



SECTION 9. JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

9.23 TOWNSHIP OF MOORESTOWN

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Township of Moorestown that provides resources and information to assist public and private sectors to reduce losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs. Rather, this annex concentrates on actions to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people that can be implemented prior to a disaster. Information presented includes a general overview of the municipality, who in the Township of Moorestown participated in the planning process, an assessment of the Township of Moorestown’s risk and vulnerability, the different capabilities used in the Township of Moorestown, and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

9.23.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Township of Moorestown identified the hazard mitigation plan primary and alternate points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months with input from many Township of Moorestown departments, including Emergency Management, Construction, and Township Administration. The Emergency Management Coordinator represented the community on the Burlington County Hazard Mitigation Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process requirements 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.

The following table summarizes municipal officials that participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation on the municipality’s planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume 1, Section 2 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meeting Documentation).

Table 9.23-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

| Primary Point of Contact | | Alternate Point of Contact | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Name/Title: | James Carruthers, OEM Coordinator | Name/Title: | Kevin Abernant, Township Manager |
| Address: | 111 West Second Street, Moorestown, NJ 08057 | Address: | 111 West Second Street, Moorestown, NJ 08057 |
| Phone Number: | (609) 315-6787 | Phone Number: | (856) 914-3001 |
| Email: | jcarruthers@moorestown.nj.us | Email: | kaberant@moorestown.nj.us |
| NFIP Floodplain Administrator | | | |
| Name/Title: | Joseph LaRocca, Construction Official | | |
| Address: | 111 West Second Street, Moorestown, NJ 08057 | | |
| Phone Number: | (856) 914-3017 | | |
| Email: | jlarocca@moorestown.nj.us | | |



| Additional Contributors: | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name/Title: | |
| Method of Participation: | |
| Name/Title: | |
| Method of Participation: | |
| Name/Title: | |
| Method of Participation: | |
| Name/Title: | |
| Method of Participation: | |

9.23.2 Municipal Profile

The Township of Moorestown is located in the northwestern portion of Burlington County and encompasses 16.1 square miles. The Township is bordered by Mount Laurel to the south, Maple Shade to the west, Cinnaminson to the northwest, Delran to the north and northeast, and Willingboro to the east. There are several unincorporated communities found within the Township: Bortons Landing, Moorestown-Lenola, North Bend, Stanwick and West Moorestown.

The Township of Moorestown is governed under the Council-Manager (Faulkner Act) form of government. Under this form, a five-member Council is elected at large on a partisan basis. Each member is elected for a 4- year term, on an overlapping basis. 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. Perhaps most importantly, the council appoints a qualified manager to serve as the chief executive.

The mayor is selected by the council members. 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.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Township of Moorestown was 21,355, a 3 percent increase from the 2010 Census. Data from the 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates indicate that 16.3 percent is 65 years of age or older, 3.9 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 2.8 percent is non-English speaking 7.7 percent has a disability, and 3.8 percent is below the poverty level. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.

9.23.3 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment and Integration

The Township of Moorestown performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1, Section 5 (Capability Assessment) describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment includes the following analyses:

- An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities.



- Development and permitting capabilities.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities.
- Classification under various community mitigation programs.
- The community's adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events.

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 the hazard mitigation analysis, planning/policy documents were reviewed, and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. The updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for the Township of Moorestown to identify opportunities for integration of mitigation concepts that can be incorporated into municipal procedures.

Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability and Integration

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Township of Moorestown. The comment field provides information as to how the capability integrates hazard mitigation and risk reduction.

Table 9.23-2. Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability and Integration

| | Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No) | Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan) | Authority (local, county, state, federal) | Individual / Department / Agency Responsible |
|--|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Codes, Ordinances, & Regulations | | | | |
| Building Code | Yes | Chapter 56 Construction Codes, Minimum | State, Local | Construction Official |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> This chapter and the Building Code shall be enforced and administered by the Construction Official as appointed by the Township. This code ensures all buildings are in line with the Uniform Construction Code, as adopted by the Township and the State of New Jersey. | | | | |
| Zoning/Land Use Code | Yes | Chapter 180 Zoning | Local | Zoning Officer, Zoning Board of Adjustment |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The code enables where appropriate, flexibility of design and development of land in such a manner as to preserve its natural and scenic qualities, protect areas of meaningful ecological value, reduce flood hazards, facilitate the adequate and economical provision of streets and utilities, minimize negative environmental impacts, improve the aesthetic quality of new residential developments, encourage the conservation of energy, increase recreational opportunities, and otherwise promote the planned and environmentally desirable use of land. | | | | |
| Subdivision Ordinance | Yes | Chapter 158 Land Development and Subdivision of Land | State, Local | Planning Board |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> It is declared to be the policy of the Township to consider land subdivisions as part of a plan for the orderly, efficient, and economical development of the Township. Land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building or development purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, or other menace, and without resulting in significant damage to the ecology of the area in which it is located. Land subject to fire, flood or other hazards shall not be subdivided nor developed for residential purposes, | | | | |



| | Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No) | Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan) | Authority (local, county, state, federal) | Individual / Department / Agency Responsible |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| nor for such other uses as may increase danger to health, life, or property, or aggravate a flood hazard, but such land may be set aside for uses as shall not involve such danger nor produce unsatisfactory living conditions. | | | | |
| Site Plan Ordinance | Yes | Chapter 158 Land Development and Subdivision of Land Article V Site Plan Review | State, Local | Planning Board |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>Approval of a site plan by the Planning Board is required for a) the development or redevelopment of any building, structure or lot or portion thereof for a new use; b) the expansion or relocation of any existing use; or c) any change of use of a building, structure or lot or portion thereof. The Planning Board sets forth appropriate conditions and safeguards which are in harmony with several identified purposes, including drainage. Per the ordinance, a proposed stormwater drainage system shall be adequate to prevent any increase in the rate of surface runoff or otherwise contribute to downstream flooding during a storm of any magnitude, up to and including a one-hundred-year frequency storm.</p> | | | | |
| Stormwater Management Ordinance | Yes | Chapter 158 Land Development and Subdivision of Land Section 25 Stormwater Management | State, Local | Township Manager, Public Works |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>The purpose of this article is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety, and welfare of the public residing within this jurisdiction. An identified objective of this ordinance is to minimize increases in the volumes and rates of stormwater runoff from land development activities in order to reduce flooding and streambank erosion.</p> | | | | |
| Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Ordinance | No | - | - | - |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> | | | | |
| Real Estate Disclosure | Yes | Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023 | State | Sellers and Landlords of commercial or residential property |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The model notice is to contain the heading "Flood Risk" and questions for the landlord to answer regarding the landlord's actual knowledge of past flooding of the property. The questions regarding the property being in a FEMA Special or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area shall not contain the option for "unknown." To determine how the questions are to be answered, FEMA's current flood insurance rate maps for the leased premises area must be consulted. The landlord will be required to answer whether the rental premises or any portions of the parking areas of the real property containing the rental premises ever experienced any flood damage, water seepage, or pooled water due to a natural flood event and, if so, the number of times that has occurred.</p> <p>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.</p> | | | | |



| | Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No) | Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan) | Authority (local, county, state, federal) | Individual / Department / Agency Responsible |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <p>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.</p> <p>The disclosure statement must contain the heading "Flood Risk" and ask the seller the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? <p>Not all provisions of this law have become effective at the time of the writing of this plan.</p> | | | | |
| Growth Management | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Environmental Protection Ordinance | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance | Yes | Chapter 83 Flood Damage Prevention | Federal, State, Local | Construction Official |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| <p>It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Protect human life and health. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public. Minimize prolonged business interruptions. 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. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas. Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions. <p>The ordinance is not the model code coordinated ordinance and requires update.</p> | | | | |
| Wellhead Protection | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |



| | Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No) | Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan) | Authority (local, county, state, federal) | Individual / Department / Agency Responsible |
|--|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Emergency Management Ordinance | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Climate Change Ordinance | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Other | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Planning Documents | | | | |
| Comprehensive/Master Plan | Yes | Moorestown Master Plan, June 2002; Reexamined June 2008, December 2018 | Local | Community Development, Planning Board |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Master Plan serves to protect the land within Moorestown and safeguard its natural heritage; secure the heritage of the Township for future generations by preserving its cultural, social, economic, and architectural history; maintain the necessary services, capabilities, and opportunities sufficient to satisfy the needs of present residents and to allow for their well-planned expansion to meet future needs; bring about an improvement to the quality of life for the people of Moorestown by promoting, through the implementation of this document, the sense of a shared community with a consensus about the future of the town, and to improve the image of Moorestown from an already high standard as an attractive, thriving, and productive community. | | | | |
| Capital Improvement Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Disaster Debris Management Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Stormwater Management Plan | Yes | Municipal Stormwater Management Plan, March 2005; Revised September 2007 | Local | Township Manager |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Municipal Stormwater Management Plan documents the Township's strategy for addressing stormwater management and stormwater-related impacts related to land development. This plan addresses the impacts of land development on groundwater recharge, stormwater quality, and stormwater quantity. The impacts are addressed by incorporating stormwater design and performance standards for new major development, defined as projects that disturb one or more acre of land or projects that would result in 0.25 acres or more of additional impervious coverage. These standards are intended to minimize the adverse impact of stormwater runoff on water quality and water quantity and the loss of groundwater recharge that provide base flow in receiving water bodies, The plan describes long-term operation and maintenance measures for existing and future stormwater facilities. | | | | |
| Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan | Yes | Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, August 2019 | Local | Township Manager |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan is used to identify all potential pollution sources that could come into contact with stormwater leaving a site. This plan includes the following elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site map and description • Descriptions of activities that could cause pollution | | | | |



| | Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No) | Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan) | Authority (local, county, state, federal) | Individual / Department / Agency Responsible |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best Management Practices & control measures for preventing pollution Procedures for conducting inspections and monitoring Plans for keeping your SWPPP up to date | | | | |
| Open Space Plan | Yes | Moorestown Master Plan Open Space and Recreation Element, December 2009 | Local | Community Development, Planning Board |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i> This element of the Master Plan addresses new open space acquisitions and programs for open space preservation, including farmland preservation. Acquiring land for open space can reduce the Township's vulnerability to certain hazards, such as flooding.</p> | | | | |
| Urban Water Management Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> | | | | |
| Habitat Conservation Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> | | | | |
| Economic Development Plan | Yes | Moorestown Master Plan Economic Element, November 2009 | Local | Community Development, Planning Board |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Economic Development Plan is an element of Moorestown's Master Plan - the primary policy document that identifies future goals for growth, preservation, and development in the Township. The Economic Development Plan emphasizes continued economic vitality for Moorestown and proactively focuses on supporting the local economy's ability to adapt to changing conditions. The Plan provides a framework for a coordinated effort to ease the effects of the business cycle on the residents and businesses of Moorestown.</p> | | | | |
| Shoreline Management Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> | | | | |
| Community Wildfire Protection Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> | | | | |
| Community Forest Management Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> | | | | |
| Transportation Plan | Yes | Moorestown Master Plan Circulation Element, April 2014 | Local | Community Development, Planning Board |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Circulation Element of the Master Plan provides a description and analysis of the transportation system that serves Moorestown, including the street network, streetscape, sidewalks, and pathways. The Bicycle Safety Plan, developed through a local planning assistance grant from the NJ Department of Transportation, was adopted as a technical appendix.</p> | | | | |
| Agriculture Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> | | | | |
| Climate Action/ Resiliency/Sustainability Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> | | | | |
| Tourism Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> | | | | |



| | Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No) | Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan) | Authority (local, county, state, federal) | Individual / Department / Agency Responsible |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Business/ Downtown Development Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Other: Coastal Vulnerability Study | Yes | Coastal Vulnerability Study, August 2017 | Local | Community Development |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Despite its location three miles inland of the Delaware River, Moorestown is susceptible to the effects of coastal flooding, as it is bordered by the tidal Rancocas and North Branch Pennsauken creeks. Moorestown Township staff and residents worked with DVRPC to conduct a coastal vulnerability assessment (CVA). The CVA project team reviewed the impact of this "CVA scenario" on 47 assets in Moorestown. Assets include properties, infrastructure, or natural resources that are of high value to the community and/or facilities and populations that might be particularly vulnerable to extreme events (see Table 1). The project team determined whether each asset would get flooded using the previously described flooding scenario, what would happen to the asset if it were to be flooded, and the consequences to the township if the asset were damaged or unable to function during a flood. | | | | |
| Other | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Response/Recovery Planning | | | | |
| Emergency Operations Plan | Yes | Moorestown Emergency Operations Plan, 2021 | Local | OEM |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| The Emergency Operations Plan aims to assess the Township's ability to respond to emergency and identifies recommendations to improve its capacity to prepare and respond to future events. The plan address both short- and long-term recovery. | | | | |
| Continuity of Operations Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Strategic Recovery Planning Report | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA) | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Post-Disaster Recovery Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Public Health Plan | No | - | - | - |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Sheltering and Reception Plan | Yes | Moorestown Emergency Operations Plan, 2021 | Local | OEM |
| <i>How does this reduce risk?</i> | | | | |
| Outlines processes and procedures for short terms sheltering and reception. | | | | |



Development and Permitting Capability

The table below summarizes the capabilities of the Township of Moorestown to oversee and track development.

Table 9.23-3. Development and Permitting Capability

| Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following | Yes/No | Comment: |
|---|--------|--|
| Do you issue development permits? • If yes, what department is responsible? | Yes | Construction Office |
| If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? | N/A | - |
| Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.) | Yes | Specifically, the floodplain. |
| Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If yes, please describe | No | - |
| Describe the level of build-out in your jurisdiction. | N/A | The Township of Moorestown is built out to most of its extent. The Township consists primarily of residentially zoned areas, including 16 different zones for residences, affordable multi-family, residence limited-commercial, residential/professional office, senior citizen residence, age-qualified residence, and residence town center. The remaining portions of the Township are commercial, business park, town center, retail, institutional, office, and mixed use. As noted in the Township's 2018 Master Plan Re-examination Report, the Township has amassed a considerable recreation and open space inventory, as well as the fact that some lands have been acquired by Burlington County for preservation, such as the County Agricultural Center on Centerton and Hartford Roads. |

Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Township of Moorestown and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 9.23-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

| Resources | Available? (Yes/No) | Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation) |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Administrative Capability | | |
| Planning Board | Yes | The Planning Board has nine members and two alternates. The purpose of the Planning Board is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise and recommend action on development regulations and policies • Assemble information as part of a continuous planning process • Prepare a master plan |



| Resources | Available? (Yes/No) | Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation) |
|---|------------------------|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and decide applications for development |
| Zoning Board of Adjustment | Yes | The Zoning Board of Adjustment consists of seven members. The Board takes action on development applications that do not meet the Moorestown Township code(s) and require a Use or Bulk Variance. |
| Planning Department | Yes | The Planning Division is located in the Department of Community Development and houses the Planning Board, to which it provides guidance and support to. |
| Mitigation Planning Committee | No | - |
| Environmental Board/Commission | Yes | The Environmental Advisory Committee advises and assists the Township Council, Manager, Planning Board, Zoning Board and any other municipal department, committee, or officials on environmental issues. The Committee consists of six regular members and two alternate members. |
| Open Space Board/Committee | Yes | The Township's Open Space Advisory Committee is formed of 8 members. The Committee assists with updating the Open Space element of the Master Plan, sponsor's various Township events, promotes the conservation of land, and performs an inventory of open space and recreational land within the Township. |
| Economic Development Commission/Committee | Yes | The Economic Development Advisory Committee (EDAC) is responsible for promoting the advantages of the township of Moorestown for business, commercial and industrial users. |
| Public Works/Highway Department | Yes | <p>The Public Works Department consists of the following Divisions – Water and Sewer, Roads and Property, Sanitation, and General Services. Duties of the full department include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and operate the Township's water and sewer systems and service fire hydrants. Maintain, repair, construct and reconstruct public roads and streets of the Township. Maintain, repair, and provide services to the playgrounds and trim, plant and care for shade trees, public parks, and greens. Maintain township streets and roads in a clean and safe condition for passage, free of obstructions and hazards, and remove snow and ice as required. Operate and maintain township services for the collection and disposal of domestic garbage, trash, and other wastes. Operate, maintain, and repair public parking areas and facilities. Maintain and repair township buildings and properties and provide custodial services. |

Section 9 | Jurisdictional Annexes



| Resources | Available? (Yes/No) | Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation) |
|---|------------------------|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for the care, storage, use and disposition of motor vehicles and motorized equipment of the Township. • Provide technical and mechanical services required by any department. • Receive applications for and issue permits as provided by ordinance. |
| Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department | Yes | <p>The Department of Community Development includes the Offices of Construction, Planning, and Zoning; Planning Board; and Zoning Board of Adjustment. The Department is also the contact for the following Township Committees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appearance Committee • Economic Development Advisory Committee • Environmental Advisory Committee • Green Team Advisory Committee - Sustainable Jersey Certification • Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Oversight Committee • Open Space Advisory Committee <p>The Moorestown Construction Office is responsible for construction permits, plan reviews, inspections and code compliance as allowed by the State of New Jersey and the Township of Moorestown Code.</p> <p>The Zoning Officer, in the Department of Community Development, is responsible for the review of all zoning permits, assists in the process of zoning permit applications as well as enforcing and interpreting the Zoning Code of the Township.</p> |
| Emergency Management/Public Safety Department | Yes | <p>The Township of Moorestown Office of Emergency Management exists to serve the emergency needs of the community whether it be a natural disaster, major storm system, long-term power outages, chemical or hazardous material incident or terrorist threat.</p> |
| Warning Systems / Services (mass notification system, outdoor warning signals, etc.) | Yes | <p>The Township utilizes Nixle and Civic Ready for warnings, advisories, alerts, and notifications.</p> |
| Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.) | Yes | <p>The Public Works Department consists of the following Divisions – Water and Sewer, Roads and Property, Sanitation, and General Services. Relevant duties of the full department include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and operate the Township's water and sewer systems and service fire hydrants. |



| Resources | Available? (Yes/No) | Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation) |
|---|------------------------|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain, repair, construct and reconstruct public roads and streets of the Township. Maintain, repair, and provide services to playgrounds and trim, plant and care for shade trees, public parks, and greens. Maintain Township streets and roads in a clean and safe condition for passage, free of obstructions and hazards, and remove snow and ice as required. |
| Mutual aid agreements | Yes | County Mutual Aid agreements for response grids |
| Human Resources Manual <i>e.g., Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?</i> | No | - |
| Other: Better Together Committee | Yes | The purpose of the Committee is to advise Township Council on how the township can better protect and celebrate diversity and equity while ensuring inclusion among residents, businesses, and visitors. The Committee will promote an innovative, engaged, and informed community and will advise and assist the Township Council, Manager, and any other municipal board, department, committee, or municipal officials on matters involving diversity, equity, and inclusion in the community, with the purpose of ensuring that cultural, economic, and ethnic differences are considered in the decision-making process. |
| Other: Sustainable Moorestown Green Team | Yes | The mission of the Sustainable Moorestown Green Team is to lead and coordinate the Township's efforts to obtain certification in the Sustainable Jersey Municipal Certification Program. |
| Other: Moorestown Creates! | Yes | <p>Moorestown Creates!^(TM), a subcommittee of Sustainable Moorestown was founded to connect with, advocate for and help build a unified voice for the community of creative people living and working in Moorestown, New Jersey.</p> <p>Moorestown Creates!^(TM) seeks to increase awareness in the Moorestown community about the quality and caliber of the many artists in all genre who work and call Moorestown their home.</p> |
| Other: Tree Planting and Preservation Committee | Yes | It is the mission of the Tree Planting and Preservation Committee to encourage and assist the community of Moorestown to successfully implement a tree management program by providing information and assistance to the Township Council and Management to sustain and enhance the community forest resource. |
| Other: Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Oversight Committee | Yes | The Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Oversight Committee consists of five members appointed by the Township Council. Committee duties include to advise |



