SECTION 3. COUNTY PROFILE

2024 HMP Update Changes

- The County Profile contains updated information regarding the County's physical setting, population and demographics and trends, general building stock, land use and trends, and critical facilities.
- Critical facilities are organized under FEMA's updated lifelines definitions.

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

Burlington County is located in the center of New Jersey (see Figure 3-1). With a total area of 827 square miles, Burlington County is the largest of New Jersey's 21 counties. According to the most recent U.S. decennial census, the County's 2020 population was 461,860, making it the 11th most populated county in New Jersey (U.S. Census 2021).

The Lenni-Lenape Indians were the original aboriginal owners of the land that is now Burlington County. In October 1677, a group of English debarked from the ship Kent and founded the Town of Burlington. Burlington County was later incorporated on May 17, 1694. The American Indians sold more and more of their lands to the new settlers until, in 1801, there remained fewer than 100 adult American Indians on the Indian Mills reservation, which was the first American Indian reservation in the United States and the American Indian's last dwelling place in Burlington County (Burlington County 2019).

The County's waterways were a principal factor in the early and successful settling of Burlington County. These transportation systems were vital at the time to trade and travel. Consequently, the earliest homes and the earliest settlements were on the waterways. Burlington, thriving at its river location, was the port of entry. Several of its early inhabitants moved on to establish farms in the fertile valleys, being generally careful to choose creek-valleys where a landing and a waterway ensured easy transport to Burlington or Philadelphia (Burlington County 2019).

3.2 MAJOR PAST HAZARD EVENTS

Federal disaster declarations are typically issued for hazard events that cause more damage than state and local governments can handle without assistance from the federal government, although no specific dollar loss threshold has been established for these declarations. A federal disaster declaration puts federal recovery programs into motion to help disaster victims, businesses, and public entities. Some of the programs are matched by state programs. Review of federal disaster declarations helps establish the probability of reoccurrence for each hazard and identify targets for risk reduction. Table 3-1 shows federal disaster declarations that included Burlington County through 2023 (records date back to 1954).

Figure 3-1. Burlington County

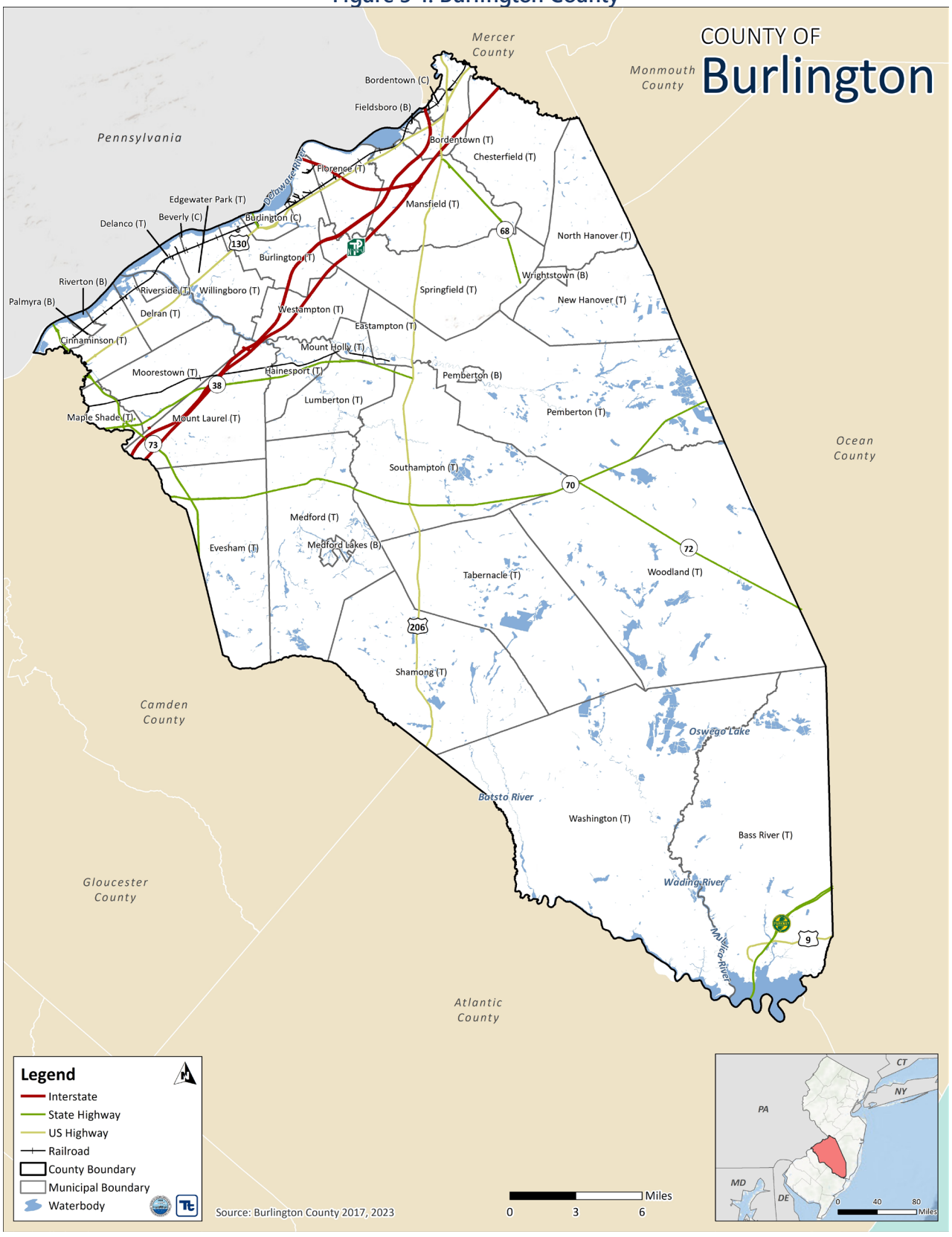


Table 3-1. History of FEMA Declarations in Burlington County

Disaster Number	Event Date	Declaration Date	Incident Type	Title
DR-205	August 18, 1965	August 18, 1965	Drought	Water Shortage
DR-310	September 4, 1971	September 4, 1971	Flood	Heavy Rains & Flooding
DR-477	July 23, 1975	July 23, 1975	Flood	Heavy Rains, High Winds, Hail & Tornadoes
DR-528	February 8, 1977	February 8, 1977	Severe Ice Storm	Ice Conditions
EM-3083	October 19, 1980	October 19, 1980	Drought	Water Shortage
EM-3106	March 13-17, 1993	March 17, 1993	Snow	Severe Blizzard
DR-1088	January 7-12, 1996	January 13, 1996	Snow	Blizzard of 96 (Severe Snow Storm)
EM-3148	September 16-18, 1999	September 17, 1999	Hurricane	Hurricane Floyd Emergency Declarations
EM-3156	May 30-November 1, 2000	November 1, 2000	Other	West Nile Virus
EM-3169	September 11, 2001	September 19, 2001	Fire	Fires and Explosions
EM-3181	February 16-17, 2003	March 20, 2003	Snow	Snow
DR-1530	July 12-23, 2004	July 16, 2004	Severe Storm	Severe Storms and Flooding
EM-3257	August 29-October 1, 2005	September 19, 2005	Hurricane	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation
DR-1694	April 14-20, 2007	April 26, 2007	Severe Storm	Severe Storms and Inland and Coastal Flooding
FM-2695	May 15, 2007	May 16, 2007	Fire	Warren Grove Fire
DR-1873	December 19-20, 2009	February 5, 2010	Snow	Snowstorm
DR-1889	February 5-6, 2010	March 23, 2010	Snow	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm
DR-1897	March 12-April 15, 2010	April 2, 2010	Severe Storm	Severe Storms and Flooding
DR-1954	December 26-27, 2010	February 4, 2011	Snow	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm
DR-4021	August 27-September 5, 2011	August 31, 2011	Hurricane	Hurricane Irene
DR-4086	October 26-November 8, 2012	October 30, 2012	Hurricane	Hurricane Irene
DR-4231	June 23, 2015	July 22, 2015	Hurricane	Hurricane Sandy
DR-4264	January 22-24, 2016	March 14, 2016	Hurricane	Hurricane Sandy
DR-4368	March 6-7, 2018	June 8, 2018	Severe Storm	Severe Storm
EM-3451	January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	March 13, 2020	Biological	COVID-19 Pandemic
DR-4488	January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	March 25, 2020	Biological	COVID-19 Pandemic
DR-4574	August 4, 2020	December 11, 2020	Hurricane	Tropical Storm Isaias
EM-3573	September 1-3, 2021	September 2, 2021	Hurricane	Remnants of Hurricane Ida
DR-4614	September 1-3, 2021	September 5, 2021	Hurricane	Remnants of Hurricane Ida

Source: FEMA 2023

3.3 PHYSICAL SETTING

3.3.1 Location

Burlington County extends from the Delaware River to Great Bay at the mouth of the Mullica River. The County is bordered to the north by Mercer and Monmouth Counties, to the east by Ocean County, to the south by Atlantic County, to the southwest by Camden County, and to the northwest by the Delaware River and Pennsylvania. The County is located within the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The 40 municipalities in the County consist of three cities, six boroughs and 31 townships. The county seat is Mount Holly (Burlington County 2023).

3.3.2 Water Resources

This section describes Burlington County's major water bodies and watersheds. A watershed is the area that drains into a body of water such as a river, lake, stream, or bay. It is separated from other systems by high points such as hills or slopes. It includes the water body and all land that drains to it. Drainage basins generally are large watersheds that encompass the watersheds of many smaller rivers and streams.

Waterways

Burlington County's total area of 529,351 acres includes 5,191 acres of water (Burlington County 2019). The major bodies of water and waterways are the Delaware River, the Oswego River, the Bass River, the Batsto River, the Mullica River, the Wading River, the West Branch Wading River, Rancocas Creek, North Branch Rancocas Creek, South Branch Rancocas Creek, Southwest Branch Rancocas Creek, Crosswicks Creek, Big Timber Creek, South Branch Mount Misery Brook, Shoal Branch, Greenwood Branch, and Great Bay (FEMA 2019). The County has numerous manmade small lakes and ponds created through modifying streams and creeks, including Oswego Lake, Harrisville Lake, and Lake Absegami. Figure 3-2 shows the waterways of Burlington County.

Watershed Management Areas

In New Jersey, mapping has been developed of HUC 11 drainage basins as defined by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), grouped into 20 watershed management areas (WMAs), which are in turn grouped into five watershed regions (WRs). All of these areas are shown on Figure 3-3.

Five of New Jersey's WMAs are at least partially within Burlington County, as described in the sections below. There are over 25 HUC 11 drainage basins that are contained within or partially located within Burlington County. These watersheds are shown in Figure 3-4.

WMA 13, Barnegat Bay

WMA 13, Barnegat Bay, includes watersheds in the central Atlantic drainage of New Jersey. The Barnegat Bay WMA is a 660 square mile area encompassing all of the land and water in Ocean County, as well as parts of Monmouth County and Burlington County. The area includes Barnegat Bay as well as the following surface waters: Metedeconk River, Toms River, Forked River, Cedar Creek (NJDEP 2021, State of New Jersey 2014).

WMA 14, Mullica

WMA 14, Mullica, includes watersheds draining portions of the Pinelands. It is approximately 561 square miles in size and approximately 80 percent of this area consists of state parks and forests. Major rivers include the Mullica, Wading River, Nochescatauxin Brook, Atsion Creek, Bass River, Batsto River, Nescochaque Creek, Landing Creek, Hammonton Creek, and the Oswego River. This WMA lies in Burlington, Atlantic, and Ocean Counties and includes the watersheds of Mullica River, Mechescatauxin Creek, Wading River, Atsion Creek, Batsto River, and Doughty Creek. The Mullica River and its tributaries are considered the primary drainage system for the Pinelands (NJDEP 2021, State of New Jersey 2014).

