



9.35 Township of Springfield

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Township of Springfield.

9.35.1 Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

The following individuals have been identified as the hazard mitigation plan’s primary and alternate points of contact.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Eric Trout, Chief of Police 2159 Jacksonville-Jobstown Road, Jobstown, NJ 08041 609.723.5100 etrout@springfieldtwppd.com	J. Paul Keller, Manager/Administrative 2159 Jacksonville-Jobstown Road, Jobstown, NJ 08041 609.723.2464 ext. 10 mgr@springfieldtownshipnj.org

9.35.2 Municipal Profile

The Township of Springfield is located in the northern portion of Burlington County and encompasses approximately 30 square miles. The Township is bordered by Pemberton Township to the south, Eastampton to the southwest, Westampton to the west, Burlington Township and Florence to the northwest, Mansfield to the north, Chesterfield to the northeast, North Hanover to the east, and New Hanover to the southeast. According to the 2010 Census, the community's population was 3,414. The township had a total area of 30.001 square miles, including 29.940 square miles of land and 0.061 square miles of water.

Springfield Township operates under the Council-Manager (Faulkner Act) form of municipal government. The Township Council consists of five members elected to four-year terms on a staggered basis, with two or three seats coming up for election every other year. At a reorganization meeting following elections, the council selects a mayor and deputy mayor from among its members to serve two-year terms of office.

Under this form, the council is the legislative body of the municipality but also appoints the positions of Municipal Clerk, Tax Assessor and well as provides for appointments of members of Boards, Commissions and Authorities. Perhaps most importantly, the council appoints a qualified manager to serve as the chief executive.

The mayor can either be selected from the council or directly elected. Either way, the mayor serves as the presiding member of the council. The Manager has the full administrative responsibility for the municipality, including appointment of department heads as well as subordinates, preparation and presentation of the budget and the negotiation of contracts.

Growth/Development Trends

The following table summarizes recent residential/commercial development since 2013 to present and any known or anticipated major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development that has been identified in the next five years within the municipality. Refer to the map in 9.35.8 of this annex which illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development.

Table 9.35-1. Growth and Development

Property or Development Name	Type (e.g. Res., Comm.)	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block/lot)	Known Hazard Zone(s)	Description/Status of Development
Recent Development from 2013 to present					
None					



Property or Development Name	Type (e.g. Res., Comm.)	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block/lot)	Known Hazard Zone(s)	Description/Status of Development
Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years					
Moose Run	Res.	4	2616 Monmouth Rd.; 2106/1	Wildfire: Moderate	Just started infrastructure
Habitat for Humanity of Burlington County	Res.	3	2181 Jacksonville-Jobstown Rd.; 1003/8	None	Subdivision Approval Granted
Habitat for Humanity of Burlington County	Res.	4-5	2185 Jacksonville-Jobstown Rd; 1003/9	None	Future project

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

9.35.3 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Burlington County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. For the purpose of this plan update, events that have occurred in the County from 2013 to present were summarized to indicate the range and impact of hazard events in the community. Information regarding specific damages is included, if available, based on reference material or local sources. This information is presented in the table below. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

Table 9.35-2. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Burlington County Designated?	Summary of Damages/Losses
April 30-May 1, 2014	Heavy Rain and Flooding	N/A	Heavy rain caused considerable poor drainage and creek flooding in the northern Burlington County. Rancocas Creek was hit the hardest by flooding. Many roads were flooded and closed. Approximately \$1 million in property damage in the County. While the event impacted the entire County, the Township did not experience significant losses or damages.
June 23, 2015	Severe Storm (DR-4231)	Yes	\$10 million in property damage in the County (\$8 million in Medford, \$1 million in Mt Laurel and \$1 million in Medford Lakes). While the event impacted the entire County, the Township did not experience significant losses or damages.
January 22-24, 2016	Severe Winter Storm (DR-4264)	Yes	Heavy snow fell throughout the County; snowfall totals ranged from 12 inches to 16.4 inches. While the event impacted the entire County, the Township did not experience significant losses or damages.

Notes:

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

9.35.4 Hazard Vulnerabilities and Ranking

The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 of this plan have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the hazard vulnerabilities and their ranking in the Township of Springfield. For additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction, refer to Section 5.0.

Hazard Risk/Vulnerability Risk Ranking





The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential hazards for the Township of Springfield. During the review of the hazard/vulnerability risk ranking, the Township indicated the following:

- Flood was changed from a low hazard to a medium hazard.
- Wildfire was changed from a low hazard to a medium hazard.