| Resources | Available? (Yes/No) | Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation) |
|--|------------------------|---|
| | | and furnish assistance from time to time to the Township Council on matters regarding affordable housing. The Committee will meet on an as needed basis as requested by the Township Council. |
| Other: Recreation Advisory Committee | Yes | The Recreation Advisory Committee is located within the Department of Parks and Recreation. The Committee consult with and advise the Council, Manager and Director from time to time with respect to recreational policies, programs, and activities within the Township. |
| Other: Appearance Committee | Yes | The Appearance Committee reviews applications, holds hearings, and makes recommendations concerning the proposed appearance of external architectural features of buildings or structures, other than single-family or two-family houses. In the case of an application for site plan review, conditional use or use variance, recommendations will be forwarded to the Planning Board or Zoning Board of Adjustment, depending on jurisdiction. The Committee also will study exterior design drawings, landscape and site plans and materials for any proposed public works or public improvements in the Town Center and to make recommendations; advise the Township Council, Manager or any Township department, board, or commission on architectural or aesthetic concerns within any area of the Township; recommend legislation to the Township Council; and review applications, hold hearings and make recommendations concerning the proposed demolition or removal of any principal or accessory building. |
| Technical/Staffing Capability | | |
| Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices | Yes | Engineering consulting firm provides services to township. |
| Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices | Yes | Engineers are contracted through Pennoni. Construction Office. |
| Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards | Yes | Engineers are contracted through Pennoni |
| Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis | Yes | Pennoni is contracted. |
| Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments | Yes | DA Annex Director and DA team are preassigned and tasked with conducting damage assessments post disaster. |
| Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications | Yes | Not fully trained, but the construction official will utilize GIS for floodplain administration tasks. |
| Environmental scientist familiar with natural hazards | Yes | Emergency Manager, Jim Carruthers |
| Surveyor(s) | Yes | Engineers are contracted through Pennoni |



| Resources | Available? (Yes/No) | Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation) |
|---|------------------------|--|
| Emergency Manager | | The Township of Moorestown Office of Emergency Management exists to serve the emergency needs of the community whether it be a natural disaster, major storm system, long-term power outages, chemical or hazardous material incident or terrorist threat. Jim Carruthers is the Township's OEM Coordinator. |
| Grant writer(s) <i>Consider the following - Are data and maps from the HMP used to support documentation in grant applications?</i> | Yes | Pennoni is contracted. |
| Resilience Officer | No | - |
| Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.) | Yes | Township has their own water/wastewater treatment facility, which is managed by a separate Water Department. Lockhead Martin and OEM work together in the LEPC for hazardous material responses. |
| <p>How do your administrative/technical capabilities contribute to risk reduction in your community?</p> <p>Having field experts at the Township's disposal across multiple disciplines adds to the list of capabilities that the Township possesses. Having a diversified technical team allows for the inclusion of different perspectives to hazards faced by the Township.</p> | | |

Fiscal Capability

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

Table 9.23-5. Fiscal Capabilities

| Financial Resources | Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No) |
|---|--|
| Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR) | Yes |
| Capital improvements project funding | Yes |
| Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes | Yes |
| User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service | Yes |
| Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes | No |
| Stormwater utility fee | Yes |
| Incur debt through general obligation bonds | Yes |
| Incur debt through special tax bonds | Yes |
| Incur debt through private activity bonds | No |
| Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas | No |
| Other federal or state Funding Programs | Yes |
| Open Space Acquisition funding programs | Yes |
| Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution]) | No |



Education and Outreach Capability

The table below summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the Township of Moorestown.

Table 9.23-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

| Outreach Resources | Available? (Yes/No) | Comment: |
|---|------------------------|---|
| Public information officer or communications office | Yes | Hazard warning and communication flows through two avenues in the township, PIO utilizes Township social media for outreach while PD PIO amplifies messaging. |
| Personnel skilled or trained in website development | Yes | Contracted |
| Hazard mitigation information available on your website | Yes | This information can be found on the Emergency Management webpage. |
| Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach | Yes | The Township Government and its Police Department have social media accounts which have been, and can continue to, post information relating to hazard mitigation education and outreach. |
| Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation | Yes | Better Together Committee, Sustainable Moorestown Green Team, Tree Planting and Preservation Committee, Appearance Committee |
| Warning systems for hazard events | Yes | The Township utilizes Nixle and Civic Ready for warnings, advisories, alerts, and notifications. |
| Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools | Yes | Monthly drills; ASHE development with the school district. School district has a safety committee. |
| Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events? • If yes, please describe. | Yes | Social Media, Nixle, and CIVIC Ready |

Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community programs available to the Township of Moorestown.

Table 9.23-7. Community Classifications

| Program | Participating? (Yes/No) | Classification (if applicable) | Date Classified (if applicable) |
|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Community Rating System (CRS) | No | - | - |
| Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) | No | - | - |
| Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10) | Yes | Moorestown Fire District 1 – 3/3y Moorestown Fire District 2 - 3 | 2017 2017 |
| Storm Ready Certification | No | - | - |
| Firewise Communities classification | No | - | - |
| New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community | Yes | Silver | October 5, 2022 |
| Other | No | - | - |



Note:

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

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 2014). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The table below summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the jurisdiction’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 9.23-8. Adaptive Capacity

| Hazard | Adaptive Capacity – Strong/Moderate/Weak |
|-----------------------|--|
| Dam Failure | Moderate |
| Disease Outbreak | Strong |
| Drought | Moderate |
| Earthquake | Weak |
| Extreme Temperatures | Strong |
| Flood | Moderate |
| Severe Weather | Moderate |
| Severe Winter Weather | Strong |
| Wildfire | Moderate |

9.23.4 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Compliance

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the NFIP.

NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Joseph LaRocca, Construction Official

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

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

Table 9.23-9. NFIP Summary

| Active Policies | Total Premium + Policy Fee | Number of Losses | Total Net Payment | Repetitive Loss Properties |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 93 | \$73,698 | 55 | \$250,625.01 | 4 |

Source: NFIP 2023



Notes: Data current as of October 2023
 RL Repetitive Loss
 SRL Severe Repetitive Loss
 RL FMA Definition Any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.
 RL NFIP Definition Any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any rolling ten-year period, since 1978.

Flood Vulnerability Summary

The following table provides a summary of the NFIP program in the Township of Moorestown.

Table 9.23-10. NFIP Summary

| NFIP Topic | Comments |
|---|---|
| Flood Vulnerability Summary | |
| Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding? | The Pennsauken Creek on the southern border of the Township is subject to flooding. The Township does not maintain a list of properties that have been damaged. |
| Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)? | No |
| Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If so, state what projects are underway. | No |
| How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction? | The cost of work calculated in accordance with NFIP standards is compared to the assessed value |
| How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there are mitigated properties, how were the projects funded? | None |
| Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If not, state why. | Yes |
| NFIP Compliance | |
| What local department is responsible for floodplain management? | Construction |
| Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction? | Yes |
| 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? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If so, what type of assistance/training is needed? | No |
| Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g. permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability) | Permit review and inspections |
| How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement? | The cost of work calculated in accordance with NFIP standards is compared to the assessed value |



| NFIP Topic | Comments |
|--|--|
| What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any? | As the construction official and CFM, there just isn't enough time to dedicate to flood plain management |
| Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If so, state the violations. | One – 2801 Riverton Road NJDEP has issued a violation for building in the floodway. This was actually in an adjacent township but the house spans both townships. |
| When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)? | Spring 2023 |
| What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have you adopted NJDEP's Model Code Coordinated Ordinance? What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended? | Township code Chapter 83 The model code ordinance has not yet been adopted. Last revision was 2017 |
| Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If exceeds, in what ways? | Meets minimum requirements |
| 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 |

9.23.5 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. The table below summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development.

Table 9.23-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction

| Type of Development | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| | Total | Within SFHA | Total | Within SFHA | Total | Within SFHA | Total | Within SFHA | Total | Within SFHA |
| Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the previous HMP* (total/within regulatory floodplain) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single Family | 6 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Multi-Family | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total Permits Issued | 6 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 26 | 0 |

SFHA Special Flood Hazard Area (1% annual chance flood event)

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.



Table 9.23-12. Recent and Expected Future Development

| Property or Development Name | Type (e.g., Res., Comm.) | # of Units / Structures | Address and Parcel ID | Known Hazard Zone(s) | Description/Status of Development |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Recent Major Development from 2019 to Present | | | | | |
| Parkers bend | Residential | 135 | 600 Centerton Rd. | None | Under construction |
| Known or Anticipated Major Development in the Next Five (5) Years | | | | | |
| There are no known or anticipated major development planned in the next five (5) years. | | | | | |

9.23.6 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1, Section 4 (Risk Assessment) provide detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. Section 4.2 (Methodology) and Section 4.4 (Hazard Ranking) provide detailed summaries for the Township of Moorestown’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking discussed later in this section.

Hazard area extent and location maps provided below illustrate the probable areas impacted within the jurisdiction based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps were generated only for those hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the Township of Moorestown has significant exposure. The maps also show the location of potential new development, where available.