Figure 3-2. Burlington County Waterways

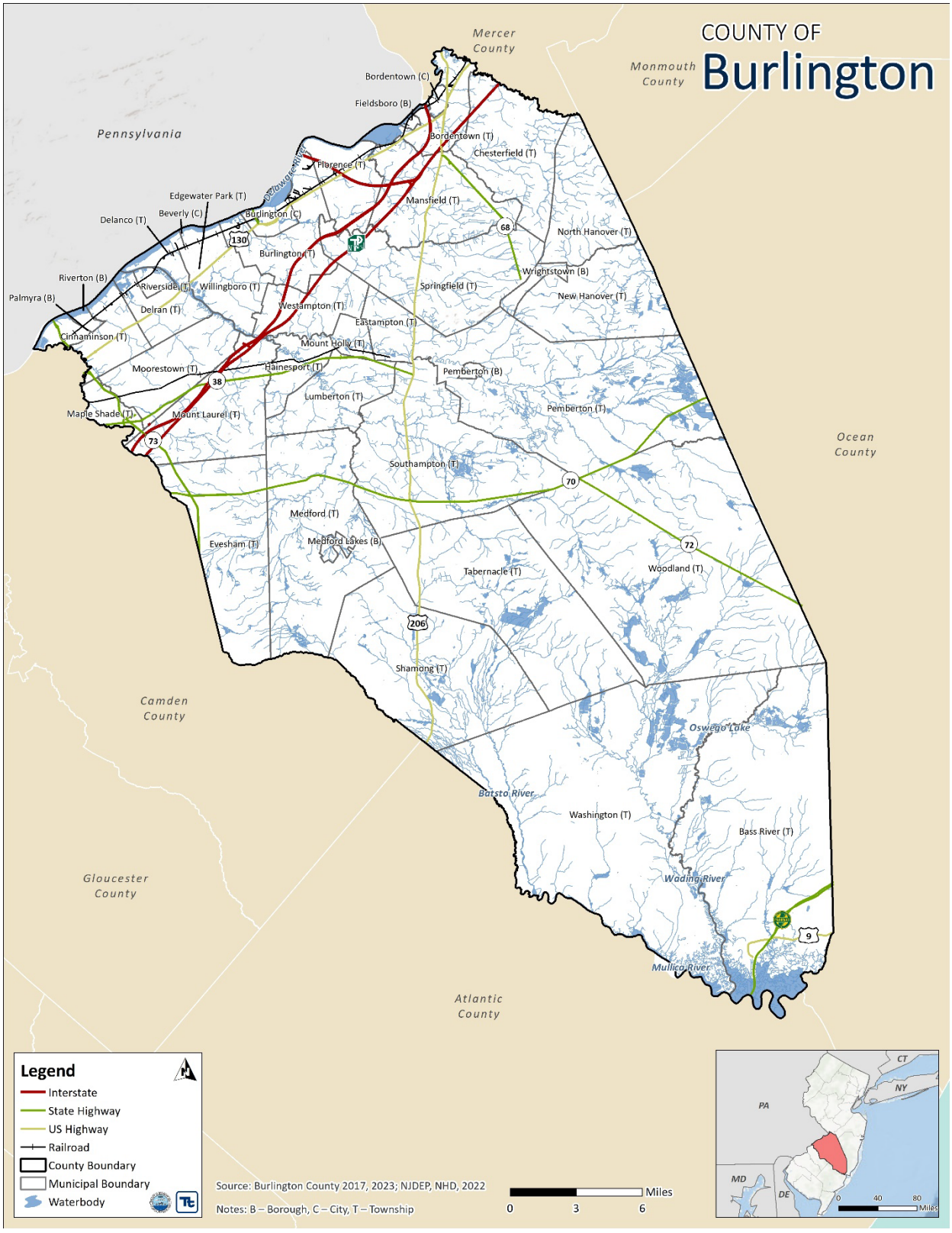
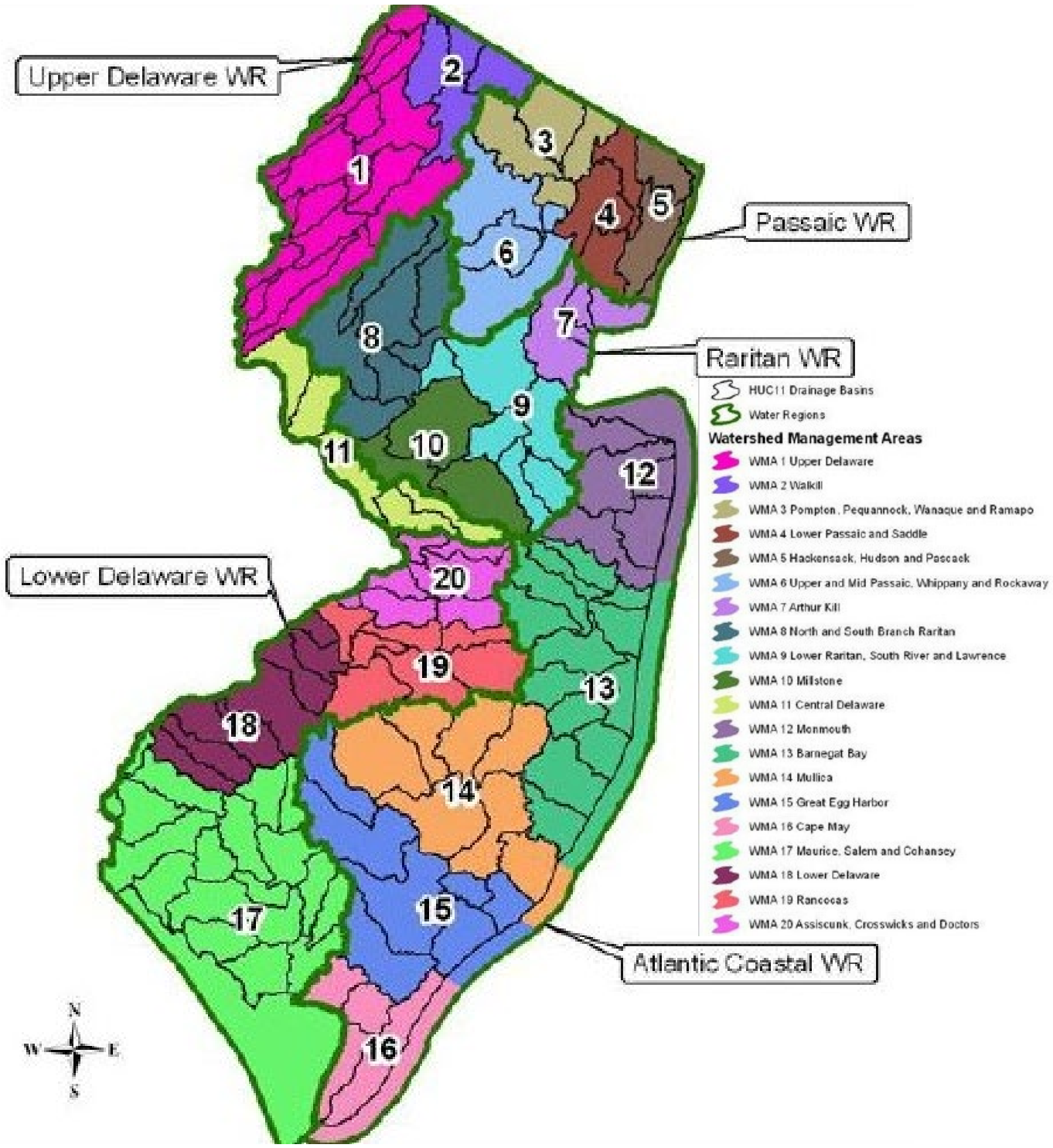
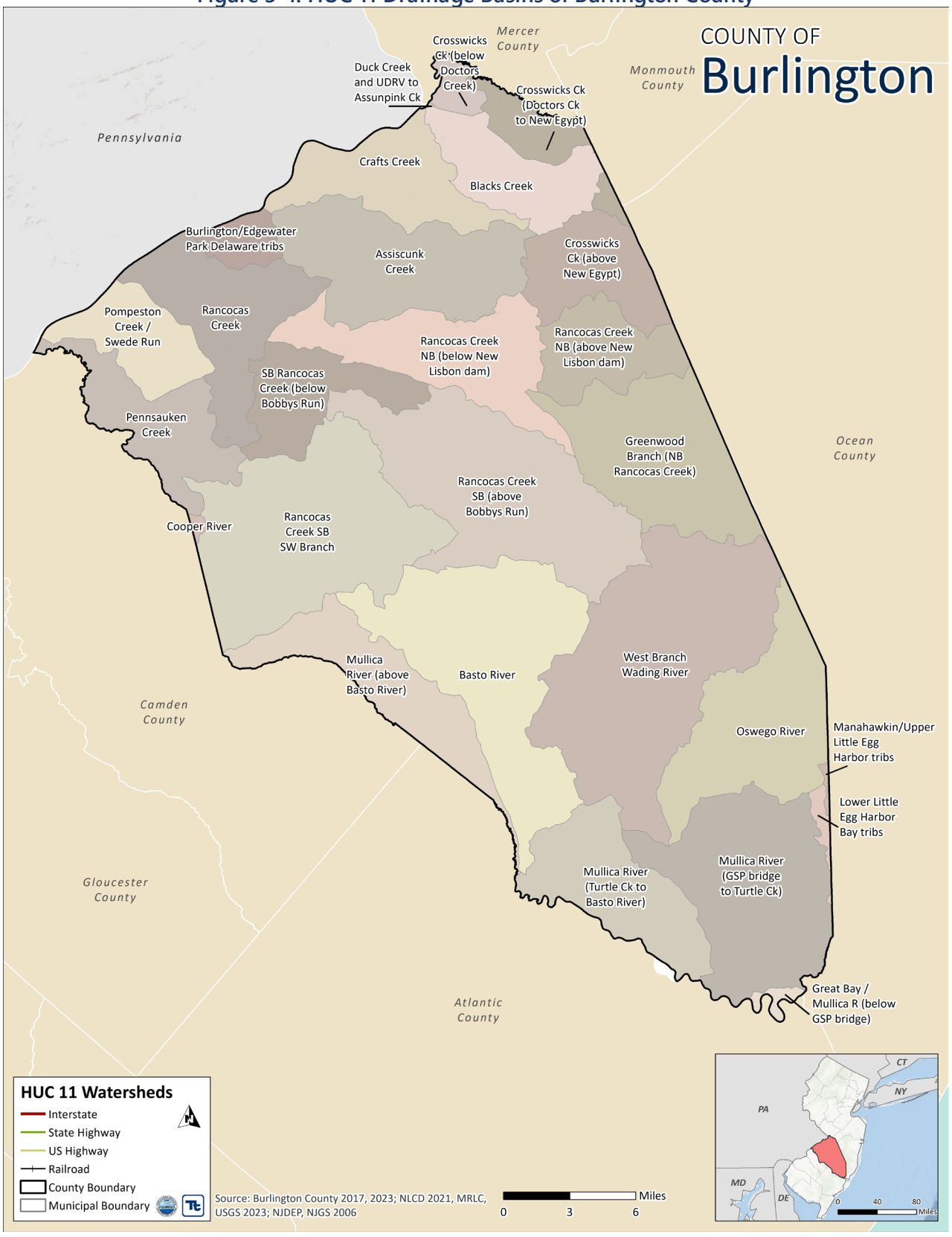


Figure 3-3. Watershed Management Areas of New Jersey



Source: New Jersey Geological and Water Survey 2007

Figure 3-4. HUC 11 Drainage Basins of Burlington County



WMA 18, Lower Delaware

WMA 18, Lower Delaware, includes the Cooper River, Big Timber, Mantua, Newton, Oldmans, Pennsauken, Pompeston, Raccoon, Repaupo, and Woodbury Creeks, as well as Baldwin Run, Swede Run, and Maple Swamps. This WMA covers all or parts of Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties, including 68 municipalities encompassing 391 square miles (NJDEP 2021, State of New Jersey 2014).

WMA 19, Rancocas

WMA 19, Rancocas, is the drainage area of the North and South Branch and the Main stem of Rancocas Creek, including Mill Creek. It covers portions of Burlington, Camden, and Ocean Counties. Approximately 33 municipalities make up this WMA, which covers an area of 360 square miles. The North Branch drains 167 square miles and the South Branch drains 144 square miles. The North Branch is 31 miles long and is fed by the Greenwood Branch, McDonalds Branch, and Mount Misery Brook. The major tributaries to the South Branch include the Southwest Branch Rancocas Creek, Stop the Jade Run, Haynes Creek, and Friendship Creek (NJDEP 2021, State of New Jersey 2014).

