with sound and resilient infrastructure encourage commercial and residential development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Hydration lifeline is more likely to remain intact.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Maintaining operational water services reduces recovery time and costs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken regarding the increase in heavy rain and flood events as a result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Emergency Services	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Continue to be impacted by flooding
	Construction of Flood Barriers	Expensive and can disrupt natural flow
	Relocation of sewer and pump stations	Expensive and may not be feasible



Action 2025-HawthorneB-002. All-Hazard Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Borough Administration	
Supporting Agencies:	Passaic County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geological Hazards, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Community members are unaware of the resources available to them should they become affected by a natural hazard. The Borough has hazard related information on their website, however, it does not cover all hazards of concern identified in the HMP.	
Description of the Solution:	The Borough Administration will develop a multi-hazard public education program that will help with informing residents of natural hazards and actions the public can take to be better prepared for the next disaster. This will include providing information on the Borough's website and social media accounts, creating brochures, and displaying information in Borough Hall and the library.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget, FEMA PDM and HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,3,7	
Benefits:	Raise awareness of all hazards, increase education and outreach, community is better prepared.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards that may impact them in the Borough.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not Applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Borough's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate-related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Emergency Services, Public Information	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives:		
	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current methods remain the only ones used
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Borough
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving guidance	



Action 2025-HawthorneB-003. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Homeowners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	There are 20 repetitive loss properties in the Borough. Frequent flooding has resulted in damages to these structures as documented by paid NFIP claims. Community members are unaware of the resources available to them should they become affected by flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	Conduct outreach to the property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives including elevation, acquisition, and floodproofing the structure. If the homeowners choose elevation or acquisition, the Borough will develop a FEMA grant application to obtain funding to implement the project.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	Borough Budget, FEMA FMA and HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,3,7	
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
	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.



1.0. Borough of Hawthorne