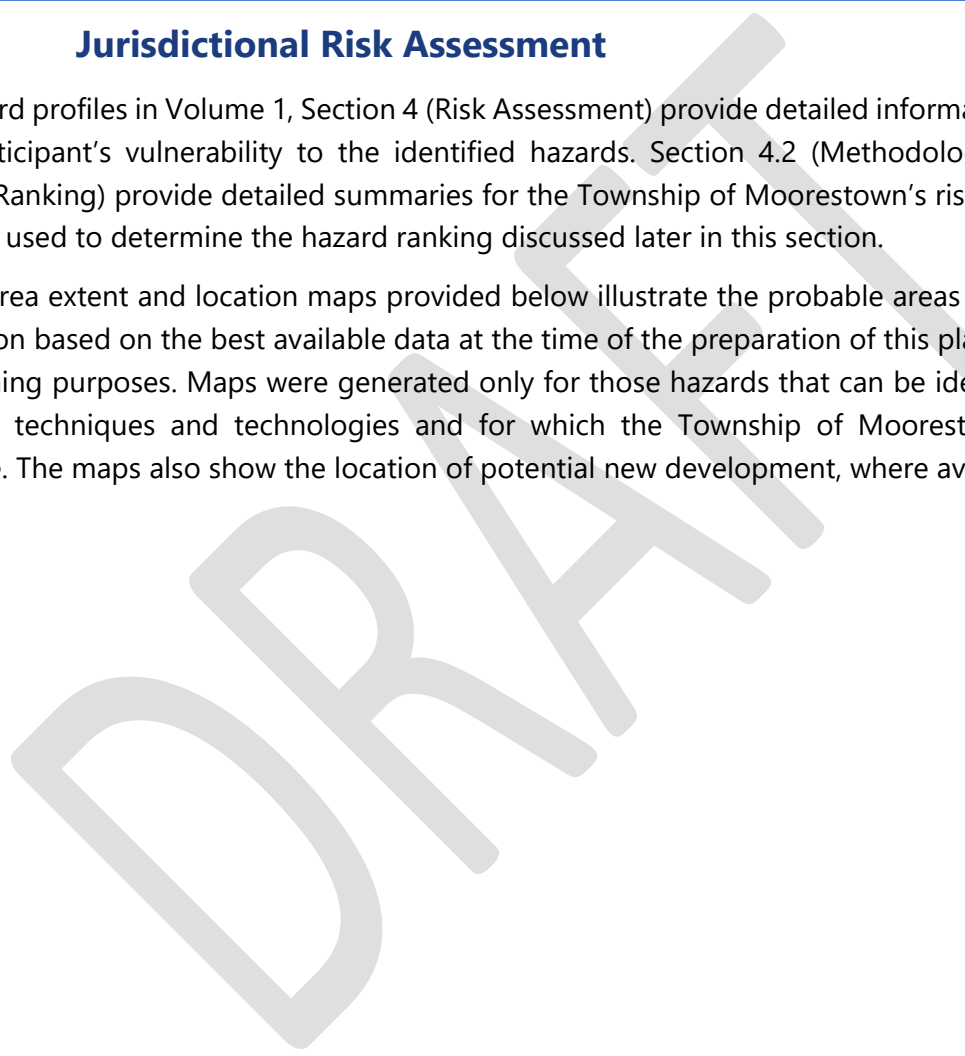
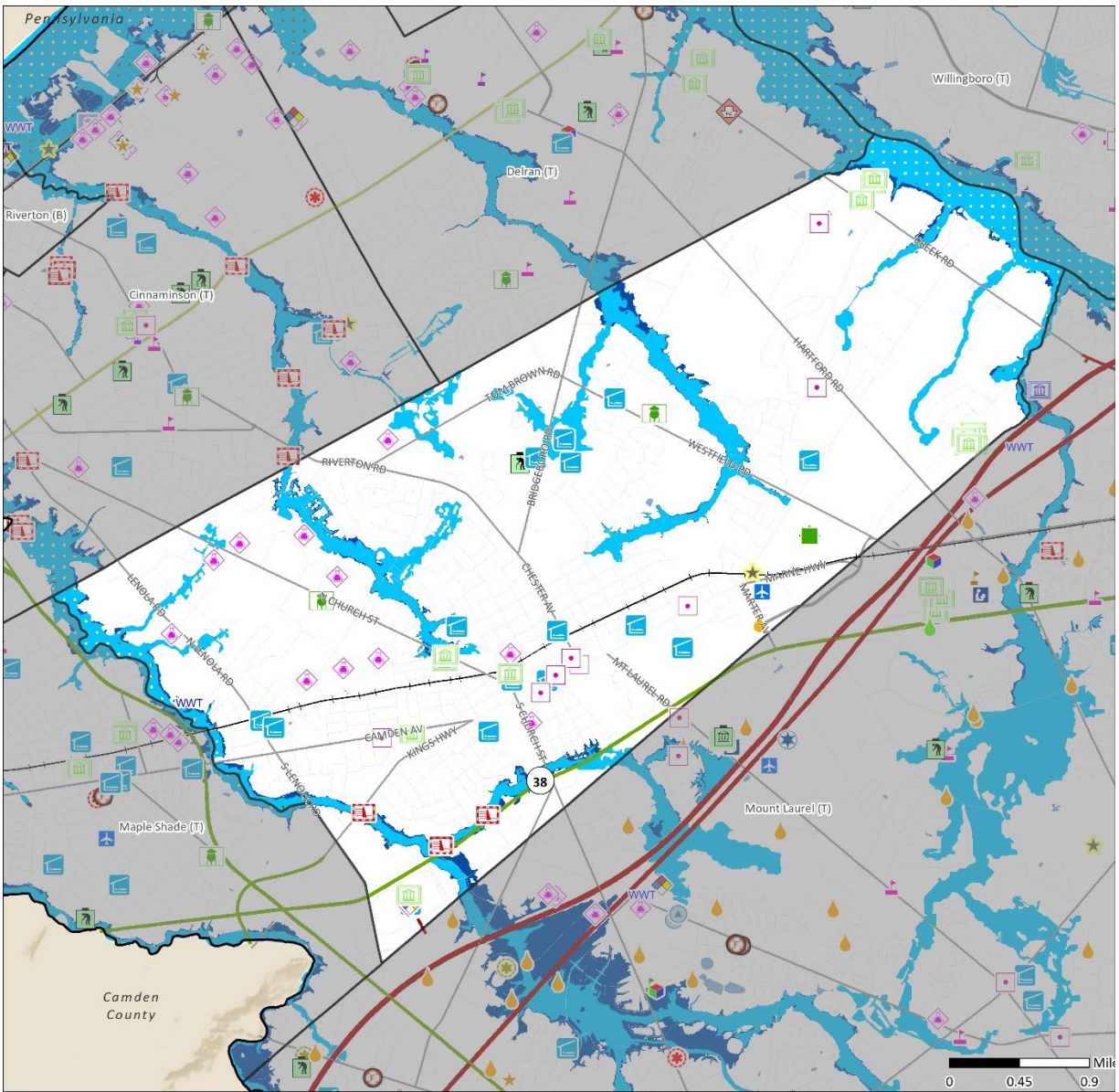


Figure 9.23-1. Township of Moorestown Flood and Sea Level Rise Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Moorestown (T)

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Airport | EOC | Major Business | Secondary Education Facility |
| Alternative Education Facility | Energy Station | Medical | Senior Care |
| Booster Station | Fire Department | Military | Shelter |
| Bridge | Gas Distribution | Municipal Building | Standpipe |
| Business/Industry | Government Building | Municipal Hall | Substation |
| Chemical | Hazmat | Police | Tier II Facility |
| Communication | Historic Site | Post-Secondary Education Facility | Wastewater Pump |
| Correctional Facility | Hospital | Primary Education Facility | WWT Wastewater Treatment |
| County Building | Intermodal Transit | Public Works | Water Storage Tank |
| Dam | Library | Pump Station | Water Tower |
| Daycare | Light Rail | Recreation | Well |
| EMS | Rescue Squad | | |

Legend:

- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- County Route
- Local Route
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Waterbody

FEMA Flood Hazard Area

- 1-Percent Annual Chance Flood
- 0.2-Percent Annual Chance Flood

Sea Level Rise Hazard Area

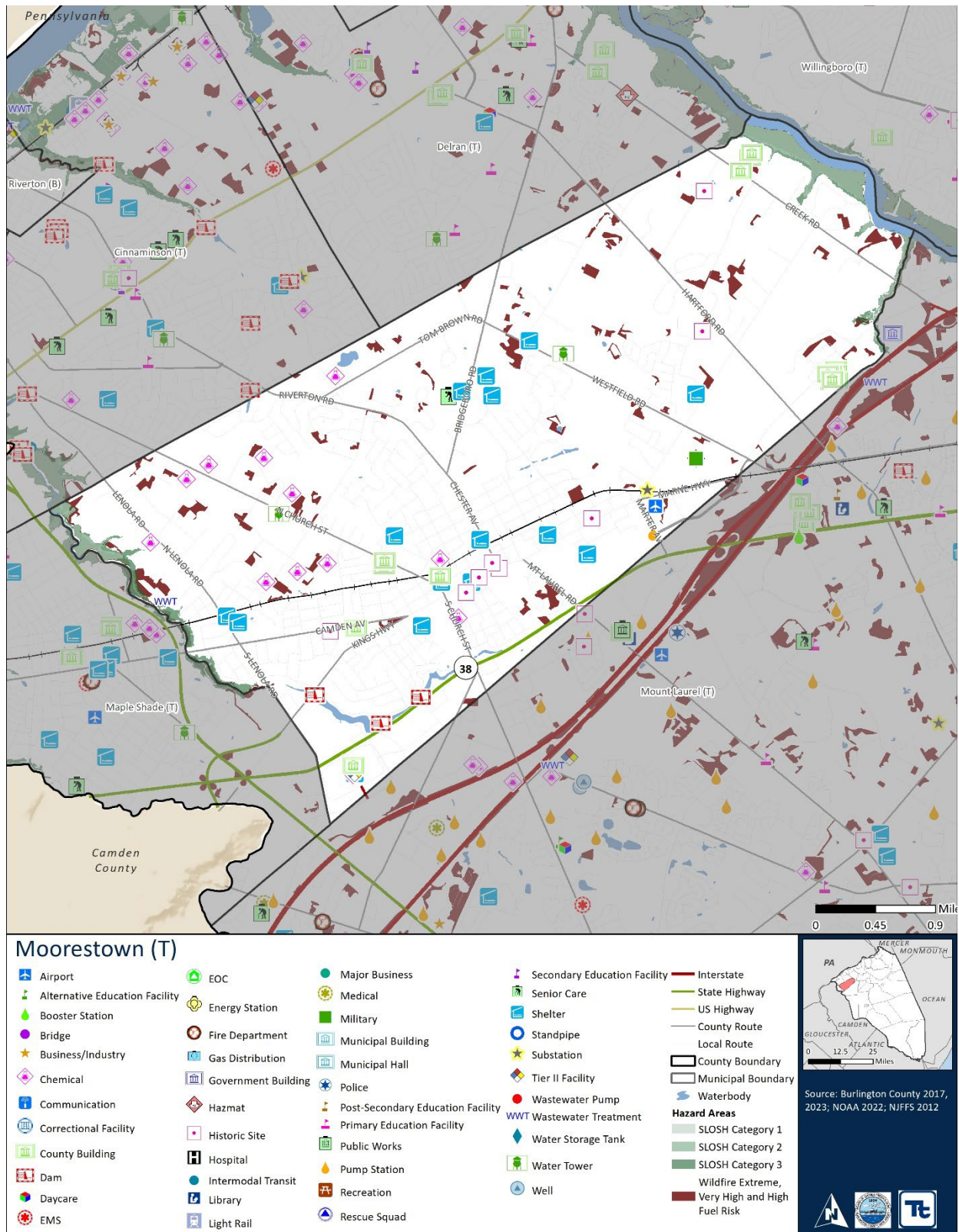
- Sea Level Rise 1-foot
- Sea Level Rise 3-foot

Scale: 0, 0.45, 0.9 Miles

Source: Burlington County 2017, 2023; FEMA 2019
Note: The flood hazard area depicted is the 8/28/2019 effective DFIRM.