WMA 20, Assiscunk, Crosswicks, Doctors

WMA 20, Assiscunk, Crosswicks, Doctors, includes Assiscunk, Blacks, Crafts, Crosswicks, Doctors, Duck, and Mill Creeks. This WMA includes 26 municipalities spanning four counties: Burlington, Mercer, Monmouth, and Ocean, encompassing 253 square miles. Crosswicks Creek is 25 miles long and drains an area of 146 square miles to the Delaware River at Bordentown. Major tributaries include Jumping Brook, Lahaway Creek, North Run, and Doctors Creek. Tides affect this stream up to the Crosswicks Mill Dam. Allentown Lake, Oakford Lake, Prospertown Lake, and Imlaystown Lake are major impoundments in the Crosswicks Creek Watershed (NJDEP 2021, State of New Jersey 2014).

Delaware River Basin

The northern half of Burlington County lies within the Delaware River Basin (see Figure 3-5). The Delaware River is the longest un-dammed river in the United States east of the Mississippi River. The Delaware extends 330 miles from the confluence of its East and West branches at Hancock, New York to the mouth of the Delaware Bay where it meets with the Atlantic Ocean. The Delaware River is fed by 216 tributaries, with the largest being the Schuylkill and Lehigh Rivers in Pennsylvania. Overall, the Delaware River Basin contains over 13,000 square miles and drains portions of Pennsylvania, New York State, New Jersey, and Delaware. Over 15 million people rely on the waters of the Delaware River Basin for drinking, agricultural use, and industrial use (Delaware River Basin Commission 2023).

Three reaches of the Delaware River are included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The lower of these reaches is near the north end of Burlington County. The Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, signed into law on November 1, 2000, added this 38.9-mile section of the main stem Delaware (and about 28 miles of selected tributaries) to the national system, linking the Delaware Water Gap and Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania, just upstream of Trenton, New Jersey (Delaware River Basin Commission 2023).

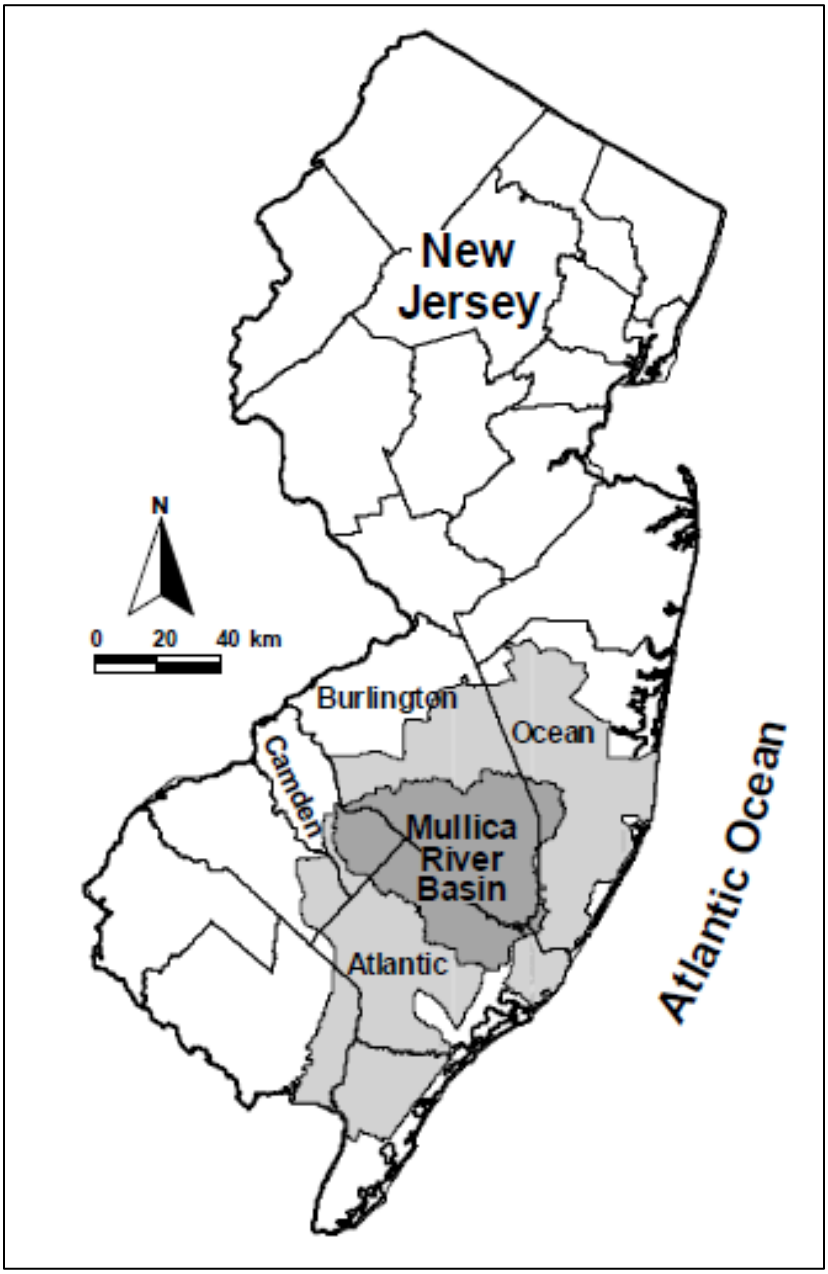
Figure 3-5. The Portion of the Delaware River Basin in New Jersey (shaded dark green)

Source: (DRBC 2024)

Mullica River Basin

The 570-square-mile Mullica River Basin drains 23 municipalities in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, and Ocean Counties. The unconfined Kirkwood-Cohanset aquifer system underlies the basin. The basin is dominated by undeveloped forest land, much of which is designated as state owned or wildlife management areas. The entire basin lies within the Pinelands National Reserve (see Figure 3-6). The Mullica River and its tributaries are renowned for their high-water quality and largely undisturbed ecosystems (Zampella and Bunnel 2000).

Figure 3-6. Regional Location of the Mullica River Basin in the Pinelands National Reserve

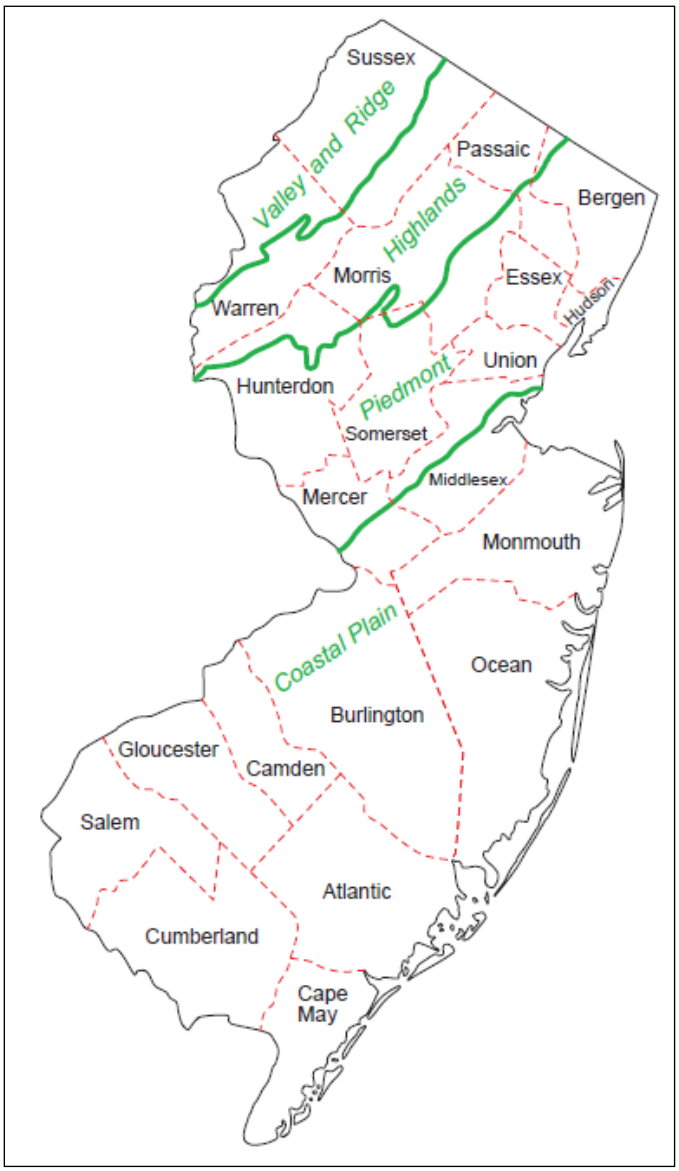


Source: Zampella and Bunnel 2000

3.3.3 Topography and Geology

Burlington County lies within the Atlantic Coastal Plain, one of the four major physiographic regions of New Jersey (Figure 3-7). The lowest parts of the County are at sea level along the Delaware River and the County's southeastern border along the Mullica River. The highest point is Arneys Mount, located in the Township of Springfield, at an elevation of approximately 260 feet above sea level (FEMA 2019). The unconsolidated deposits of the Coastal Plain dip gently to the southeast and range in age from the upper Cretaceous to Minocene (90 to 10 million years old) (Dalton 2003).

Figure 3-7. Physiographic Provinces in Burlington County



Source: Dalton 2003

According to the New Jersey Geological Survey (NJGS), the Coastal Plain begins with a broad trough that extends along the southern border of the Piedmont Province from Raritan Bay to Trenton. The streams that flow northwest to the Delaware have narrow valleys. They are shorter and have steeper gradients than the streams that flow southeast (Dalton 2003). The Coastal Plain is divided into the three subdivisions, whose appearance in Burlington County is as follows (Lucey 2001):

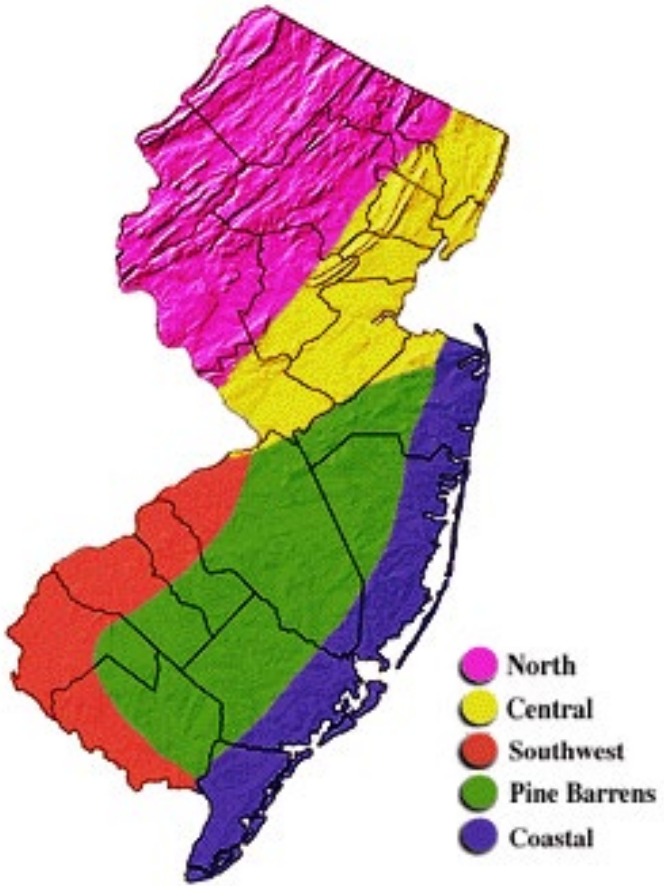
- The inner lowland is the area bordering the Delaware River, where elevations rarely exceed 100 feet above sea level. Streams in this inner lowland area drain to the Delaware River.
- The inner upland forms the drainage divide in the County and is a narrow, slightly dissected cuesta with some elevations up to 200 feet. Erosional remnants form the prominent hills of Mount Holly, Juliustown, and Arney's Mount. The sands and gravel in these hills, in addition to having been protected by capping gravels, have frequently been partially cemented by iron-oxide precipitated by water percolating down through the ground.
- Southern Burlington County lies within the outer lowland where elevations rarely exceed 50 feet. Streams within this subprovince empty into the Atlantic Ocean. Sloping gently toward the sea, the flat terrain of this area has been slightly modified by the Mullica, Wading, and Bass Rivers.