Table 9.35-3. Hazard Risk/Vulnerability Risk Ranking

Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard ^{a, c}	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking ^b
Coastal Erosion	RCV Exposed to CE Hazard Area: \$1,716,476	Occasional	12	Low
Drought	Damage estimate not available.	Frequent	30	Medium
Earthquake	100-Year GBS: \$0 500-Year GBS: \$2,109,701 2,500-Year GBS: \$31,577,803	Occasional	28	Medium
Flood*	1% Annual Chance: \$177,045,818	Frequent	18	Medium
Landslide	RCV Exposed to Landslide Hazard Area \$0	Rare	6	Low
Severe Storm	100-year MRP: \$1,337,822 500-year MRP: \$8,912,525 Annualized: \$143,137	Frequent	48	High
Severe Winter Weather	1% GBS: \$22,234,611 5% GBS: \$111,173,055	Frequent	51	High
Wildfire*	Estimated Value in the Extreme, Very High, and High Hazard Areas: \$231,732,916	Occasional	16	Medium

Notes:

- a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001)
 - b. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates was based on custom inventory for the municipality.
High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 31 and above
Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 20-30+
Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 20
 - c. Loss estimates for the severe storm and severe winter storm hazards are structural values only and do not include the value of contents.
 - d. Loss estimates for the flood and earthquake hazards represent both structure and contents.
 - e. The HAZUS-MH earthquake model results are reported by Census Tract.
- * The Township of Springfield changed the risk ranking for flood from low to medium and wildfire from low to medium.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

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

Table 9.35-4. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies (1)	# Claims (Losses) (1)	Total Loss Payments (2)	# Rep. Loss Prop. (1)	# Severe Rep. Loss Prop. (1)	# Policies in 100-year Boundary (3)
Township of Springfield	13	8	\$137,767.37	0	0	0

Source: FEMA Region 2 2017, 2018





- (1) Repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss statistics provided by FEMA Region 2 and are current as of 10/31/2017. Policy and claims statistics current as of 9/30/2018
Please note the total number of repetitive loss properties does not include the severe repetitive loss properties. The number of claims represents claims closed by 9/30/2018.
- (2) Total building and content losses from the claims file provided by FEMA Region 2.
- (3) The policies inside and outside of the flood zones are based on the addresses geocoded from the FEMA Region 2 policy file – 10/31/2017.

Notes: FEMA noted that where there is more than one entry for a property, there may be more than one policy in force or more than one GIS possibility.
A zero percentage denotes less than 1/100th percentage and not zero damages or vulnerability as may be the case.

Critical Facilities

The table below presents Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) estimates of the damage and loss of use to critical facilities in the community as a result of a 1-percent annual chance flood event.

Table 9.35-6. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Potential Loss from 1% Flood Event	
		1% Event	0.2% Event	Percent Structure Damage	Percent Content Damage
None identified.					

Source: FEMA 2017, Burlington County
Note: - = Damages not calculated by HAZUS-MH v4.0

Other Vulnerabilities Identified

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- None identified

9.35.5 Capability Assessment

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Planning and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability
- Community classification
- National Flood Insurance Program
- Integration of mitigation planning into existing and future planning mechanisms

Planning and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Township of Springfield.

Table 9.35-7. Planning and Regulatory Tools

Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Planning Capability				
Master Plan	Yes (May 18, 2010)			





Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes (4/10/2013, amended 12/13/2017)	Local	Governing Body	Ord. 2013-02 -Authorized funding for generators for emergency facilities and road improvement projects
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes (6/8/2005)	Local	Manager	Chap. 179
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
Stream Corridor Management Plan	No	-	-	-
Watershed Management or Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes (2012)	Local	OEM	-
Emergency Operation Plan	Yes (2012)	Local	OEM	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes (2012)	Local	OEM	-
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
Other Plans:	No	-	-	-
Regulatory Capability				
Building Code	Yes	State & Local	-	State Uniform Construction Code Act (N.J.S. 52:27D-119 et seq.)
Zoning Ordinance	Yes (12/14/1994)	Local	Zoning Office/Governing Body	Chapter 215
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes (12/14/1994)	Local	Planning Board/Governing Body)	Chapter 185
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Federal, State, Local	-	Chapter 215 Article VII
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	No	-	-	-
NFIP: Freeboard	No	State, Local	-	-
Growth Management Ordinances	Yes (3/8/2006)	Local	Zoning/Governing Body	Chap. 2015-13 – 10 acre zoning to limit development and maintain rural area
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes (12/14/1994)	Local	Planning/Zoning Board/Governing Body	Chap. 164
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes (6/8/2005)	Local	Governing Body	Chap. 179
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Local	-	Chapter 160



Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Stormwater Program Ordinances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pet waste Litter Control Improper Disposal of Waste Wildlife Feeding Yard Waste Collection Illicit Connection Private Storm Drain Retrofitting Refuse Container / Dumpster (optional) 	Yes	Local	-	Chapter 48 Article II: Proper Disposal of Pet Solid Waste; Chapter 125: Littering; Chapter 212-8: Yard Waste Collection; Chapter 160 Article I: Disposal of Materials into Storm Sewer System, Article II: Illicit Connections; Chapter 177: Solid Waste; Chapter 179: Stormwater Control
Natural Hazard Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	Yes	State	-	-
Other (Special Purpose Ordinances [i.e., sensitive areas, steep slope])	No	-	-	-

Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Township of Springfield.