Figure 9.23-2. Township of Moorestown SLOSH and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Hazard Event History

Burlington County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events, as detailed in Volume I, Section 4 (Risk Assessment). 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.

The Township of Moorestown’s history of federally declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events [as presented in NOAA-National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)] is consistent with that of the County. The table below provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the Township of Moorestown experienced during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources.

Table 9.23-13. Hazard Event History Since 2019

| Dates of Event | Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable) | County Designated? | Summary of Event | Municipal Summary of Closures, Damages, and Losses |
|------------------|---|--------------------|--|--|
| March 6-7, 2018 | Severe Winter Storm (DR-4368) | Yes | Banding and thundersnow produced pockets of heavier snow in the western sections of the area, closer to the Delaware River. The snow contained large amounts of liquid, making it heavy and wet. This resulted in downed trees, limbs, and wires, leading to numerous power outages across portions of New Jersey. | Trees and wires downed from snowfall. |
| August 13, 2018 | Flash Flood | No | Heavy rain resulted in widespread flash flooding. Heavy rain resulted in widespread roadway flooding in Palmyra, Maple Shade, and Moorestown. Sections of Route 73 and Route 38 were closed due to flooding. | Roadway flooding and road closures. |
| June 19-20, 2019 | Flash Flood | No | Showers and thunderstorms produced heavy rainfall and flash flooding. Rainfall amounts of 3 to near 6 inches were reported. Widespread roadway flooding occurred in Burlington City, Burlington Township, Pemberton Township, Southampton, Medford, Evesham, Maple Shade, and Moorestown, resulting in several road closures. A few vehicles were trapped in the flood waters. | Roadway flooding and road closures. |



| Dates of Event | Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable) | County Designated? | Summary of Event | Municipal Summary of Closures, Damages, and Losses |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|---|
| July 22, 2019 | Thunderstorm Wind | No | Severe weather developed producing widespread damaging winds. Wind gusts were recorded at 60 miles per hour. Several trees, large tree branches and powerlines were downed. A tree fell on a house in Moorestown with an occupant inside. | Trees and wires downed. |
| August 19, 2019 | Thunderstorm Wind | No | Scattered thunderstorms developed; some with the threat of damaging winds. Trees and powerlines were downed in Moorestown, Westampton, and Mansfield; a tree collapsed onto a house in Moorestown. | Trees and wires downed. |
| January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023 | Covid-19 Pandemic (EM-3451-NJ, DR-4488-NJ) | Yes | Burlington County accounted for 115,985 positive cases of COVID-19 in the State of New Jersey, and 1,265 of the reported deaths. A total of 991,269 vaccinations were delivered in the County to both residents and non-residents. | First responder protocols were instated for pandemic responses. |
| June 3-4, 2020 | Thunderstorm Wind | No | A derecho developed then moved rapidly, producing damaging winds more than 60 miles per hour. A downed tree was reported on the New Jersey Turnpike north of State Highway 73 near Moorestown. A 72 mile per hour gust was recorded in Moorestown. Numerous trees were downed in Willingboro, Beverly, Delran, Riverside, Westampton, Burlington City, and Moorestown. A tree fell on a car, also landing on a section of a home, near Moorestown; the house had no significant damage. | Downed trees. |
| July 6, 2020 | Flash Flood | No | Thunderstorms brought heavy rain; totals were as high as 2 to 4 inches fell. Flash flooding occurred in Moorestown. | Flash flooding occurred. |



| Dates of Event | Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable) | County Designated? | Summary of Event | Municipal Summary of Closures, Damages, and Losses |
|------------------|---|--------------------|--|---|
| August 4, 2020 | Tropical Storm Isaias (DR-4574-NJ) | Yes | Tropical Storm Isaias brought high winds and heavy rain to Burlington County; some areas of the County reported more than 6 inches over several hours. Burlington County Central Communications fielded over 400 emergency calls and 1,400 non-emergency calls, many for flooded basements and residences. | Areas of flooding in the Township. |
| February 7, 2021 | Winter Storm, Winter Weather | No | A short period of snow occurred, producing several inches of snow, with local variations in the snow totals. Several reports of 4 to 5 inches of snow were received, including a report of 5.1 inches of snow in Moorestown. | Although the County was impacted, no damages or losses were incurred in the municipality as a result of this event. |
| April 29, 2021 | Thunderstorm Wind | No | Thunderstorms developed and resulted in reports of damaging wind. Multiple trees and powerlines were downed in Evesham, Moorestown, and Mount Holly. | Trees and wires downed. |
| June 14, 2021 | Thunderstorm Wind | No | Strong and severe storms posed a risk of damaging winds along with some hail. Multiple trees and powerlines were downed in Bass River, Moorestown, Florence, and Bordentown. | Trees and wires downed. |
| July 6, 2021 | Thunderstorm Wind | No | Storms produced damaging winds and some hail. Wires were downed in Moorestown. | Wires downed |
| July 12, 2021 | Thunderstorm Wind | No | Scattered to widespread thunderstorms developed; some of the storms became severe. Trees and wires downed were reported in Moorestown, Maple Shade, Springfield, Willingboro, Florence, Beverly, Fieldsboro, Mansfield, Palmyra, and Riverton. | Trees and wires downed. |



| Dates of Event | Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable) | County Designated? | Summary of Event | Municipal Summary of Closures, Damages, and Losses |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|--|---|
| July 21, 2021 | Thunderstorm Wind | No | Widespread thunderstorms developed. Several storms became severe, posing a threat for both damaging winds and large hail. Large tree limbs were downed and blocked Bridgeboro Rd near the Westfield Rd intersection in Moorestown. | Large tree limbs were downed and blocked Bridgeboro Road. |
| September 1-3, 2021 | Remnants of Hurricane Ida (EM-3573-NJ, DR-4614-NJ) | Yes | The remnants of Hurricane Ida produced heavy rainfall, flash floods, and a tornado (EF-1) that moved through Edgewater Park, Beverly, Burlington Township and Burlington City. Rainfall totals exceed 3 inches in parts of County; 4 water rescues occurred due to flash flooding. | Areas of flooding in the Township. |
| May 27, 2022 | Thunderstorm Wind | No | Storm development produced instances of damaging wind. A large tree was split on Harper Drive in Moorestown. | A large tree was split on Harper Drive. |
| April 1, 2023 | Tornado | No | Tornado touched down and impacted east end of town. Communication and power lines were damaged because of trees being knocked over. Power was lost to areas for up to 24 hours. | Public assistance total \$4,009 for storm event. |
| August 11, 2023 | Rain/ Flash Flood | No | Between 1.5 and 2.5 in of rain over a short period caused flash flooding and pooling in some areas. W Central, Ramble wood Road, Wagon Bridge Run. | Flooding and water pooling. |
| December 23, 2022 | Winds | No | Winds caused power to be knocked out for approx. 500 residents, unusually cold temps in single digits warranted response from OEM. | Emergency Messaging employed by county and local OEM. |
| September 6, 2023 | In house shelter in place, critical care facility | No | Commercial vehicle fire damaged power lines, knocking out power to critical care facility. | EMS, Fire and OEM worked with facility to relocate residents to common area where AC was working with backup generator. |

Source: FEMA 2023, NOAA NCEI 2023



Notes:

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

Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume 1, Section 4 (Risk Assessment) have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the Township of Moorestown’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking.

Hazard Ranking

This section provides the community specific identification of the primary hazard concerns based on identified problems, impacts and the results of the risk assessment as presented in Volume 1, Section 4 (Risk Assessment). 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; and community capabilities to address the hazard and changing future climate conditions. Mitigation action development uses the inputs from the evaluation to target those hazards with highest level of concern.

As discussed in Volume 1, Section 4.4 (Hazard Ranking), each participating jurisdiction has differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared with the County as a whole. Therefore, each municipality ranked the degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community. The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential natural hazards for the Township of Moorestown. The Township of Moorestown reviewed the County hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table and individual results to reflect the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community.

During the review of the hazard/vulnerability risk ranking, the Township of Moorestown indicated the following:

- The Dam Failure hazard ranking should be decreased from “Medium” to “Low” due to the three Category 3 dams being maintained and managed. Furthermore, all dams are annually surveyed and studied.
- The Flood hazard ranking is correctly ranked at “Low,” however the Township does experience areas of flash flooding, especially in low-lying drainage areas.
- The Township agreed with the remainder of the calculated hazard rankings.

Table 9.23-14. Hazard Ranking Input

| Hazard | Hazard Ranking – High/Medium/Low |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Dam Failure | Low |
| Disease Outbreak | Medium |
| Drought | Medium |
| Earthquake | Low |
| Extreme Temperatures | Medium |
| Flood | Low |



| Hazard | Hazard Ranking – High/Medium/Low |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Severe Weather | High |
| Severe Winter Weather | Medium |
| Wildfire | Low |

Critical Facilities

The table below identifies critical facilities and lifelines in the community located in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent floodplain and presents Hazus-MH estimates of the damage and loss of use to critical facilities as a result of a 1-percent annual chance flood event.