3.3.4 Climate

Due to its geographic location, New Jersey is influenced by wet, dry, hot, and cold airstreams, creating a highly variable climate. Burlington County has a temperate climate with warm summers and moderate winters. The annual precipitation averages approximately 43 inches, which is generally distributed evenly throughout the year (FEMA 2019). Five climate zones make up New Jersey. As shown of Figure 3-8, Burlington County includes portions of four of the state's five zones (ONJSC 1983):

- Pine Barrens Climate Zone—Scrub pine and oak forests dominate this zone, which covers the largest part of Burlington County. Sandy soils, which are porous and not very fertile, have a major effect on the climate of this region. On clear nights, solar radiation absorbed during the day is quickly radiated back into space, resulting in low minimum temperatures. Atlantic City Airport, which is surrounded by sandy soil, can be 15 to 20 ºF cooler than the Atlantic City Marina on the bay, which is only about 13 miles away. The porous soil permits any precipitation to rapidly infiltrate and leave surfaces dry. Drier conditions allow for a wider range between daily maximum and minimum temperatures and make the area vulnerable to forest fires.
- Coastal Climate Zone—In autumn and early winter, when the ocean is warmer than the land surface, the Coastal Zone, which covers the southeast corner of Burlington County, experiences warmer temperatures than interior regions of the state. In spring, ocean breezes keep temperatures along the coast cooler. Being adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean, with its high heat capacity, seasonal temperature fluctuations tend to be more gradual and less prone to extremes. When the land is warmed by the sun, heated air rises, allowing cooler air at the ocean surface to spread inland. Sea breezes often penetrate 5 to 10 miles inland, but under more favorable conditions, can affect locations 25 to 40 miles inland. They are most common in spring and summer.

Figure 3-8. Climate Zones in New Jersey



Source: ONJSC 1983

- Southwest Climate Zone—This zone, which includes the northwest corner of Burlington County, lies between sea level and approximately 100 feet above sea level. The proximity of Delaware Bay results in a maritime influence on the climate of this region. The Southwest has the highest average daily temperatures in the state. Without sandy soils, it tends to have higher nighttime minimum temperatures than the neighboring Pine Barrens Zone. This region receives less precipitation than the Northern and Central zones, as there are no orographic features and it is farther away from the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence storm track. It is also far enough inland to be away from the heavier rains from some coastal storms, thus it receives less precipitation than the Coastal Zone. Prevailing winds are from the southwest, except in winter when west to northwest winds dominate. High humidity and moderate temperatures prevail when winds flow from the south or east. The moderating effect of the water allows for a longer growing season. Autumn frosts usually occur about four weeks later here than in the North and the last spring frosts are about four weeks earlier, giving this region the longest growing season in New Jersey.
- Central Climate Zone—This zone covers only a small area at the northern tip of Burlington County. Its northern edge is often the boundary between freezing and non-freezing precipitation in the state.

3.3.5 Land Use and Land Cover

Land Use Trends

Land uses in Burlington County range from densely populated urban development to preserved open space and military use. The New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law gives municipalities zoning and planning authority to guide land uses and development within their communities.

Development Trends and New Development

The New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law gives municipalities zoning and planning authority. The DMA 2000 requires that communities consider land use trends, which can impact the need for, and priority of, mitigation options over time. Land use trends significantly impact exposure and vulnerability to various hazards. For example, significant development in a hazard area increases the building stock and population exposed to that hazard.

This plan provides a general overview of population and land use, and types of development occurring within the study area. An understanding of these development trends can assist in planning for future development and ensuring that appropriate mitigation, planning, and preparedness measures are in place to protect human health and community infrastructure. For municipal identified new development, refer to the municipal annexes in Section 9.

Land Cover

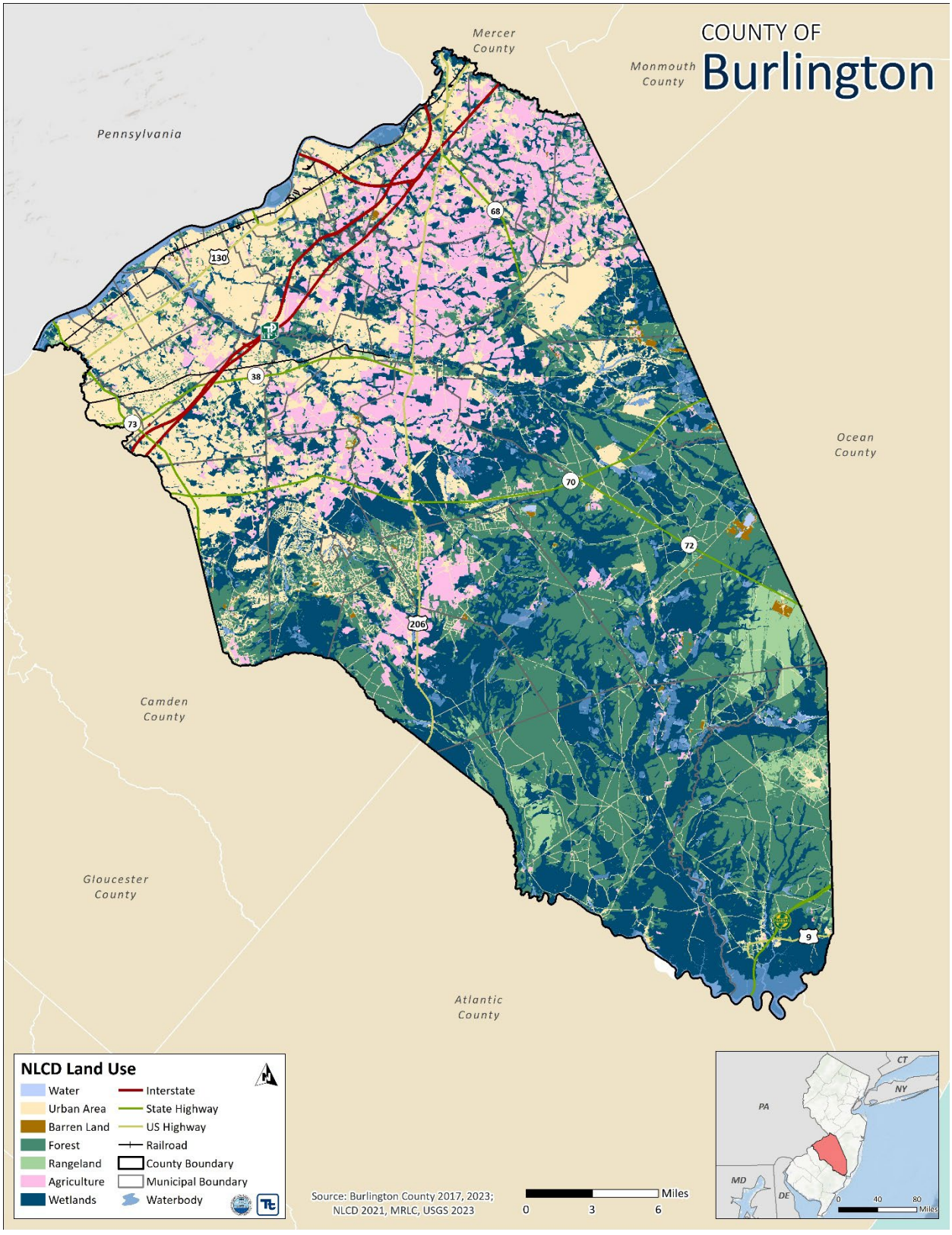
Land cover in Burlington County includes agricultural land, barren land, forested land, urban land, and wetlands. Table 3-2 and Figure 3-9 show the distribution of land cover in Burlington County.

Table 3-2. Land Cover Summary for Burlington County, 2021

	2021 Data	
Land Cover Category	**Acreage**	**Percent of Burlington County**
Agriculture	65,559	12.5%
Barren	1,886	0.4%
Forest	145,131	27.7%
Rangeland	16,233	3.1%
Urban	117,342	22.4%
Water	9,923	1.9%
Wetlands	168,130	32.1%
Burlington County Total	**524,204**	**100.0%**

Source: NLCD 2021, MRLC, USGS 2023

Figure 3-9. 2021 Land Use Land Cover for Burlington County



TETRA TECH

Agriculture

Agriculture in Burlington County predates the arrival of European settlers. Native Americans were farming in the region, which they called Matinicunk, at the time British Quakers arrived in the early 1600s. The Native Americans cultivated several crops and, understanding the limitations of soils, rotated fields in order to prevent the depletion of soils. As early European settlers arrived, they were able to begin cultivation on small fields utilized by Native Americans immediately rather than having to clear forested lands. An abundance of good agricultural soils and, later, proximity to major urban centers contributed significantly to the development of the County's early agricultural industry (Burlington County Resource Conservation 2022).

With active agriculture extending from the Pinelands throughout northern Burlington County, the County has always been one of the leading agricultural counties in the nation. The largest blueberries in the world were developed and raised in Burlington County and the County is ranked as the second largest blueberry-producing and third largest cranberry-producing county in the U.S. There are more acres devoted to farming than any county in the state, primarily in vegetable, fruit, and timber production (Burlington County 2019).

Agricultural land in the County today is used primarily for the production of food and fiber. This includes cropland, pastureland, and orchards. Agricultural land includes pasturelands and grazing lands associated with horse or cattle raising operations, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, and other horticultural areas. Other lands used in support of agricultural activities, such as farmsteads with barns, stables, and corrals, are also present throughout the County (NJDEP 2012).

Agriculture is an integral part of the natural landscapes that comprise the County. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) 2017 Census of Agriculture, there were 96,256 acres of farmland in the County at that time. This is slightly more than the 2012 survey, which indicated that there were 95,899 acres of farmland. In 2017, there were 915 active farms in the County, and increase of 9 percent from 2012. Table 3-3 outlines the number of farms, average farm size and total acreage of farms in Burlington County from 1900 to 2017 (USDA 2019).

Table 3-4 outlines the top crop items grown in Burlington County, along with the number of acres devoted to these crops. The table indicates that soybeans for beans are the predominant crop in the County. Burlington County ranks second in the state for total acres of soybeans.

Burlington County has adopted a Comprehensive Farmland Preservation Plan that lays out a strategy for preservation of this vital resource. Over 26,500 acres have been permanently protected from conversion to nonagricultural uses through deed-restrictions. In addition, roughly 23,000 acres of land in agricultural planning areas of the state-regulated New Jersey Pinelands have been deed-restricted through the Pinelands Development Credit Program. In total, nearly 50,000 acres (roughly 45 percent of the existing agricultural land base) have been protected from conversion to non-agricultural uses (Burlington County Resource Conservation 2022).

Table 3-3. Farms in Burlington County, 1900 to 2017

Year	Number of Farms	Average Farm Size (acres)	Total Area in Farms (acres)
1900	2,549	135	343,096
1910	2,389	121	287,816
1920	2,172	125	271,235
1925	2,132	86	183,940
1930	1,948	94	182,740
1935	2,122	103	219,273
1940	1,847	171	314,825
1945	1,629	108	176,242
1950	1,905	111	211,588
1954	1,835	113	207,618
1959	1,351	137	184,727
1964	1,070	154	164,835
1969	857	166	142,132
1974	708	202	142,751
1978	717	181	129,747
1982	743	152	112,689
1987	834	124	103,224
1992	816	119	97,186
1997	857	121	103,667
2002	906	123	111,237
2007	922	93	85,790
2012	838	114	95,899
2017	915	105	96,256

Source: USDA 2019.

Table 3-4. Burlington County Farmland by Crop (Acres): 2012 and 2017

Crop	Acres Planted	
	2012	2017
Soybeans for beans	19,288	18,822
Corn for grain	7,557	5,522
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and green chop	4,663	4,910
Land in berries	4,974	4,832
Vegetables harvested for sale	5,071	3,845

Source: USDA 2019

Pinelands National Reserve

The Pinelands National Reserve (PNR) was created by Congress under the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978. The PNR was the first National Reserve in the nation. The PNR encompasses approximately 1.1 million acres covering portions of seven counties and all or parts of 56 municipalities as shown in Figure 3-10. This internationally important ecological region occupies 22 percent of New Jersey's land area. It is the largest body of open space on the Mid-Atlantic seaboard between Richmond and Boston and is underlain by aquifers containing 17 trillion gallons of some of the purest water in the land (New Jersey Pinelands Commission 2022).

Figure 3-10. Municipalities Within the New Jersey Pinelands

Source: New Jersey Pinelands Commission 2018

Approximately 64 percent of Burlington County's land area is under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Pinelands Commission. Fourteen of Burlington County's 40 municipalities have area within the Pinelands. In its 2017 long-term economic monitoring report, the Pinelands Commission estimated that 21.5 percent of the County's population lived within the Pinelands (New Jersey Pinelands Commission 2018).