Table 9.35-8. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	Appointed by Township Council
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	Manager – Contracted Public Works
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Burlington County Mutual agreement for Fire/Police/EMS services
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Manager/Governing Body- Contract for Township Planner/Engineer
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Manager/Governing Body - Contract for Township Planner/Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Manger/Governing Body- Contract for Township Planner/Engineer
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	Construction
Surveyor(s)	No	-



Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	No	-
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Emergency Manager	Yes	Police Dept.
Grant writer(s)	Yes	Township Manager
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-

Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Township of Springfield.

Table 9.35-9. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes – Manager/CFO
Capital improvements project funding	Yes – Governing Body
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes – Governing Body
User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes – Governing Body/CFO
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	Don't Know
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes – Governing Body
Other	No

Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community program available to the Township of Springfield.

Table 9.35-10. Community Classifications

Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
Storm Ready Certification	No	N/A	N/A
Firewise Communities classification	No	N/A	N/A
Natural disaster/safety programs in/for schools	No	-	-
Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-





Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Public education program/outreach (through website, social media)	Yes	-	-
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	-	-

Note:

- N/A Not applicable
- NP Not participating
- Unavailable

The classifications listed above relate to the community’s ability to provide effective services to lessen its vulnerability to the hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community’s capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class 1 being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized Fire Station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

- The Community Rating System Coordinators Manual
- The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO’s Public Protection website at <https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/>
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <http://www.stormready.noaa.gov/index.html>
- The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>

Self-Assessment of Capability

The table below provides an approximate measure of the Township of Springfield’s capability to work in a hazard-mitigation capacity and/or effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities.

Table 9.35-11. Self-Assessment Capability for the Municipality

Area	Degree of Hazard Mitigation Capability		
	Limited (If limited, what are your obstacles?)*	Moderate	High
Planning and regulatory capability			X
Administrative and technical capability		X	
Fiscal capability	X: Township has a small municipal budget which could possibly limit the Township’s ability to effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities without grant funding or borrowing for larger projects.		





Area	Degree of Hazard Mitigation Capability		
	Limited (If limited, what are your obstacles?)*	Moderate	High
Community political capability			
Community resiliency capability			X
Capability to integrate mitigation into municipal processes and activities			X

National Flood Insurance Program

NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Thomas Casey, Construction Official

Flood Vulnerability Summary

The Township of Springfield does not maintain inventories of properties that have been damaged by flooding or identify property owners who are interested in mitigation. The FPA noted that there have been only limited numbers of structures damaged from Hurricane Sandy and other events. The Township does not make Substantial Damage estimates.

Resources

The FPA assumes the responsibilities of floodplain administration for the Township with an office assistant providing additional support. The Township provides NFIP administration services and functions to residents including permit review, inspections, damage assessments, and record keeping. The Township does not provide any education or outreach to the community regarding flood hazards/risk and flood risk reduction through NFIP insurance, mitigation, etc. The FPA stated limited staffing poses a barrier to running an effective floodplain management program but feels adequately supported and trained to fulfill his duties as municipal floodplain administrator. The FPA stated he was not interested in attending continuing education and certification training on floodplain management if it were offered in the future.

Compliance History

The FPA stated that the Township is in good compliance with the NFIP. The most recent Community Assistance Visit was May 14, 2013.

Regulatory

The Township of Springfield’s floodplain management ordinance meets the minimum set by FEMA and the State of New Jersey. The FPA stated that there are other local ordinances, plans, or programs that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements. The Township has not considered joining the CRS program.

Integration of Hazard Mitigation into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into the day-to-day local government operations. As part of this planning effort, each community was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their community’s progress in plan integration. A summary is provided below. In addition, the community identified specific integration activities that will be incorporated into municipal procedures.



Planning

Hazard Mitigation: The Township of Springfield actively participated in the 5-year update of the Burlington County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Township continues to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of the plan.

Master Plan: The Township Clerk indicated that the Master Plan includes safe growth practices and future updates will incorporate natural hazard risk/mitigation.

Fire Plan: The Township has a Fire Plan that includes a risk assessment/identifies vulnerable areas.

Regulatory and Enforcement (Ordinances)

The Township of Springfield's codebook can be found online at <https://www.ecode360.com/SP0427>.