Table 9.23-15. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities and Community Lifelines

| Name | Type | Exposure | |
|--------------------|------|----------|------------|
| | | 1% Event | 0.2% Event |
| Hooten's Creek Dam | Dam | Yes | Yes |
| Lower Hooten's Dam | Dam | Yes | Yes |
| Moorestown Dam | Dam | Yes | Yes |

Source: Burlington County 2023; Burlington County Planning Partnership 2023; FEMA 2019

Identified Issues

After review of the Township of Moorestown’s hazard event history, hazard rankings, jurisdiction specific vulnerabilities, hazard area extent and location, and current capabilities, the Township of Moorestown identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- A recent audit of New Jersey’s model ordinances by FEMA for conformance with NFIP, resulted in a review of existing local flood damage prevention ordinances. Based upon FEMA’s review, specific language related to NFIP regulations was not consistent. Additionally, it was determined that better coordination was needed between the three sets of regulations that regulate development and construction in the floodplain. These regulations are: the NFIP implemented by local floodplain administrators, the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act (FHACA) implemented at the State level by the NJDEP, and the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) implemented by the local Construction Official. NJDEP used this feedback to develop a model Code Coordinated Ordinance and continues to work with municipalities to update flood damage prevention ordinances to the Code Coordinated Ordinance.
- Major disaster events can result in large amounts of debris that overwhelm normal trash collection operations. Depending on the amount generated, temporary staging areas for debris collection may be needed. The municipality does not have a disaster debris management plan in place. During a disaster that results in debris, the municipality A plan with outlined responsibilities is needed to adequately address post-disaster cleanup operations.
- The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.



- Moorestown Township has three (3) dams within its jurisdictional boundaries. Despite having the capability to respond to a dam failure, there is currently no written plan on how the Township would utilize its current capabilities to respond to a dam failure event.
- The Township had adequate outreach for the COVID-19 pandemic and Influenza but has not focused on outreach related to other vectors which could cause disease.
- The Township has a water conservation ordinance (Chapter 175), which encourages and supports water conservation efforts and was amended in October 2016 to be enforced year-round. The former ordinance was not in effect year-round, which may cause confusion to residents and result in fines.
- A portion of the Township is old, historic buildings. The property owners, and residents of the Township in general, may not be aware of how to safely prepare for an earthquake, and how to respond.
- The Township does not have its own cooling or warming center(s) to provide residents a safe location to cool or warm themselves during extreme temperature or severe winter weather events.
- Critical facilities in the Township do not have a back-up emergency generator, transfer switch, or electrical cords, which may impact their continuity of operations during an emergency.
- Portions of the Township are located within very high and high fuel risk areas for wildfires. The residents of the Township may not be aware of wildfire prevention methods.
- The area of Winthrop Avenue and Wagon Bridge Run repetitively flood due to waters from the Pennsauken Creek.
- Recurring flooding occurs at the intersection of New Albany Road and Glen Avenue, the area of New Albany Road, and West Central Avenue, between Dawson Street and North Washington Avenue.
- The Township experiences flooding in the in the area of New Albany Road and West Central Avenue (Pompeston Creek) and Winthrop Avenue and Wagon Bridge Run (Pennsauken Creek). Instances of flooding in these areas have resulted in significant roadway flooding, which has previously resulted in individuals being rescued from the swift waters. The Fire Department, who performs water rescues, are not trained in Swiftwater Rescues.
- The Township does not have a stockpile or surplus of personal protective equipment (PPE) should a disease outbreak occur.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Township has 14 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.

**This issue was identified as a specific area of concern based on resident response to the Burlington County Hazard Mitigation public survey.*

9.23.7 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.



Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community's mitigation strategy identified in the 2019 HMP. Actions that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of this plan update and are included in the tables with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such and previously presented in the 'Capability Assessment' earlier in this annex.

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Table 9.23-16. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

| Project # | Project | Responsible Party | What is the status? (e.g., In Progress, No Progress, Ongoing Capability, or Completed) If in progress or completed, please describe the funding source, cost and who is implementing. | If you did not complete the action, should the action be included in the 2024 HMP (i.e., there is still a need, this is still a priority)? | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | Yes/No | If Yes, please describe the original problem (i.e., hazard, location, historic losses) | If Yes, identify the responsible department/person to implement the project. |
| MT-1 (Former MT-1) | Conduct an evaluation of backyard residential flooding on the south side of Winthrop Ave. from the Pennsauken Creek, including studies on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dredging existing creek bed Bulkheading creek bed Raising affected residences Buying out affected residences | Lead: Community Development Support: Twp. DPW, NJOEM, FEMA | No Progress | Yes | The area of Winthrop Avenue from the Pennsauken Creek is prone to flooding. | Lead: Community Development Support: Twp. DPW, OEM |
| MT-2 | During future updates of the Master Plan, Transportation Plan, Capital Improvements Plan, the Emergency Operation Plan, or other plans, work to integrate hazard mitigation principles and recommendations into the plans. Additionally, use these hazard mitigation principles and plan recommendations to update local building and zoning codes to create a more resilient community. | Municipality | Ongoing Capability | No | - | - |



Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation initiatives completed in the table above, the Township of Moorestown identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- First responder protocols were instated for pandemic responses.
- The Township has amended its Zoning and Building Codes in 2023.
- The Township launched its newsletter, "Moore News," in which the Emergency Management Coordinator provides information on various hazards, preparedness tips, and guidance.

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, the Township of Moorestown has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Regulations and Planning
- Emergency Response
- Education and Outreach

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the HMP Update

The Township of Moorestown participated in a mitigation action workshop in October 2023 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 Flood prone Structures' (March 2007) and FEMA 'Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards' (January 2013).

The table below indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. Both 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.

Table 9.23-17. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

| Hazard | FEMA | | | | | | CRS | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|
| | LPR | SIP | NSP | EAP | PR | PP | PI | NR | SP | ES |
| Dam Failure | X | | | | X | | | | | X |
| Disease Outbreak | X | | | X | X | | X | | | |
| Drought | X | | | X | X | | X | | | X |
| Earthquake | X | | | X | X | | X | | | X |
| Extreme Temperatures | X | X | | X | X | X | X | | | X |
| Flood | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | | X |
| Severe Weather | X | X | | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Severe Winter Weather | X | X | | | X | X | | | | X |
| Wildfire | X | | | X | X | | X | | | X |

Note: Mitigation categories are described below the Mitigation Initiatives.



The following pages list the specific mitigation initiatives Township of Moorestown would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The 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 Township priorities.

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Action 2024-Moorestown-01. Code Coordinated Ordinance

| | |
|---|--|
| Lead Agency: | Floodplain Administrator |
| Supporting Agencies: | Construction Official, Administration, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Flood |
| Description of the Problem: | A recent audit of New Jersey’s model ordinances by FEMA for conformance with NFIP, resulted in a review of existing local flood damage prevention ordinances. Based upon FEMA’s review, specific language related to NFIP regulations was not consistent. Additionally, it was determined that better coordination was needed between the three sets of regulations that regulate development and construction in the floodplain. These regulations are: the NFIP implemented by local floodplain administrators, the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act (FHACA) implemented at the State level by the NJDEP, and the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) implemented by the local Construction Official. NJDEP used this feedback to develop a model Code Coordinated Ordinance and continues to work with municipalities to update flood damage prevention ordinances to the Code Coordinated Ordinance. |
| Description of the Solution: | After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the municipality will update and adopt the Code Coordinated Ordinance. |
| Estimated Cost: | Staff time |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal budget |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 5, 7 |
| Benefits: | The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain. |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists. |
| Impact on Future Development: | The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area. |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the same requirements as general building construction that are set forth in the ordinance. |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures. |
| Climate Change Considerations: | The updated ordinance includes the State’s higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as |



| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| | those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard have been incorporated in these new model ordinances. | |
| Mitigation Category: | Local Plans and Regulations | |
| CRS Category: | Preventative Measures | |
| Priority: | High | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation |
| | No Action | Current problem exists |
| | Modify existing flood damage prevention ordinance | Time intensive |
| | Leave NFIP | Residents lose flood insurance coverage |

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Action 2024-Moorestown-02. Disaster Debris Management Plan

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



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|--|-------------------------|--|
| | Rely on federal cleanup | These services may or may not be available |
| | Rely on state cleanup | These services may or may not be available |

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Action 2024-Moorestown-03. Substantial Damage Management Plan

| | |
|---|--|
| Lead Agency: | Floodplain Administrator |
| Supporting Agencies: | Public Works, OEM, Construction Department |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire |
| Description of the Problem: | <p>Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. <p>The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.</p> |
| Description of the Solution: | <p>The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six step planning process in 2021 <i>Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan</i> (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p> |
| Estimated Cost: | Low |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal budget |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years to develop the plan; ongoing to maintain and update the plan |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2, 5, 7 |
| Benefits: | This plan will provide a process in making Substantial Damage Determinations and allow the municipality to make these determinations and meet NFIP requirements more quickly. |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Substantially damaged structures are required to be rebuilt to be compliance with current codes. Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to make these improvements. This action may allow for the identification of potential resources to address substantial damages to structures owned by socially vulnerable populations. |



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| Impact on Future Development: | A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all existing, current, and future development in the municipality. | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all critical facilities and lifelines in the municipality. | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action improves disaster recovery capabilities. | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional planning for disaster recovery. | |
| Mitigation Category: | Local Plans and Regulations | |
| CRS Category: | Preventative Measures | |
| Priority: | High | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation |
| | No Action | - |
| | Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events | Resources may not be available during major widespread events |
| | Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations | A plan outlining responsibilities is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements |

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Action 2024-Moorestown-04. Dam Failure Response and Recovery Plan

| | | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| Lead Agency: | OEM | |
| Supporting Agencies: | Engineering, DPW, Dam Owners, Fire Department | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Dam Failure, Flood | |
| Description of the Problem: | Moorestown Township has three (3) dams within its jurisdictional boundaries. Despite having the capability to respond to a dam failure, there is currently no written plan on how the Township would utilize its current capabilities to respond to a dam failure event. | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Township will work with the owners of each dam, the Department of Public Works, Office of Emergency Management, Fire Department, and Engineers to identify the best practices to respond to a dam failure safely, efficiently, and effectively. | |
| Estimated Cost: | Medium | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 6, 7 | |
| Benefits: | This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the Hooten’s Creek Dam, Lower Hooten’s Creek Dam and Moorestown Dam and increase the resilience of responding agencies. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists. | |
| Impact on Future Development: | During the planning process to create this plan, the evaluation of each of the dams and current Township capabilities may influence how and where future dams are developed. | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create a response plan should the critical facility fail. | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action will improve planning and response capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures. | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events. | |
| Mitigation Category | Local Plans and Regulations | |
| CRS Category | Preventative Measures | |
| Priority | Medium | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation |



| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | No Action | The Township will assess the situation only on scene |
| | Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events | Resources may not be available during major widespread events |
| | Rely solely on dam owners to create and write response plan | Dam owners may not have the capability or understanding to write a thorough response plan |