Open Space and Parkland

Open space is defined as a portion of a site that is permanently set aside for public or private use and will not be developed. The space may be used for passive or active recreation or may be reserved to protect or buffer natural areas.

Federal and State Parks and Management Areas

Burlington County has extensive areas that have been preserved as open space by state and federal agencies:

- Bass River State Forest
- Brendan T. Byrne State Forest
- Edwin B. Forsythe Wildlife Refuge
- Penn State Forest
- Rancocas State Park - Westampton
- Swan Bay Wildlife Management Area
- Wharton State Forest

The Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve (JC NERR) includes portions of southeastern Burlington County found within the Wharton State Forest, Swan Bay Wildlife Management Area, Bass River State Forest, and the Edwin B. Forsythe Wildlife Refuge (JC NERR 2017).

Burlington County Park System

The Burlington County Park System has more than 1,000 acres of developed parkland, 3,500 acres of land slated for park development, and a regional trail system that will provide a link between parks in the future (Burlington County Parks 2023).

Table 3-5 lists the 13 County parks within the Burlington County Park System and their acreage. These parks range from small to large and feature aquatic features and hiking trails.

Table 3-5. County Parks in Burlington County

Park	Total Acreage
Amico Island Park	55
Amphitheater	Unknown
Arneys Mount Park	Unknown
Boundary Creek Natural Resource Area	34
Burlington County Community Agricultural Center	Unknown
County Fairgrounds	61
Crystal Lake Park	370+
Rainbow Meadow Park (formerly Laurel Run Park)	120
Long Bridge Park	115
Pennington Park	140
Smithville Park	312
Rancocas Nature Center	210
Willingboro Lakes Park	105

Source: Burlington County n.d.

Burlington County Commissioners have focused on expanding the parks system to include the following:

- Natural resource areas
- Regional parks
- Recreation areas
- Special use areas

Connectivity will be a high priority in park planning and design. Pathway facilities and linkages in the Burlington County Parks System will include the following:

- All terrain bike trails
- Bikeways
- Connector trails
- Cross-country ski trails
- Equestrian trails
- Park trails
- Water or canoe trails

Water

Numerous ponds, lakes, creeks, and rivers make up the waterscape of Burlington County. Section 3.3.2 describes the water bodies, watersheds, and drainage basins that make up the County.

Wetlands

Wetlands are lands that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground waters at a frequency and duration sufficient to support vegetation. Included in this category are natural vegetation swamps, marshes, bogs, and savannas. Wetlands make up a significant portion of Burlington County (~30 percent) and are found along many of the County's rivers, streams, and creeks, as shown in Figure 3-12. In classifying land cover, wetlands are defined as all freshwater wetlands larger than 1 acre and all linear freshwater wetlands wider than 10 feet.

Metropolitan/Urban Area

The Census Bureau classifies "urban" as all territory, population, and housing units within an urbanized area or an urban cluster. It delineates boundaries for these areas to encompass core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile and surrounding census blocks that over an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile. With a population density of approximately 580 people per square mile, Burlington County is not considered an urban area.

Burlington County is one of 12 counties within the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which is the sixth most populous metropolitan area in the United States. The MSA has a 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate population of 6,241,164, which includes Burlington County. The MSA covers 4,377 square miles and is made up of divisions as indicated in Figure 3-11 (American Community Survey 2022)

Figure 3-11. Wetlands in Burlington County

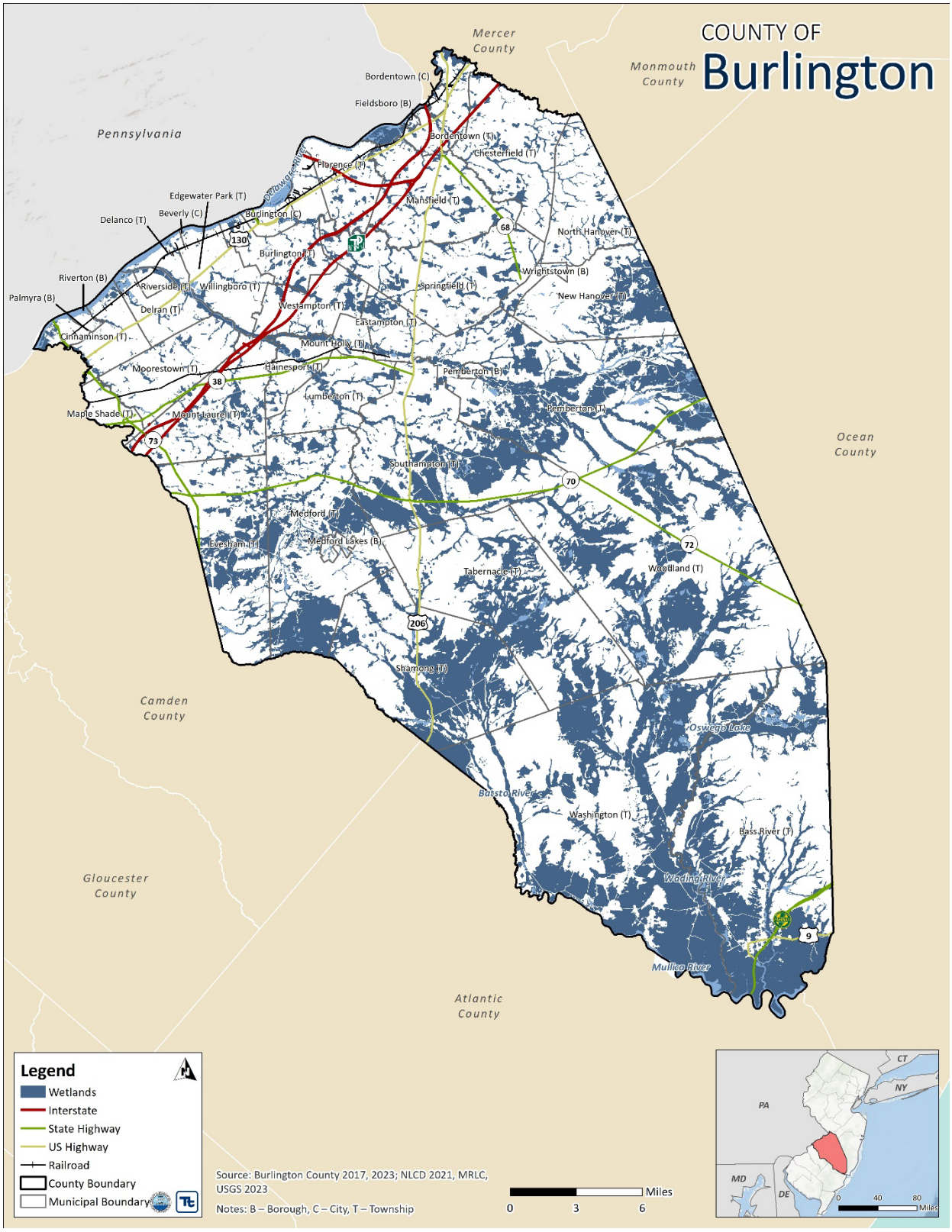


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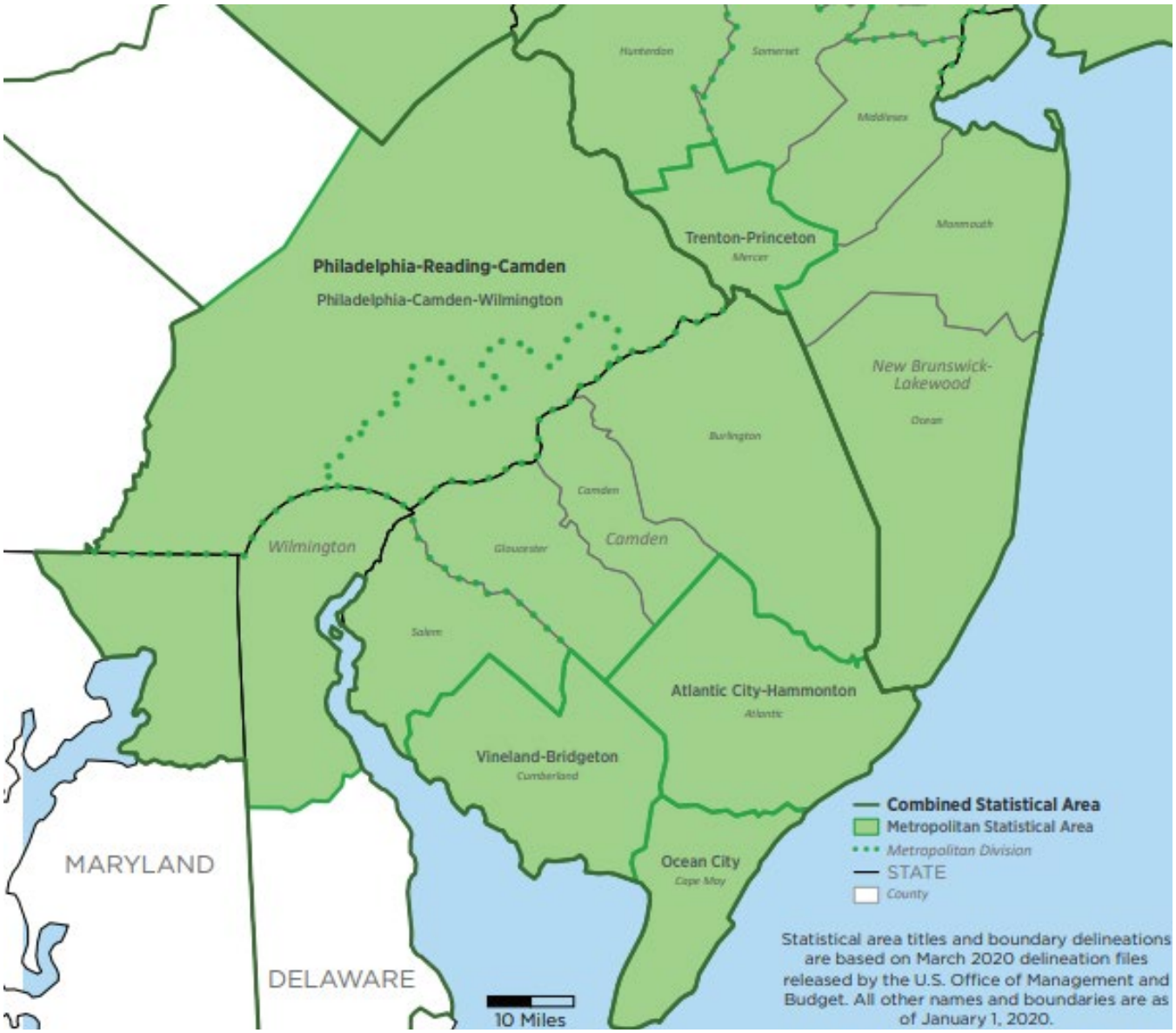
Figure 3-12. Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington Metropolitan Statistical Area, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metropolitan Statistical Area



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020

Barren Land

Barren land is composed of rock or rock faces or lacks vegetation for other reasons. Burlington County has very limited barren land, amounting to less than 1 percent of the County's land cover.

3.4 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Knowledge of the population composition, how it has changed in the past, and how it may change in the future is needed to make informed decisions for hazard mitigation planning. Information about population directly relates to needs such as housing, industry, stores, public facilities and services, and transportation. The following sections discuss general population characteristics, vulnerable populations, and population trends in Burlington County.

3.4.1 General Population Characteristics

The risk assessment in this plan update uses 2020 Census data available in the Hazus risk modeling software. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, Burlington County had a population of 461,860 people. Table 3-6 presents the 2010 and 2020 U.S. Census population statistics for Burlington County by municipality. Figure 3-13 shows the distribution of the general population density (persons per square mile) by Census block.

3.4.2 Vulnerable Populations

Identifying concentrations of vulnerable populations can assist communities in targeting preparedness, response, and mitigation actions. Populations with a higher level of vulnerability may be more seriously affected during the course of an emergency or disaster. Vulnerable populations have unique needs which need to be taken into consideration by public officials to help ensure the safety of people with a higher level of risk. The members of the Steering Committee and Planning Partnership were asked to identify potentially socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities during the HMP kickoff meetings. For the purposes of this planning process, vulnerable populations in Burlington County include children, elderly, low-income, the physically or mentally disabled, non-English speakers, and the medically or chemically dependent. Statistics on the medically or chemically dependent were not available for this HMP update but these populations were considered during the development of mitigation strategies. Plan participants used the available information on vulnerable populations to consider vulnerabilities and potential mitigation actions that could be used to reduce risk.