Floodplain District Ordinance: The Springfield Township Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Chapter 215 Article XII of the municipal code) promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed:

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

Zoning Ordinance: The Springfield Township Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 215 of the municipal code) was adopted in order to promote the public health, safety, morals, general welfare and all other purposes enumerated in the New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq. The zoning regulations and districts set forth in this chapter are designed to effectuate the Springfield Township Master Plan and to make such regulations substantially consistent with the land use plan element of the Master Plan. The Zoning Ordinance also contains the Floodplain District Ordinance and Open Space regulations.

NJDEP Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection issued the statewide municipal stormwater permits that became effective January 1, 2018 and authorizes stormwater discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) to the waters of the state. Municipalities that have been issued a Notice of Authorization (NOA) to discharge under the Tier A (urban and coastal municipalities) or Tier B (more rural municipalities) master general permit must develop and implement a stormwater program. The first New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit authorizing discharges from MS4 municipalities became effective in 2004 (subsequently renewed in 2009 and now in 2018), so most municipalities have developed stormwater programs; however, the 2018 permit requires municipalities to maintain a stormwater management plan and enforce stormwater ordinances to address development and redevelopment consistent with the Stormwater Management rules at N.J.A.C 7:8, as well as implementation of additional requirements. For more information on the municipal stormwater regulation program, see http://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/msrp_home.htm. The Township of Springfield is a Tier B municipality.



Stormwater Management: Chapter 179 of the municipal code discusses stormwater management. The chapter is intended to regulate the feeding of wildlife, disposal of waste, including pet solid waste, yard waste collection, litter, and other waste and pollution that may find its way into stormwater runoff in order to improve, preserve and protect the water quality of waters and streams within the Township and surrounding communities that may be downstream from the Township so as to protect the health safety and welfare of the public. This chapter also regulates connections to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) operated by the Township and establishes penalties for violations of the provisions of this chapter.

Operational and Administration

Mutual Aid Agreements: The Township maintains mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities for continuity of operations.

Information Sharing: The Township continues to improve municipal communication systems to include information sharing with county and surrounding municipalities through county meetings.

Floodplain Administrator: The Township promotes the participation of the Floodplain Administrator within the hazard mitigation planning process and other plans and activities.

Vegetation Maintenance: As part of routine maintenance, the Township has a program to address dangerous trees threatening people and property through proactive tree-trimming (vegetation management) in conjunction with property owners and utility companies.

Zoning Board of Adjustment: The Zoning Board of Adjustment is established pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-69 et seq., consisting of seven regular members and two alternate members, who are residents of Springfield Township, appointed by the Township Council. The Zoning Board meets on the 3rd Monday of each month.

Planning Board: The Planning Board shall consist of seven members. All members of the Planning Board, except for the Class II members, shall be residents of the Township of Springfield. The Planning Board meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month. Work sessions are on the 1st Tuesday of each month.

Affordable Housing Board: The Affordable Housing Board of the Township of Springfield is tasked with monitoring the compliance of the Township in providing housing for low- and moderate-income families, in accordance with the regulations set forth by the New Jersey Council on Affordable Housing (COAH). The Affordable Housing Board meets on the second Wednesday of each month.

Recreation Committee: The purpose of the Recreation Committee is to advise the Township Council concerning the use of all Township recreation facilities, including parks and playgrounds. The Committee is an advisory board only, and has no authority to enact legislation or rules and regulations concerning the use of Township property. The Committee can sponsor various athletic and other programs using the Township's parks and playgrounds with the consent of the Township Council. The Recreation Committee meets on the second Thursday of each month.

Funding

The Township of Springfield does not have a line for mitigation project funding in the municipal/operating budget or Capital Improvement Budget. In the past the Capital Improvement Budget has provided funding for mitigation projects identified in the hazard mitigation plan.

Education and Outreach

The Township of Springfield does not conduct outreach or training specific to hazards or hazard mitigation.



The Township maintains a municipal website (<http://www.springfieldtownshipnj.org/>) where they post information regarding upcoming community events, important municipal decisions, and information about the municipality.

Burlington County utilizes the Swift911 Emergency Notification system. Swift911 is used in order to keep residents informed during fires, outages, floods, hurricanes, evacuations, road closures and more. All notifications are delivered for the sole purpose of delivering emergency messages and public notifications that are time sensitive in order to increase the safety and security. This service is also extended to the 40 municipalities within Burlington County, including the Township of Springfield.

Similar to Swift911, Springfield also utilizes a system called Ready Springfield Township. Ready Springfield Township allows residents to register for alerts and notifications.

9.35.6 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and prioritization.

Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community’s mitigation strategy identified in the 2013 Plan. Actions that are carried forward as part of this plan update are included in the following subsection in its own table with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such in the following table and may also be found under ‘Capability Assessment’ presented previously in this annex.