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Action 2024-Moorestown-05. Disease and Health Risk Outreach

| | |
|---|---|
| Lead Agency: | OEM |
| Supporting Agencies: | Burlington County Public Health |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Disease Outbreak |
| Description of the Problem: | The Township had adequate outreach for the COVID-19 pandemic and Influenza but has not focused on outreach related to other vectors which could cause disease. |
| Description of the Solution: | In partnership with the Burlington County Public Health Department, create outreach materials on Lyme disease, West Nile Virus, Coronavirus, and Influenza, and use what is already available, and share the materials to the public. Methods of distribution may include Township events, the Township newsletter, social media, the Township website, and having the materials on display for the public at Township libraries and offices. |
| Estimated Cost: | Low |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal budget |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 1 year |
| Goals Met: | 1, 3, 4, 7 |
| Benefits: | This action will inform all populations on how to prevent and protect themselves from the identified diseases. |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Socially vulnerable populations are often the most at-risk to the disease outbreak hazard due to pre-existing conditions and socioeconomic status. This action will inform all populations, including the socially vulnerable, of how to prevent and protect themselves from the identified diseases. |
| Impact on Future Development: | N/A |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | N/A |
| Impact on Capabilities: | N/A |
| Climate Change Considerations: | The relationship between climate change and increase in infectious diseases is difficult to predict with certainty, but there are scientific linkages between the two. A warming climate is likely to increase the length of the insect season, increasing the potential rates of transmission of insect borne disease. This action will inform residents of the risks associated with various diseases and how to prevent contraction. |
| Mitigation Category | Education and Awareness Programs |
| CRS Category | Public Information |
| Priority | Medium |



| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation |
|---------------|---|---|
| | No Action | The public will need to rely on their own research and knowledge for disease prevention and protection |
| | Rely on state or federal resources | Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in Burlington County |
| | Use only a few methods for distribution | Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance |

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Action 2024-Moorestown-06. Water Conservation Ordinance Outreach

| | |
|---|--|
| Lead Agency: | Township Administration |
| Supporting Agencies: | OEM, Sustainable Moorestown |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Drought, Extreme Temperature |
| Description of the Problem: | The Township has a water conservation ordinance (Chapter 175), which encourages and supports water conservation efforts and was amended in October 2016 to be enforced year-round. The former ordinance was not in effect year-round, which may cause confusion to residents and result in fines. |
| Description of the Solution: | Utilize social media, the Township newsletter, and the Township website to inform residents of the water conservation ordinance (Chapter 175) and of the repercussions if the ordinance is not followed. Include information on the Township’s watering districts and how residents can identify which district they reside in. |
| Estimated Cost: | Low |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal budget |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 1 year |
| Goals Met: | 1, 3, 4 |
| Benefits: | This action will inform residents of changes that have occurred to the water conservation ordinance. This ordinance was written in response to drought conditions the Township had previously endured. The ordinance includes recommended water conservation guidelines set forth by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Sustainable Jersey. |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | N/A |
| Impact on Future Development: | N/A |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | The water conservation ordinance mitigates potential impacts to the water sources for the Township. This action will inform residents on the importance of the ordinance and how over-utilizing water sources may impact the quality of life in the Township. |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action ensures Township residents understand the water conservation ordinance. |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Higher temperatures are expected to increase the amount of moisture that evaporates from land and water. These changes have the potential to lead to more frequent and severe droughts, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of wildfires. This action will remind and inform residents of the Township’s irrigation ordinance. |
| Mitigation Category | Education and Awareness Programs |



| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| CRS Category | Public Information | |
| Priority | Medium | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation |
| | No Action | Residents will need to conduct their own research |
| | Remove the ordinance | Removing the ordinance will remove the responsibility of the Township to educate its residents on the ordinance |
| | Remove the ordinance's 2016 amendment | The ordinance will only be in place over the summer and not year-round |

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Action 2024-Moorestown-07. Earthquake Outreach

| | | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| Lead Agency: | OEM | |
| Supporting Agencies: | - | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Earthquake | |
| Description of the Problem: | A portion of the Township is old, historic buildings. The property owners, and residents of the Township in general, may not be aware of how to safely prepare for an earthquake, and how to respond. | |
| Description of the Solution: | Create outreach materials, or utilize those from the State of New Jersey, on earthquake preparedness and response for residents. Methods of distribution may include Township events, the Township newsletter, social media, the Township website, and having the materials on display for the public at Township libraries and offices. | |
| Estimated Cost: | Low | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 1 year | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 3, 4 | |
| Benefits: | This action will inform all populations on how to prepare themselves from the earthquake hazard. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Socially vulnerable populations are often the most at-risk to the earthquake hazard due to potentially poor structural integrity of living spaces. This action will inform all populations, including the socially vulnerable, of how to prepare for and respond to an earthquake. | |
| Impact on Future Development: | N/A | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | N/A | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | N/A | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | The potential impacts of global climate change on earthquake probability are unknown. Secondary impacts of earthquakes could be magnified by future climate change. Soils saturated by repetitive storms could experience liquefaction during seismic activity because of the increased saturation. Dams storing increased volumes of water from changes in the hydrograph could fail during seismic events. This action will inform residents on how to prepare and respond to an earthquake event. | |
| Mitigation Category | Education and Awareness Programs | |
| CRS Category | Public Information | |
| Priority | Medium | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation |



| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | No Action | Residents will need to conduct their own research |
| | Rely on state or federal resources | Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in Burlington County |
| | Use only a few methods for distribution | Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance |

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Action 2024-Moorestown-08. Establish Township Cooling and Warming Centers

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Lead Agency: | OEM | |
| Supporting Agencies: | Township Administration | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Extreme Temperature, Severe Winter Weather | |
| Description of the Problem: | The Township does not have its own cooling or warming center(s) to provide residents a safe location to cool or warm themselves during extreme temperature or severe winter weather events. | |
| Description of the Solution: | Identify potential locations for its own cooling and warming center(s). Once established, create an operations plan on for each center. | |
| Estimated Cost: | Low | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 6, 7 | |
| Benefits: | The Township will be able to provide a safe, local location for residents to cool or warm themselves during extreme temperature or severe winter weather events. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Socially vulnerable populations are more apt to utilize cooling and warming centers. This action will identify local locations the populations can use in time of need. | |
| Impact on Future Development: | N/A | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | Locations identified in this action may be a critical facility and/or lifeline, such as the fire department event hall, municipal hall, or community center. These facilities may need an emergency generator to provide air conditioning or heat to vulnerable populations. | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | The action would create a new capability for the Township. | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides a safe location with air conditioning and heat for residents and visitors to locate to during extreme heat, extreme cold, and severe winter weather events. | |
| Mitigation Category | Local Plans and Regulations | |
| CRS Category | Emergency Services | |
| Priority | High | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation |
| | No Action | Residents would need to utilize other available locations for cooling and warming centers |



| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | Only utilize County identified centers | Residents would need to utilize the County identified location of the Moorestown Mall as a cooling and warming center |
| | Only utilize State identified centers | The center may not be open |

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Action 2024-Moorestown-09. Emergency Generators for Critical Facilities

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Lead Agency: | OEM | |
| Supporting Agencies: | Township Administration, Engineering | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather | |
| Description of the Problem: | Critical facilities in the Township do not have a back-up emergency generator, transfer switch, or electrical cords, which may impact their continuity of operations during an emergency. | |
| Description of the Solution: | Identify critical facilities and lifelines within the Township which need a back-up emergency generator. Work with an engineer to identify the correctly sized generator, transfer switch, and electrical cords for each facility. Establish maintenance programs for each generator once installed. | |
| Estimated Cost: | High | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | FEMA HMGP and BRIC, Municipal Budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | |
| Goals Met: | 2, 6 | |
| Benefits: | Each emergency generator will permit the continuity of operations for the identified critical facility or lifeline. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Identified critical facility and lifeline locations may provide essential services to socially vulnerable populations, including food pantries, cooling and warming centers, and municipal facilities. | |
| Impact on Future Development: | N/A | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | Each emergency generator will permit the continuity of operations for the identified critical facility or lifeline. | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | The action would create a new capability for the Township. | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides critical facilities with backup power to ensure continuity of operations. | |
| Mitigation Category | Structure and Infrastructure Project | |
| CRS Category | Property Protection | |
| Priority | High | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation |
| | No Action | Critical facilities will not have a back-up generator |
| | Rely on mutual aid | These services may or may not be available |
| | Install solar panels | Weather dependent |



Action 2024-Moorestown-10. Fire Prevention Education and Outreach

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lead Agency: | Fire Department | |
| Supporting Agencies: | OEM | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Wildfire | |
| Description of the Problem: | Portions of the Township are located within very high and high fuel risk areas for wildfires. The residents of the Township may not be aware of wildfire prevention methods. | |
| Description of the Solution: | Create outreach materials, or utilize those from the State of New Jersey, on fire prevention for residents. Methods of distribution may include Township events, the Township newsletter, social media, the Township website, and having the materials on display for the public at Township libraries and offices. | |
| Estimated Cost: | Low | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 1 year | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 3, 4 | |
| Benefits: | This action will inform all populations on how to prevent wildfires. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Socially vulnerable populations in the Township may be located within very high and high fuel risk areas for wildfires. This action will educate these populations on how to reduce risk and prevent wildfires. | |
| Impact on Future Development: | N/A | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | N/A | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | N/A | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | Higher temperatures are expected to increase the amount of moisture that evaporates from land and water. These changes have the potential to lead to more frequent and severe droughts, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of wildfires. | |
| Mitigation Category | Education and Awareness Programs | |
| CRS Category | Public Information | |
| Priority | Medium | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation |
| | No Action | Residents will need to conduct their own research |
| | Rely on state or federal resources | Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in Burlington County |



| | | |
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| | Use only a few methods for distribution | Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance |
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Action 2024-Moorestown-11. Pennsauken Creek Flood Mitigation Study