Table 3-7 shows the total amount of socially vulnerable populations in Burlington County by jurisdiction. Figure 3-14 displays the locations of socially vulnerable populations in Burlington County. The following sections describe socially vulnerable groups.

Table 3-6. Burlington County Population Statistics (2010 and 2020 U.S. Census)

	Census 2010 Total Population	Census 2020 Total Population	Change in Population
Bass River (T)	1,443	1,355	-88
Beverly (C)	2,577	2,499	-78
Bordentown (C)	3,924	3,993	+69
Bordentown (T)	11,367	11,791	+424
Burlington (C)	9,920	9,743	-177
Burlington (T)	22,594	23,983	+1,389
Chesterfield (T)	7,699	9,422	+1,723
Cinnaminson (T)	15,569	17,064	+1,495
Delanco (T)	4,283	4,824	+541
Delran (T)	16,896	17,882	+986
Eastampton (T)	6,069	6,191	+122
Edgewater Park (T)	8,881	8,930	+49
Evesham (T)	45,538	46,826	+1,288
Fieldsboro (B)	540	526	-14
Florence (T)	12,109	12,812	+703
Hainesport (T)	6,110	6,035	-75
Lumberton (T)	12,559	12,803	+244
Mansfield (T)	8,544	8,897	+353
Maple Shade (T)	19,131	19,980	+849
Medford Lakes (B)	4,146	24,497	+20,351
Medford (T)	23,033	4,264	-18,769
Moorestown (T)	20,726	21,355	+629
Mount Laurel (T)	41,864	9,981	-31,883
Mt. Holly (T)	9,536	44,633	+35,097
New Hanover (T)	7,385	6,367	-1,018
North Hanover (T)	7,678	7,963	+285
Palmyra (B)	7,398	7,438	+40
Pemberton (B)	1,409	1,371	-38
Pemberton (T)	27,912	26,903	-1,009
Riverside (T)	8,079	8,003	-76
Riverton (B)	2,779	2,764	-15
Shamong (T)	6,490	6,460	-30
Southampton (T)	10,464	10,317	-147
Springfield (T)	3,414	3,245	-169
Tabernacle (T)	6,949	6,776	-173
Washington (T)	687	693	+6
Westampton (T)	8,813	9,121	+308
Willingboro (T)	31,629	31,889	+260
Woodland (T)	1,788	1,544	-244
Wrightstown (B)	802	720	-82
Burlington County	**448,734**	**461,860**	**+13,126**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020, 2021

Notes: (B) = Borough; (C) = City; (T) = Township

Figure 3-13. Distribution of General Population for Burlington County

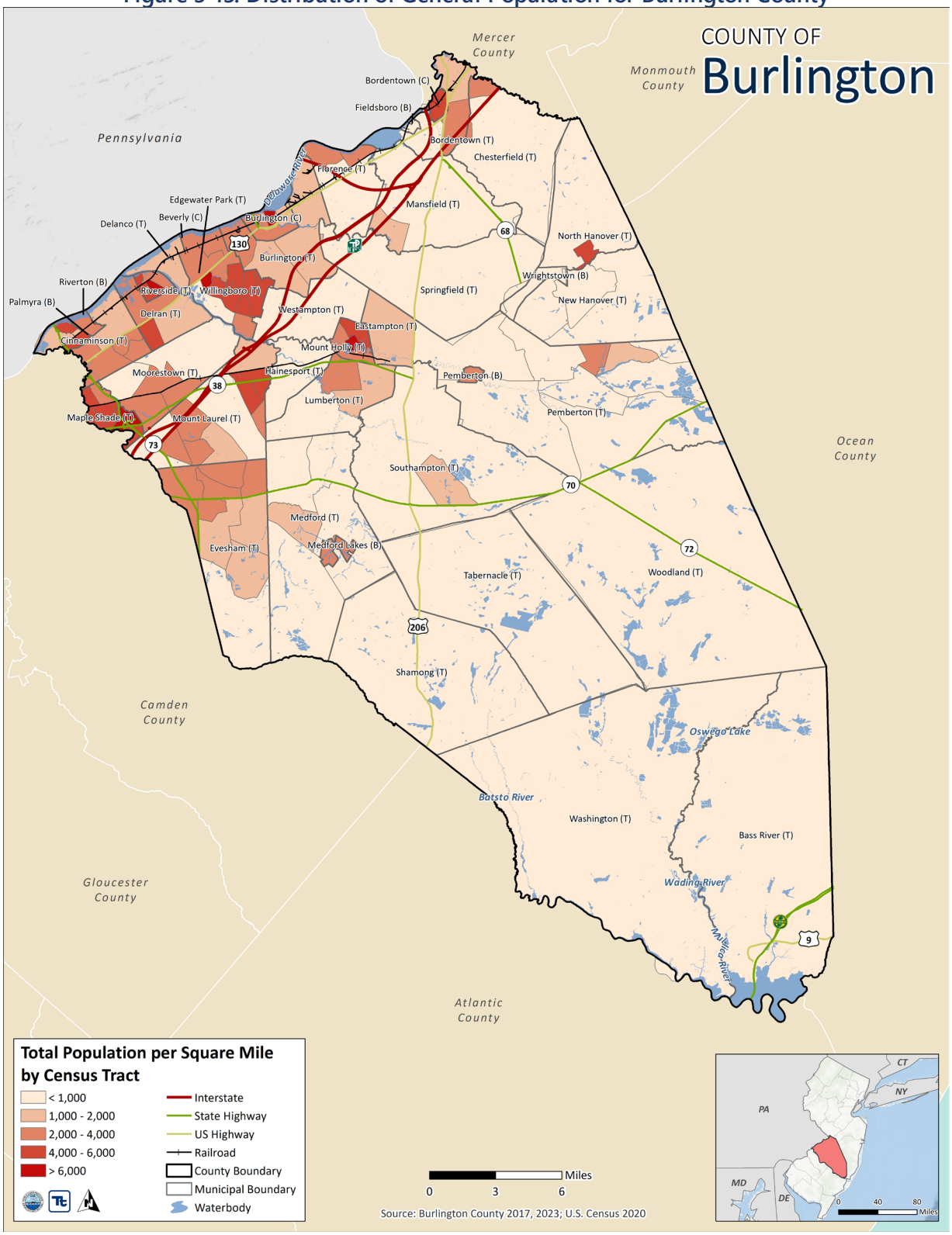


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Table 3-7. Socially Vulnerable Populations in Burlington County

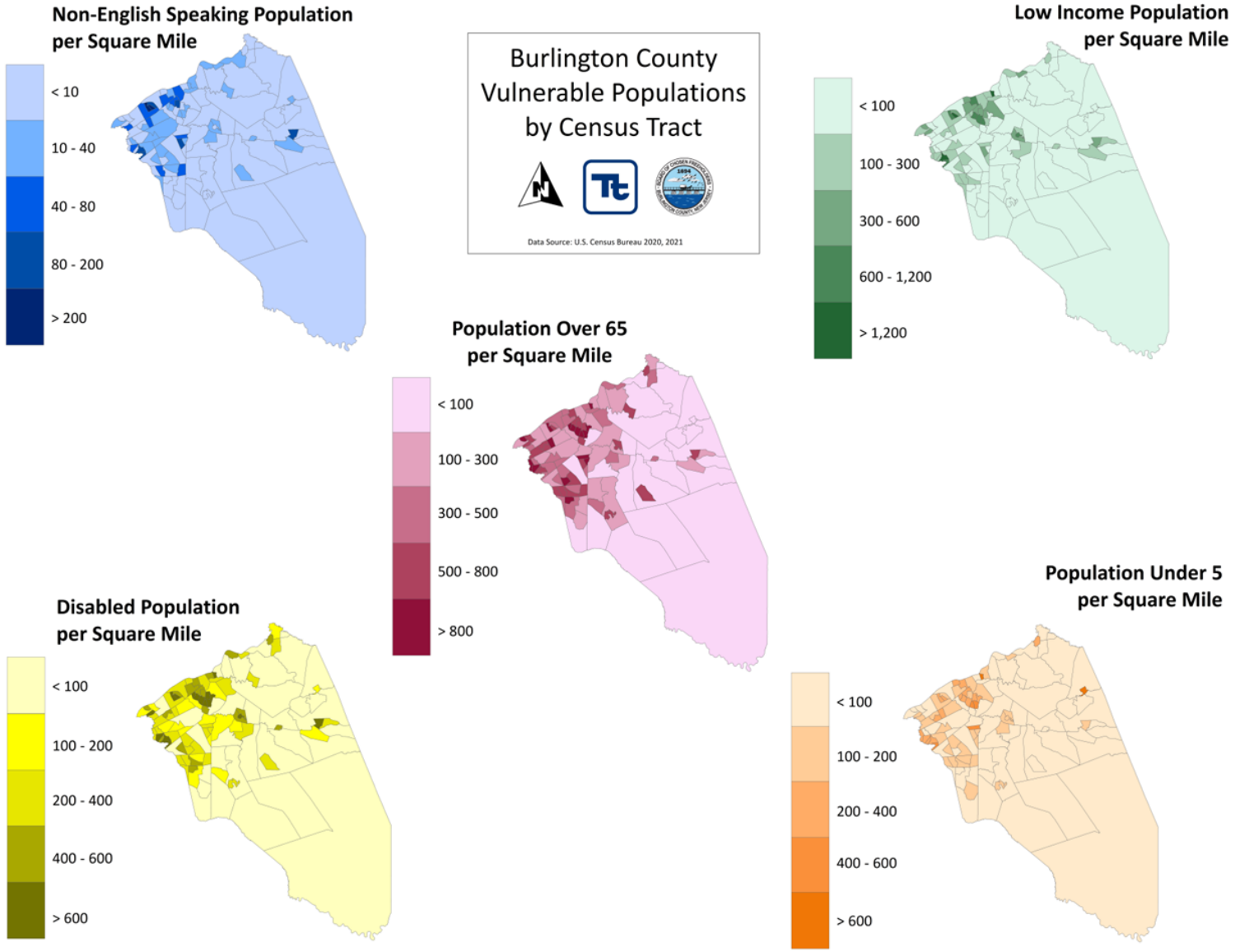
Jurisdiction	Total Population (2020 Decennial Census)	Percent of County Total	American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates (2021)									
			Over 65	Percent of Jurisdiction Total	Under 5	Percent of Jurisdiction Total	Non-English Speaking	Percent of Jurisdiction Total	Disability	Percent of Jurisdiction Total	Poverty Level	Percent of Jurisdiction Total
Bass River (T)	1,355	0.3%	248	18.3%	67	4.9%	0	0.0%	175	12.9%	95	7.0%
Beverly (C)	2,499	0.5%	292	11.7%	183	7.3%	0	0.0%	249	10.0%	300	12.0%
Bordentown (C)	3,993	0.9%	772	19.3%	216	5.4%	16	0.4%	422	10.6%	227	5.7%
Bordentown (T)	11,791	2.6%	1,601	13.6%	472	4.0%	289	2.4%	1,092	9.3%	194	1.6%
Burlington (C)	9,743	2.1%	1,301	13.4%	661	6.8%	208	2.1%	1,251	12.8%	1,422	14.6%
Burlington (T)	23,983	5.2%	3,526	14.7%	1,497	6.2%	385	1.6%	2,366	9.9%	2,185	9.1%
Chesterfield (T)	9,422	2.0%	760	8.1%	578	6.1%	153	1.6%	423	4.5%	165	1.8%
Cinnaminson (T)	17,064	3.7%	3,103	18.2%	929	5.4%	208	1.2%	1,661	9.7%	584	3.4%
Delanco (T)	4,824	1.0%	1,297	26.9%	191	4.0%	42	0.9%	676	14.0%	322	6.7%
Delran (T)	17,882	3.9%	2,570	14.4%	1,047	5.9%	723	4.0%	1,548	8.7%	902	5.0%
Eastampton (T)	6,191	1.3%	557	9.0%	264	4.3%	0	0.0%	478	7.7%	488	7.9%
Edgewater Park (T)	8,930	1.9%	1,571	17.6%	700	7.8%	367	4.1%	1,465	16.4%	1,645	18.4%
Evesham (T)	46,826	10.1%	8,574	18.3%	2,237	4.8%	749	1.6%	4,504	9.6%	1,476	3.2%
Fieldsboro (B)	526	0.1%	82	15.6%	64	12.2%	0	0.0%	62	11.8%	36	6.8%
Florence (T)	12,812	2.8%	2,122	16.6%	645	5.0%	260	2.0%	1,460	11.4%	827	6.5%
Hainesport (T)	6,035	1.3%	1,327	22.0%	58	1.0%	0	0.0%	744	12.3%	250	4.1%
Lumberton (T)	12,803	2.8%	2,048	16.0%	661	5.2%	107	0.8%	1,490	11.6%	805	6.3%
Mansfield (T)	8,897	1.9%	2,506	28.2%	394	4.4%	330	3.7%	1,465	16.5%	181	2.0%
Maple Shade (T)	19,980	4.3%	2,897	14.5%	1,159	5.8%	694	3.5%	2,433	12.2%	1,971	9.9%
Medford (T)	24,497	5.3%	5,151	21.0%	1,085	4.4%	31	0.1%	2,775	11.3%	724	3.0%
Medford Lakes (B)	4,264	0.9%	879	20.6%	211	4.9%	0	0.0%	407	9.5%	26	0.6%
Moorestown (T)	21,355	4.6%	3,480	16.3%	837	3.9%	603	2.8%	1,654	7.7%	807	3.8%
Mount Holly (T)	9,981	2.2%	1,199	12.0%	454	4.5%	133	1.3%	1,624	16.3%	958	9.6%
Mount Laurel (T)	44,633	9.7%	8,299	18.6%	2,011	4.5%	889	2.0%	4,203	9.4%	1,689	3.8%
New Hanover (T)	6,367	1.4%	311	4.9%	214	3.4%	29	0.4%	192	3.0%	116	1.8%
North Hanover (T)	7,963	1.7%	532	6.7%	975	12.2%	125	1.6%	631	7.9%	481	6.0%
Palmyra (B)	7,438	1.6%	1,077	14.5%	190	2.6%	44	0.6%	961	12.9%	616	8.3%
Pemberton (B)	1,371	0.3%	282	20.6%	56	4.1%	47	3.4%	308	22.5%	140	10.2%
Pemberton (T)	26,903	5.8%	4,306	16.0%	1,429	5.3%	1,092	4.1%	4,006	14.9%	2,518	9.4%
Riverside (T)	8,003	1.7%	1,039	13.0%	354	4.4%	754	9.4%	972	12.1%	1,257	15.7%