Table 9.35-12. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	2013 Mitigation Action	Responsible Party	Status (In progress, No progress, Complete)	Describe Status 1. Please describe what was accomplished and indicate % complete. 2. If there was no progress, indicate what obstacles/delays encountered? 3. If there was progress, how is/was the action being funded (e.g., FEMA HMGP grant, local budget)?	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
SF-1	Juliustown-Georgetown Rd and other areas which are deemed to be risk areas – remove trees that line one side of the road with and open field on the other side	Lead: Twp. Manager	In Progress	Funds have been approved Bids being prepared. N/A N/A	1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. See table 9.35-13 3. N/A
SF-2	Purchasing of standby generators for the Jacksonville Fire Co., Juliustown Fire Co., Springfield Township Fire Co., and Springfield Township EMS	Springfield Township Municipality	Complete	100% N/A N/A	1. Discontinue 2. N/A 3. Completed
SF-3	Evaluate benefits of participating in CRS program	Twp. Committee; Planning	No Progress	0% Lack of staff time N/A	1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. See table 9.35-13
SF-4	Conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to promote natural hazard risk reduction to include: Disaster preparedness Hazard mitigation	Municipality with support from Planning Partners, County Planning, NJOEM, FEMA	No Progress	0% Lack of staff time. N/A	1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. See table 9.35-13
SF-5	Improve municipal communication systems to include information sharing with county and surrounding municipalities.	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM and FEMA	In Progress	Ongoing N/A N/A	1. Discontinue 2. N/A 3. Ongoing capability through County meetings.
SF-6	Create/Enhance/Maintain Mutual Aid agreements with neighboring communities for continuity of operations	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM, FEMA and surrounding communities	In Progress	Ongoing involvement in County mutual aid for Fire/Police and EMS N/A N/A	1. Discontinue 2. N/A 3. Ongoing capability and updated periodically
SF-7	Continue to support the implementation, monitoring, maintenance, and updating of this Plan through participating in the 5 year Plan Update	Municipality with support from Planning Partners,	In Progress	Initial steps for updating plan. Ongoing. N/A N/A	1. Discontinue 2. N/A 3. Ongoing capability



Action Number	2013 Mitigation Action	Responsible Party	Status (In progress, No progress, Complete)	Describe Status 1. Please describe what was accomplished and indicate % complete. 2. If there was no progress, indicate what obstacles/delays encountered? 3. If there was progress, how is/was the action being funded (e.g., FEMA HMGP grant, local budget)?	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
		County Planning, NJOEM, FEMA			
SF-8	Promote the participation of Floodplain Administrator within the planning process and other related activities.	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM and FEMA	In Progress	Ongoing N/A N/A	1. Discontinue 2. Ongoing as periodic Planning needed 3. ongoing capability
SF-9	Enhance community resilience to severe storms (incl. severe winter storms) by joining the NOAA "Storm Ready" program.	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM and FEMA	Complete	100% N/A N/A	1. Discontinue 2. N/A 3. Complete
SF-10	Provide public education and outreach on proper installation and/or use of backup power	Municipal Clerk	No Progress	Will update website with link to and information from local utility companies Staff limitations N/A	1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. Will updated with information on website and maintain website updated with current procedures as necessary 3. N/A
SF-11	Address dangerous trees threatening people and property through proactive tree-trimming (vegetation management) programs in conjunction with property owners and utility companies.	Municipal DPW	In Progress	Have done some tree trimming throughout the Township as part of routine maintenance and have identified other areas of need. Ongoing N/A N/A	1. Discontinue 2. N/A 3. Ongoing capability; part of routine maintenance



Completed Mitigation Initiatives not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Township of Springfield has identified the following mitigation projects/activities that have also been completed but were not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2013 Plan:

Mitigation Action	Lead Agency	1. How is/was it funded (e.g., local, FEMA HMGP grant)? 2. What is the % complete?
Repair/replace annex building located at 7 Jobstown-Juliustown Rd. that was damaged as the result of severe snow storm in January 2016.	Township Manager	1.FEMA 2. Insurance

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Township of Springfield participated in a mitigation action workshop in March 2018 and was provided the following FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards: FEMA 551 ‘Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures’ (March 2007) and FEMA ‘Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards’ (January 2013).

Table 9.35-13 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Township of Springfield would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. Some of these initiatives may be previous actions carried forward for this plan update. These initiatives are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in municipal priorities. Both the four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table below to further demonstrate the wide-range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

As discussed in Section 6, 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria are used to complete the prioritization of mitigation initiatives. For each new mitigation action, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the 14 evaluation criteria to assist with prioritizing your actions as ‘High’, ‘Medium’, or ‘Low.’ The table below summarizes the evaluation of each mitigation initiative, listed by Action Number.