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lead Agency: | Floodplain Administrator | |
| Supporting Agencies: | Engineering | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Flood | |
| Description of the Problem: | The area of Winthrop Avenue and Wagon Bridge Run repetitively flood due to waters from the Pennsauken Creek. | |
| Description of the Solution: | <p>Conduct a flood mitigation study of the Pennsauken Creek to identify plausible solutions to mitigate the flooding of yards and homes. Potential actions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dredging existing creek bed ▪ Bulkheading creek bed ▪ Raising affected residences ▪ Buying out affected residences <p>Once identified, cost effective mitigation measures will be implemented.</p> | |
| Estimated Cost: | Low | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | FEMA BRIC, Municipal Budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | |
| Goals Met: | 2 | |
| Benefits: | Areas currently experiencing flooding will see a decrease or elimination of flood impacts. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Socially vulnerable populations who live in the area of Winthrop Avenue and Wagon Bridge Run will be positively impacted by flood mitigation activities implemented as a result of this action. | |
| Impact on Future Development: | This study may result in the update of ordinances to further restrict development in flood hazard areas. | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | N/A | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | N/A | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. | |
| Mitigation Category | Natural Systems Protection | |
| CRS Category | Natural Resource Protection | |
| Priority | High | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation |
| | No Action | The yards and properties will continue to flood |



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| | Perform flood mitigation measures without conducting a study | The action being taken may not be feasible and could worsen the flooding |
| | Conduct buyouts | Costly |

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Action 2024-Moorestown-12. Pompeston Creek Flood Mitigation Study

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|---|--|---|
| Lead Agency: | Floodplain Administrator | |
| Supporting Agencies: | Engineering | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Flood | |
| Description of the Problem: | Recurring flooding occurs at the intersection of New Albany Road and Glen Avenue, the area of New Albany Road, and West Central Avenue, between Dawson Street and North Washington Avenue. | |
| Description of the Solution: | <p>Conduct a flood mitigation study of the Pompeston Creek to identify plausible solutions to mitigate the flooding of yards and homes. Studies may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dredging existing creek bed ▪ Bulkheading creek bed ▪ Raising affected residences ▪ Buying out affected residences | |
| Estimated Cost: | Low | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | FEMA BRIC, Municipal Budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | |
| Goals Met: | 2 | |
| Benefits: | Areas currently experiencing flooding will see a decrease or elimination of flood impacts. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Socially vulnerable populations who live in the area of New Albany Road and West Central Avenue will be positively impacted by flood mitigation activities implemented as a result of this action. | |
| Impact on Future Development: | This study may result in the update of ordinances to further restrict development in flood hazard areas. | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | N/A | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | N/A | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. | |
| Mitigation Category | Natural Systems Protection | |
| CRS Category | Natural Resource Protection | |
| Priority | High | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation |
| | No Action | The yards and properties will continue to flood |



| | | |
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| | Perform flood mitigation measures without conducting a study | The action being taken may not be feasible and could worsen the flooding |
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Action 2024-Moorestown-13. Swiftwater Rescue Training

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|---|---|
| Lead Agency: | OEM |
| Supporting Agencies: | Fire Department |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Flood, Severe Weather |
| Description of the Problem: | The Township experiences flooding in the in the area of New Albany Road and West Central Avenue (Pompeston Creek) and Winthrop Avenue and Wagon Bridge Run (Pennsauken Creek). Instances of flooding in these areas have resulted in significant roadway flooding, which has previously resulted in individuals being rescued from the swift waters. The Fire Department, who performs water rescues, are not trained in Swiftwater Rescues. |
| Description of the Solution: | <p>Train Fire Department personnel in Swiftwater Rescue training which may include the following courses, which meet or exceed NJ PEOSHA and NFPA 1670 standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swiftwater Awareness On-Line Training - NFPA 1006 Swiftwater Rescue Levels I & II - Water Rescue for the First Responder – NFPA 1670 Awareness Level - Water Rescue and Emergency Response – Operations - Advanced Line Systems Rescue – Technician - Emergency Boat Operations and Rescue |
| Estimated Cost: | Low |
| Potential Funding Sources: | PSPG, HSPG, Municipal Budget |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 3 years |
| Goals Met: | 1, 7 |
| Benefits: | This action will permit the Township’s Fire Department to be self-sustaining in performing Swiftwater rescues to safely pull residents out of dangerous flooding conditions. |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Socially vulnerable populations who live in the in the area of New Albany Road and West Central Avenue (Pompeston Creek) and Winthrop Avenue and Wagon Bridge Run (Pennsauken Creek) will be positively impacted by this action. |
| Impact on Future Development: | N/A |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | N/A |
| Impact on Capabilities: | This action will create a new capability for the Township. |
| Climate Change Considerations: | A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. |
| Mitigation Category | Education and Awareness Programs |



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| CRS Category | Emergency Services | |
| Priority | Medium | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation |
| | No Action | Residents will need to free themselves from areas experiencing swift, rushing water |
| | Rely on mutual aid | Mutual aid may be tied up in other impacted areas |
| | Rely on State response | State resources may be tied up in other impacted areas |

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Action 2024-Moorestown-14. Disease Outbreak Preparedness

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|---|---|--|
| Lead Agency: | OEM | |
| Supporting Agencies: | Burlington County Public Health, Township Administration | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Disease Outbreak | |
| Description of the Problem: | The Township does not have a stockpile or surplus of personal protective equipment (PPE) should a disease outbreak occur. | |
| Description of the Solution: | Purchase PPE for a stockpile or surplus in preparation of a potential disease outbreak. Perform regular inventory of the PPE to ensure viability. | |
| Estimated Cost: | Medium | |
| Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal Budget | |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years | |
| Goals Met: | 1, 6 | |
| Benefits: | This action will ensure the Township is adequately prepared should a disease outbreak occur. | |
| Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations: | Socially vulnerable populations are often the most at-risk to the disease outbreak hazard due to pre-existing conditions and socioeconomic status. This action will ensure the Township has the PPE available at the start of a disease outbreak to assist socially vulnerable populations. | |
| Impact on Future Development: | N/A | |
| Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines: | This action may be able to assist hospitals, long-term care facilities, and first responders at the beginning of a disease outbreak by providing PPE. | |
| Impact on Capabilities: | N/A | |
| Climate Change Considerations: | The relationship between climate change and increase in infectious diseases is difficult to predict with certainty, but there are scientific linkages between the two. A warming climate is likely to increase the length of the insect season, increasing the potential rates of transmission of insect borne disease. | |
| Mitigation Category | Local Plans and Regulations | |
| CRS Category | Preventative Measures | |
| Priority | Medium | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Evaluation |
| | No Action | No additional items will be added to the stockpile |
| | Wait for federal declaration to purchase items from grant funds | Unknown when federal funds will become available to purchase items for stockpile |



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| | Use old items in stockpile | Expired items are eligible for use during emergency situations, but could not be distributed to the public and may negatively impact those who use them |
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Action 2024-Moorestown-15. Repetitive Loss Mitigation

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|---|--|
| Lead Agency: | Floodplain Administrator |
| Supporting Agencies: | - |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Severe Weather, Flood |
| Description of the Problem: | Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Township has 14 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well. |
| Description of the Solution: | Conduct outreach to 25 flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas). |
| Estimated Cost: | Low for outreach, cost for implementation dependent on approaches taken and number of properties |
| Potential Funding Sources: | BRIC, FMA, HMGP, match from property owners |
| Implementation Timeline: | Within 5 years |
| Goals Met: | 1, 2 |
| 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: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property. |
| Impact on Future Development: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |



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| | 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. |

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The prioritization criteria provided in Volume 1, Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) identify 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria 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 actions as 'High', 'Medium', or 'Low.' The table below provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the HMP update.

Table 9.23-18. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

| Project Number | Project Name | Life Safety | Property Protection | Cost-Effectiveness | Political | Legal | Fiscal | Environmental | Social Vulnerability | Administrative | Hazards of Concern | Climate Change | Timeline | Community Lifelines | Other Community Objectives | Total | High / Medium / Low |
|--------------------|--|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------|--------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2024-Moorestown-01 | Code Coordinated Ordinance | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | High |
| 2024-Moorestown-02 | Disaster Debris Management Plan | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | High |
| 2024-Moorestown-03 | Substantial Damage Management Plan | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 11 | High |
| 2024-Moorestown-04 | Dam Failure Response and Recovery Plan | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | Medium |
| 2024-Moorestown-05 | Disease and Health Risk Outreach | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | Medium |
| 2024-Moorestown-06 | Water Conservation Ordinance Outreach | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | Medium |
| 2024-Moorestown-07 | Earthquake Outreach | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | Medium |
| 2024-Moorestown-08 | Establish Township Cooling and Warming Centers | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 12 | High |
| 2024-Moorestown-09 | Emergency Generators for Critical Facilities | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | High |
| 2024-Moorestown-10 | Fire Prevention Education and Outreach | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | Medium |
| 2024-Moorestown-11 | Pennsauken Creek Flood Mitigation Study | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | High |
| 2024-Moorestown-12 | Pompeston Creek Flood Mitigation Study | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | High |



| Project Number | Project Name | Life Safety | Property Protection | Cost-Effectiveness | Political | Legal | Fiscal | Environmental | Social Vulnerability | Administrative | Hazards of Concern | Climate Change | Timeline | Community Lifelines | Other Community Objectives | Total | High / Medium / Low |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------|--------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| 2024-Moorestown-13 | Swiftwater Rescue Training | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | Medium |
| 2024-Moorestown-14 | Disease Outbreak Preparedness | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | Medium |
| 2024-Moorestown-15 | Repetitive Loss Mitigation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | Medium |

Note: Volume 1, Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

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