Jurisdiction	Total Population (2020 Decennial Census)	Percent of County Total	American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates (2021)									
			Over 65	Percent of Jurisdiction Total	Under 5	Percent of Jurisdiction Total	Non-English Speaking	Percent of Jurisdiction Total	Disability	Percent of Jurisdiction Total	Poverty Level	Percent of Jurisdiction Total
Riverton (B)	2,764	0.6%	554	20.0%	80	2.9%	5	0.2%	187	6.8%	72	2.6%
Shamong (T)	6,460	1.4%	1,313	20.3%	324	5.0%	0	0.0%	671	10.4%	136	2.1%
Southampton (T)	10,317	2.2%	3,153	30.6%	293	2.8%	125	1.2%	1,551	15.0%	589	5.7%
Springfield (T)	3,245	0.7%	479	14.8%	129	4.0%	65	2.0%	311	9.6%	160	4.9%
Tabernacle (T)	6,776	1.5%	1,524	22.5%	380	5.6%	0	0.0%	747	11.0%	233	3.4%
Washington (T)	693	0.2%	138	19.9%	8	1.2%	8	1.1%	87	12.6%	21	3.0%
Westampton (T)	9,121	2.0%	1,139	12.5%	263	2.9%	81	0.9%	802	8.8%	268	2.9%
Willingboro (T)	31,889	6.9%	5,707	17.9%	1,916	6.0%	538	1.7%	5,100	16.0%	2,685	8.4%
Woodland (T)	1,544	0.3%	319	20.7%	49	3.2%	0	0.0%	627	40.6%	363	23.5%
Wrightstown (B)	720	0.2%	58	8.1%	69	9.6%	5	0.7%	119	16.5%	13	1.8%
Burlington County Total	**461,860**	**100.0%**	**78,093**	**16.9%**	**23,350**	**5.1%**	**9,103**	**2.0%**	**51,899**	**11.2%**	**27,947**	**6.1%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020, 2021

Notes: Persons per household = 2.6; (B) = Borough; (C) = City; (T) = Township

Figure 3-14. Distribution of Socially Vulnerable Populations in Burlington County



Age

Children are considered vulnerable to hazard events because they are dependent on others to safely access resources during emergencies and may experience increased health risks from hazard exposure. The elderly are more apt to lack the physical and economic resources necessary for response to hazard events and are more likely to suffer health-related consequences. Elderly populations living on their own may have more difficulty evacuating their homes. The elderly are also more likely to live in senior care and living facilities where emergency preparedness occurs at the discretion of facility operators.

According to the 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, the median age in Burlington County was 41.5 years. The U.S. Census Bureau reports 5.1 percent of the 2020 Burlington County population is under the age 5 and 16.9 percent of the County's population is age 65 and older. Figure 3-14 shows the distribution of persons over age 65 under the age of 5 and in Burlington County.

Income

The 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates find that the median household income in Burlington County was $100,478, and the per capita income was $47,065. The U.S. Census Bureau identifies households with two adults and two children with an annual household income below $29,678 per year as "low income" (US Census Bureau 2023). The 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates indicates a total of 6.6 percent of Burlington County is below the poverty level.

The spatial U.S. Census data for household income provided in Hazus includes two ranges (less than $10,000 and $10,000-$20,000/year) that were totaled to provide the "low-income" data used in this study. This does not correspond exactly with the "poverty" thresholds established by the 2023 U.S. Census Bureau data. This difference is not believed to be significant for the purposes of this planning effort; therefore, for the exposure and loss estimations in the risk assessment, the 2020 U.S. Census data in Hazus is reported. Figure 3-14 shows the distribution of the low-income population in Burlington County.

While the poverty threshold is a standard for identifying low-income populations, the Steering Committee noted that households may be above the poverty threshold but still struggle financially, making them socially vulnerable to hazard events. The County also used data available from United for ALICE. ALICE stands for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed. This dataset is meant to identify households with income above the federal poverty threshold but below the basic cost of living. This represents the growing number of families who are unable to afford the basics of housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, and technology (United For ALICE 2024). Costs associated with hazard events could exceed the financial capacity of these households, making them highly vulnerable to hazard events.

According to 2022 data from ALICE, 174,454 households in Burlington County are ALICE households. The median household income in Burlington is $100,478, and the County sees a labor force participation rate of 67 percent. Burlington County benefits from a higher-than-average household income compared to the state average of $96,346, and a lower-than-average poverty rate at 7 percent (compared to the state average of 10 percent) (United for ALICE 2022).

Table 3-8. Burlington County ALICE Data

Name	% Below ALICE Threshold	# of Households Below ALICE
Bass River (T)	37%	131
Beverly (C)	46%	383
Bordentown (C)	42%	777
Bordentown (T)	29%	1,295
Burlington (C)	51%	1,921
Burlington (T)	38%	3,318
Chesterfield (T)	18%	421
Cinnaminson (T)	21%	1,284
Delanco (T)	47%	1,000
Delran (T)	32%	2,183
Eastampton (T)	28%	749
Edgewater Park (T)	47%	1,590
Evesham (T)	29%	5,538
Fieldsboro (B)	35%	90
Florence (T)	35%	1,715
Hainesport (T)	23%	566
Lumberton (T)	31%	1,492
Mansfield (T)	28%	1,005
Maple Shade (T)	50%	4,340
Medford Lakes (B)	21%	308
Medford (T)	19%	1,723
Moorestown (T)	21%	1,612
Mount Holly (T)	43%	1,546
Mount Laurel (T)	31%	5,860
New Hanover (T)	29%	167
North Hanover (T)	44%	1,223
Palmyra (B)	35%	1,120
Pemberton (B)	37%	199
Pemberton (T)	47%	4,698
Riverside (T)	53%	1,578
Riverton (B)	23%	236
Shamong (T)	18%	402
Southampton (T)	37%	1,640
Springfield (T)	22%	266
Tabernacle (T)	30%	796
Washington (T)	45%	109
Westampton (T)	18%	594
Willingboro (T)	37%	3,956
Woodland (T)	22%	96
Wrightstown (B)	56%	111

Notes: (B) = Borough; (C) = City; (T) = Township

Physical or Mental Disability

Persons with a disability are those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments (such as hearing or vision) that, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their participation in society on an equal basis with others (CDC 2020). These impairments may increase the

level of difficulty that individuals face during an emergency. Cognitive impairments may reduce an individual's capacity to receive, process, and respond to emergency information or warnings. Individuals with a physical or sensory disability may face issues of mobility, sight, hearing, or reliance on specialized medical equipment. According to the 2017-2021 American Community Survey, 12.6 percent of residents in Burlington County are living with a disability.

Figure 3-14 shows the geographic distribution of disabled individuals throughout Burlington County. This includes individuals with hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties.

Non-English Speakers

Individuals who do not have a working proficiency in English are vulnerable because they may have difficulty with understanding hazard mitigation guidance and emergency information being conveyed to them. Cultural differences can also add complexity to how information is being conveyed to populations with limited proficiency of English. According to the 2017-2021 American Community Survey, 13.9 percent of the County's population over the age of 5 primarily speaks a language other than English at home. This is significantly less than the State average of 31.9 percent. Of the County's population, 4.4 percent speak Spanish and 6.4 percent speak other Indo-European languages. Figure 3-14 shows the geographic distribution of individuals who speaker a language other than English.

3.4.3 Employment

The U.S. Census Bureau's 2021 County Business Patterns data identified 10,438 business establishments employing 180,387 people in Burlington County. The industry with the greatest number of employees (29,150) is the health care and social assistance industry, followed by the retail trade industry (24,171).

3.4.4 Population Trends

This section discusses population trends to use as a basis for estimating future change in population and in the character of the area. Population trends can provide a basis for making decisions on the type of mitigation approaches to consider and the locations where these approaches should be applied. This information can support planning decisions regarding future development in vulnerable areas.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Burlington County's 2020 population was 461,860 persons, which is a 2.9 percent increase from the 2010 Census population of 448,734. Table 3-9 displays the population of the County's municipalities from 1970 to 2020. Table 3-10 displays the total County population and population differences from 1900 to 2020. From 1900 to 2020, the County experienced a constant growth in population. The largest increase was between 1950 and 1960, when the County experienced a 65.2 percent population increase (88,589 persons).