Table 9.35-14 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.35-13. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Initiative	Mitigation Initiative	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Goals Met	Lead and Support Agencies	Estimated Benefits	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
T. Springfield – 1 (former SF-1)	Juliustown-Georgetown Rd and other areas which are deemed to be risk areas – remove trees that line one side of the road with and open field on the other side	High Wind	1, 2	Lead: Twp. Manager	High	High	PDM, bonding	Short term (1-5 years)	Medium	SIP	PP
T. Springfield – 2 (former SF-3)	Evaluate benefits of participating in CRS program	All	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Twp. Committee; Planning	Medium	Low	Twp./Public	On-going	Medium	LPR	PR
T. Springfield – 3 (former SF-4)	Conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to promote natural hazard risk reduction to include: •Disaster preparedness •Hazard mitigation	All Hazards	5	Municipality with support from Planning Partners, County Planning, NJOEM, FEMA	Medium	Medium	Municipal Budget, HMA programs with local or county match	Short Term	High	EAP	PI
T. Springfield – 4 (former SF-10)	Provide public education and outreach on proper installation and/or use of backup power	Severe Storm	1, 5	Municipal Clerk	Medium	Low	Municipal Budget	Short	High	EAP	PI
T. Springfield - 5	Require new developments to provide mitigation to insure that the cumulative rate of peak runoff is maintained at pre-development levels	All Hazards	1, 2	Municipality	High	Low	Municipal Budget	Short Term DOF	Medium	LRP	PR

Notes:

Not all acronyms and abbreviations defined below are included in the table.

*Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure? Not applicable (N/A) is inserted if this does not apply.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CAV Community Assistance Visit
 CRS Community Rating System
 DPW Department of Public Works
 FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
 FPA Floodplain Administrator

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

FMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
 HMGP Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
 PDM Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program
 RFC Repetitive Flood Claims Grant Program
 (discontinued in 2015)

Timeline:

Short 1 to 5 years
 Long Term 5 years or greater
 OG On-going program
 DOF Depending on funding





HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance	SRL	Severe Repetitive Loss Grant Program (discontinued in 2015)
N/A	Not applicable		
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program		
OEM	Office of Emergency Management		

Costs:

Where actual project costs have been reasonably estimated:

Low	< \$10,000
Medium	\$10,000 to \$100,000
High	> \$100,000

Where actual project costs cannot reasonably be established at this time:

Low	Possible to fund under existing budget. Project is part of, or can be part of an existing on-going program.
Medium	Could budget for under existing work plan, but would require a reapportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.
High	Would require an increase in revenue via an alternative source (i.e., bonds, grants, fee increases) to implement. Existing funding levels are not adequate to cover the costs of the proposed project.

Mitigation Category:

- 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 manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- Natural Systems Protection (NSP) – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also 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

CRS Category:

- 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 also 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

Benefits:

Where possible, an estimate of project benefits (per FEMA's benefit calculation methodology) has been evaluated against the project costs, and is presented as:

Low=	< \$10,000
Medium	\$10,000 to \$100,000
High	> \$100,000

Where numerical project benefits cannot reasonably be established at this time:

Low	Long-term benefits of the project are difficult to quantify in the short term.
Medium	Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure to property.
High	Project will have an immediate impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.





Table 9.35-14. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Mitigation Action/Project Number	Mitigation Action/Initiative	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low
T. Springfield – 1 (former SF-1)	Juliustown-Georgetown Rd and other areas which are deemed to be risk areas – remove trees that line one side of the road with and open field on the other side	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	Medium
T. Springfield – 2 (former SF-3)	Evaluate benefits of participating in CRS program	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	9	Medium
T. Springfield – 3 (former SF-4)	Conduct and facilitate community and public education and outreach for residents and businesses to promote natural hazard risk reduction to include: •Disaster preparedness •Hazard mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
T. Springfield – 4 (former SF-10)	Provide public education and outreach on proper installation and/or use of backup power	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
T. Springfield - 5	Require new developments to provide mitigation to ensure that the cumulative rate of peak runoff is maintained at pre-development levels	0	1	0	1	1	1	-1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	Medium

Note: Refer to Section 6, which conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions.





9.35.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.35.8 Hazard Area Extent and Location

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Township of Springfield that illustrate the probable areas impacted within the municipality. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan, and are considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Township of Springfield has significant exposure. These maps are illustrated in the hazard profiles within Section 5.4, Volume I of this Plan.

9.35.9 Additional Comments

None at this time.



Figure 9.35-1. Township of Springfield Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1

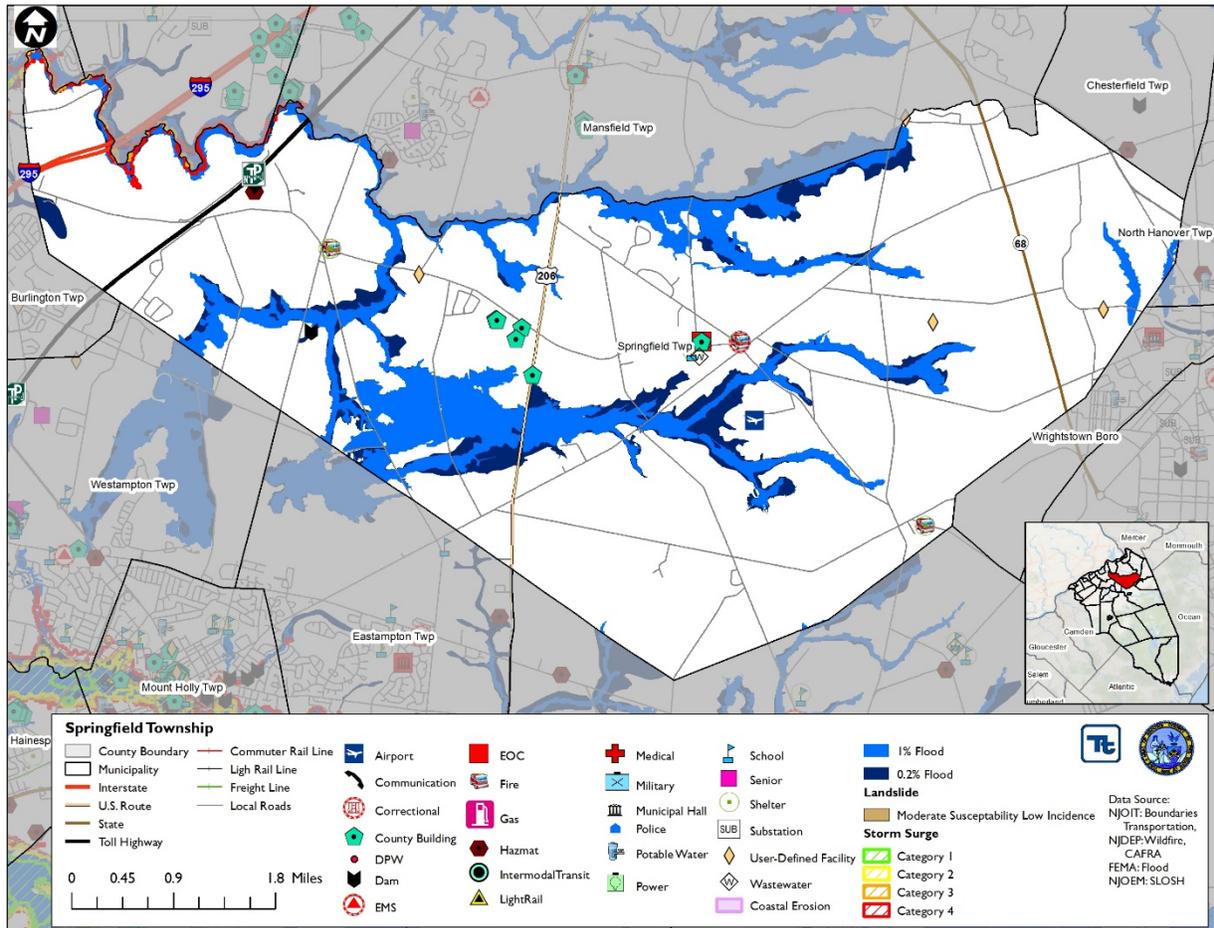
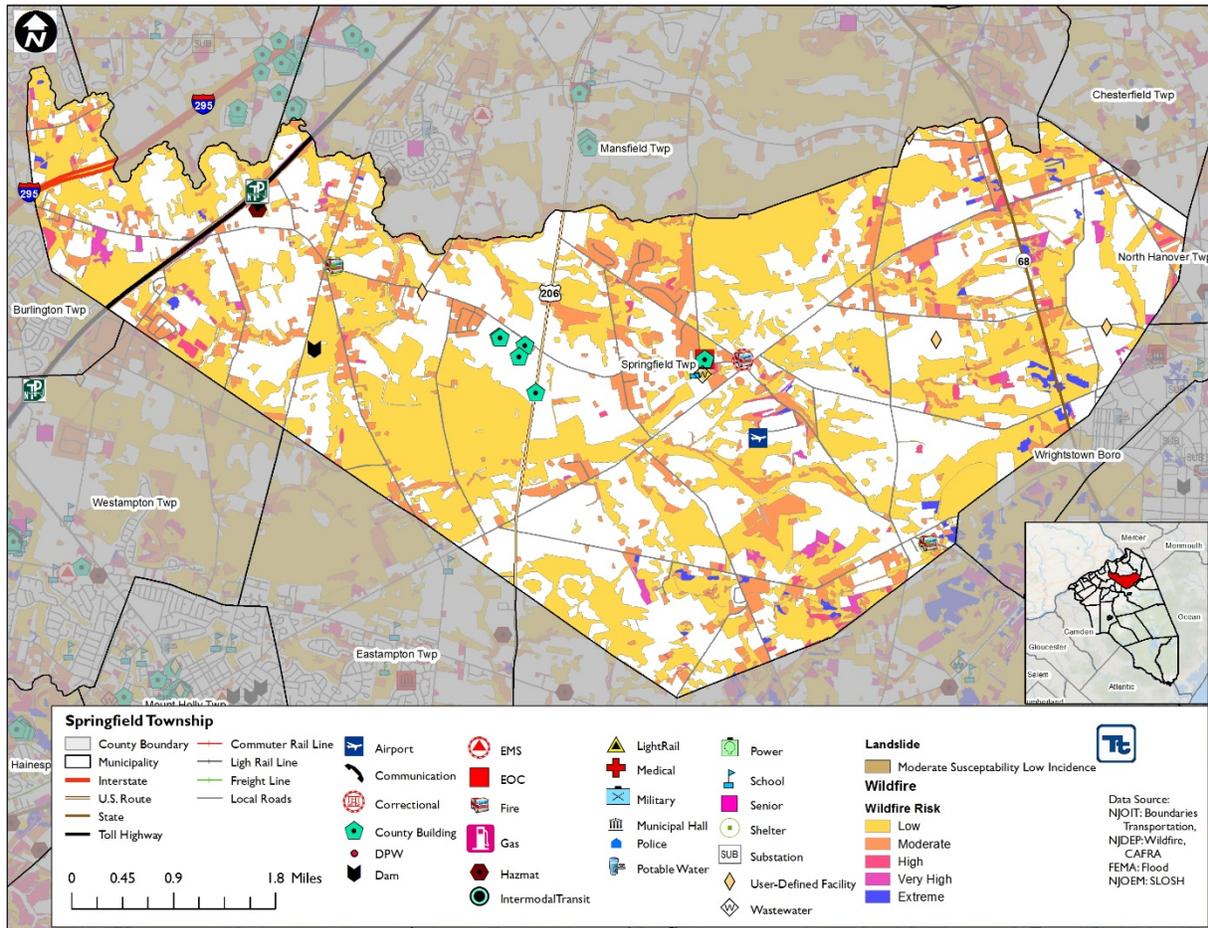




Figure 9.35-2. Township of Springfield Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2





Action Number: SF-1
Mitigation Action/Initiative: Juliustown-Georgetown Rd and other areas which are deemed to be risk areas – remove trees that line one side of the road with and open field on the other side.

Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed:	Trees falling during storm and damaging property
Specific problem being mitigated:	During storms with high winds or heavy snow tree limbs or entire trees have come down over roadways, into power lines and on resident’s properties. In past storms, trees on Juliustown-Georgetown Rd. trees have fallen on the roadway and knocked out power lines causing loss of power for multiple days.
Evaluation of Potential Actions/Projects	
Actions/Projects Considered (name of project and reason for not selecting):	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No action: current problem continues 2. Bury utility lines: may be cost-prohibitive 3. Clear cut trees: could adversely impact ecosystem.
Action/Project Intended for Implementation	
Description of Selected Action/Project	Removal of potentially dangerous trees
Action/Project Category	SIP
Goals Met	1, 2
Applies to existing and or new development, or not applicable	N/A
Benefits (losses avoided)	High: Power outages, property damage, road closures and damage,
Estimated Cost	High
Priority*	Medium
Plan for Implementation	
Responsible Organization	Township Manager and Engineer
Local Planning Mechanism	Hazard Mitigation planning
Potential Funding Sources	PDM Grants, Bonding
Timeline for Completion	1-5 years
Reporting on Progress	
Date of Status Report/ Report of Progress	Date: March 28, 2018 Progress on Action/Project: in progress



Action Number: SF-1

Mitigation Action/Initiative: Juliustown-Georgetown Rd and other areas which are deemed to be risk areas – remove trees that line one side of the road with and open field on the other side.

Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Will prevent trees and limbs from falling on individuals walking driving
Property Protection	1	Will prevent property damage from falling trees or loss of power.
Cost-Effectiveness	0	
Technical	0	
Political	0	
Legal	1	Liability of Township for damage caused by property damage
Fiscal	1	Cost of clean up after each storm
Environmental	0	
Social	0	
Administrative	0	
Multi-Hazard	1	Will prevent damage to property and prevent power outages
Timeline	0	
Agency Champion	0	
Other Community Objectives	0	
Total	5	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	Med.	