Table 3-9. Burlington County Resident Population by Municipality: 1970-2020

Municipality	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	Percent Change 2010 - 2020
Bass River (T)	815	1,344	1,580	1,510	1,443	1,355	-6.10%
Beverly (C)	3,105	2,919	2,973	2,661	2,577	2,499	-3.03%
Bordentown (C)	4,490	4,441	4,341	3,969	3,924	3,993	+1.76%
Bordentown (T)	7,303	7,170	7,683	8,380	11,367	11,791	+3.73%
Burlington (C)	12,010	10,246	9,835	9,736	9,920	9,743	-1.78%
Burlington (T)	10,621	11,527	12,454	20,294	22,594	23,983	+6.15%
Chesterfield (T)	3,190	3,867	5,152	5,955	7,699	9,422	+22.38%
Cinnaminson (T)	16,962	16,072	14,583	14,595	15,569	17,064	+9.60%
Delanco (T)	4,157	3,730	3,316	3,237	4,283	4,824	+12.63%
Delran (T)	13,178	15,536	13,178	15,536	16,896	17,882	+5.84%
Eastampton (T)	2,284	3,814	4,962	6,202	6,069	6,191	+2.01%
Edgewater Park (T)	7,412	9,273	8,388	7,864	8,881	8,930	+0.55%
Evesham (T)	13,477	21,508	35,309	42,275	45,538	46,826	+2.83%
Fieldsboro (B)	615	597	579	522	540	526	-2.59%
Florence (T)	8,560	9,084	10,266	10,746	12,109	12,812	+5.81%
Hainesport (T)	2,990	3,236	3,249	4,126	6,110	6,035	-1.23%
Lumberton (T)	3,945	5,236	6,705	10,461	12,559	12,803	+1.94%
Mansfield (T)	2,597	2,523	3,874	5,090	8,544	8,897	+4.13%
Maple Shade (T)	16,464	20,525	19,211	19,079	19,131	19,980	+4.44%
Medford (T)	8,292	17,622	20,526	22,253	23,033	24,497	+6.36%
Medford Lakes (B)	4,792	4,958	4,462	4,173	4,146	4,264	+2.85%
Moorestown (T)	15,577	15,596	16,116	19,017	20,726	21,355	+3.03%
Mt. Holly (T)	12,713	10,818	10,639	10,728	9,536	9,981	+6.61%
Mount Laurel (T)	11,221	17,614	30,270	40,221	41,864	44,633	+4.67%
New Hanover (T)	27,410	14,258	9,546	9,744	7,385	6,367	-13.78%
North Hanover (T)	9,858	9,050	9,994	7,347	7,678	7,963	+3.71%
Palmyra (B)	6,969	7,085	7,056	7,091	7,398	7,438	+0.54%
Pemberton (B)	1,344	1,198	1,367	1,210	1,409	1,371	-2.70%
Pemberton (T)	19,754	29,720	31,342	28,691	27,912	26,903	-3.61%
Riverside (T)	8,591	7,941	7,974	7,911	8,079	8,003	-0.94%
Riverton (B)	3,412	3,068	2,775	2,759	2,779	2,764	-0.54%
Shamong (T)	1,318	4,537	5,765	6,462	6,490	6,460	-0.46%
Southampton (T)	4,982	8,808	10,202	10,388	10,464	10,317	-1.40%
Springfield (T)	2,244	2,691	3,028	3,227	3,414	3,245	-4.95%
Tabernacle (T)	2,103	6,236	7,360	7,170	6,949	6,776	-2.49%
Washington (T)	673	808	805	621	687	693	+0.87%
Westampton (T)	2,680	3,383	6,004	7,217	8,813	9,121	+3.49%
Willingboro (T)	43,386	39,912	36,291	33,008	31,629	31,889	+0.82%
Woodland (T)	2,032	2,285	2,063	1,170	1,788	1,544	-13.65%
Wrightstown (B)	2,719	3,031	3,843	746	802	720	-10.22%

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, Date Unknown.
Notes: (B) = Borough; (C) = City; (T) = Township

Table 3-10. Burlington County Population Trends, 1900 to 2020

Year	Population	Change in Population	Percent (%) Population Change
1900	58,241	-	-
1910	66,565	8,324	14.3
1920	81,770	15,205	22.8
1930	93,541	11,771	14.4
1940	97,013	3,472	3.7
1950	135,910	38,897	40.1
1960	224,499	88,589	65.2
1970	323,132	98,633	43.9
1980	362,542	39,410	12.2
1990	395,066	32,524	9.0
2000	423,394	28,328	7.2
2010	448,734	25,340	6.0
2020	461,860	13,126	2.9

Source: Population data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2020, 2021; change and percent change calculated for this plan.

Table 3-11. Ten Largest Municipalities in Burlington County

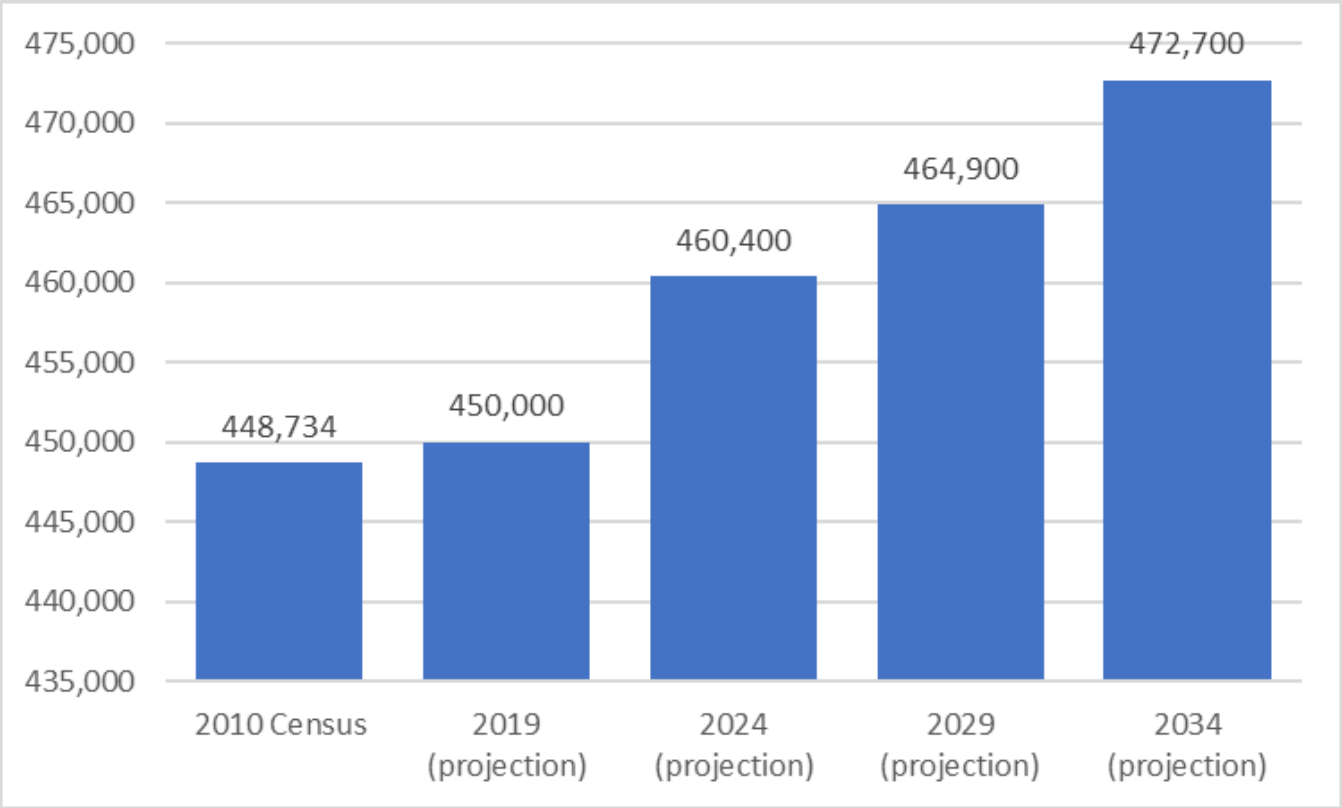
Rank	Municipality	Population
1	Evesham (T)	46,826
2	Mount Laurel (T)	44,633
3	Willingboro (T)	31,889
4	Pemberton (T)	26,903
5	Medford (T)	24,497
6	Burlington (T)	23,983
7	Moorestown (T)	21,355
8	Maple Shade (T)	19,980
9	Delran (T)	17,882
10	Cinnaminson (T)	17,064

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020, 2021
Notes: (T) = Township

Between 2010 and 2020, 16 of the 40 municipalities experienced an overall decrease in their population. The Township of New Hanover experienced the greatest loss of population, losing 13.78 percent of its population from 2010. The Township of Chesterfield experienced a population increase of 22.38 percent. Table 3-11 displays the 2020 Census population for the 10 most populous municipalities in the County.

Based on New Jersey Department of Labor 2014 population projections (the most recent projections available for this HMP update), the County population is expected to reach 472,700 by 2034, a 2.3 percent increase over 2020 (Figure 3-15). It should be noted that these projections likely underestimate population growth as the projected population for 2024 (460,400) was already surpassed by the 2020 Census generated population (461,860).

Figure 3-15. Burlington County Population Projections, 2010 to 2034



Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development 2014

3.5 GENERAL BUILDING STOCK

The 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-year estimates identify 174,454 households and 186,192 housing units in Burlington County (U.S. Census Bureau 2023). U.S. Census defines household as all the persons who occupy a housing unit, and a housing unit as a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. The median price of a single-family home in Burlington County was estimated at $304,600 in 2022 (U.S. Census Bureau 2023).

3.5.1 Existing Inventory

For this update, the default general building stock for Burlington County in Hazus was replaced with a custom building inventory, both at the aggregate and structure level. The updated building inventory was built using detailed building footprints, parcels, and structure-specific building attributes. This inventory shows a countywide total building replacement cost value (structure and contents) of about $168 billion. The value for residential properties makes up 42.12 percent of that total. Table 3-13 presents replacement cost values for the countywide total and for residential, commercial, and industrial properties.

Table 3-12. Replacement Cost Values

Municipality	All Occupancies Replacement Cost Value Count	Structure	Contents	Total (Structure + Contents)	Residential Count	Total Replacement Cost (Structure + Contents)	Commercial Count	Total Replacement Cost (Structure + Contents)	All Other Count	Total Replacement Cost (Structure + Contents)
Bass River (T)	719	$483,881,130	$397,541,907	$881,423,037	579	$259,670,056	96	$543,313,007	44	$78,439,974
Beverly (C)	939	$669,929,481	$548,860,852	$1,218,790,333	863	$432,319,481	40	$616,625,900	36	$169,844,952
Bordentown (C)	1,041	$1,479,824,214	$1,314,249,979	$2,794,074,193	916	$706,670,430	87	$1,635,106,800	38	$452,296,963
Bordentown (T)	3,389	$3,186,141,590	$2,680,343,840	$5,866,485,430	3,086	$1,766,729,960	217	$3,517,905,557	86	$581,849,913
Burlington (C)	3,165	$3,145,969,808	$2,667,342,597	$5,813,312,405	2,765	$1,518,510,304	299	$3,500,557,703	101	$794,244,398
Burlington (T)	6,525	$4,634,035,930	$4,185,447,965	$8,819,483,895	6,048	$2,934,257,367	237	$2,386,745,363	240	$3,498,481,165
Chesterfield (T)	2,673	$1,303,855,975	$939,319,829	$2,243,175,804	2,126	$1,103,061,825	47	$347,053,060	500	$793,060,919
Cinnaminson (T)	5,833	$3,434,863,845	$2,771,169,719	$6,206,033,564	5,429	$2,731,582,306	226	$2,021,885,178	178	$1,452,566,080
Delanco (T)	1,717	$985,026,322	$792,402,612	$1,777,428,934	1,614	$841,361,930	59	$419,325,074	44	$516,741,930
Delran (T)	5,008	$3,051,288,422	$2,291,350,984	$5,342,639,406	4,727	$2,668,403,916	199	$1,600,206,655	82	$1,074,028,835
Eastampton (T)	1,947	$749,463,463	$474,495,345	$1,223,958,808	1,834	$874,691,882	70	$166,158,619	43	$183,108,307
Edgewater Park (T)	2,210	$1,387,987,910	$1,003,689,830	$2,391,677,740	2,081	$1,278,170,463	78	$801,318,205	51	$312,189,072
Evesham (T)	13,368	$6,510,994,305	$4,617,372,226	$11,128,366,531	12,701	$5,930,712,659	435	$3,873,745,449	232	$1,323,908,423
Fieldsboro (B)	224	$135,036,357	$106,487,900	$241,524,257	198	$110,749,114	9	$81,006,201	17	$49,768,942
Florence (T)	4,084	$3,528,711,900	$3,053,611,216	$6,582,323,116	3,701	$2,350,465,686	172	$1,581,677,655	211	$2,650,179,775
Hainesport (T)	2,546	$1,785,836,114	$1,497,815,806	$3,283,651,920	2,287	$1,086,125,466	145	$1,636,784,252	114	$560,742,202
Lumberton (T)	3,724	$2,390,626,131	$1,914,047,617	$4,304,673,748	3,216	$1,812,943,463	188	$1,406,090,443	320	$1,085,639,842
Mansfield (T)	3,805	$2,003,311,609	$1,395,018,415	$3,398,330,024	3,364	$1,858,477,945	117	$947,329,277	324	$592,522,802
Maple Shade (T)	5,120	$3,235,266,889	$2,599,911,292	$5,835,178,181	4,713	$2,068,249,243	341	$3,283,684,244	66	$483,244,694
Medford (T)	8,792	$5,812,040,470	$4,230,185,586	$10,042,226,056	8,027	$4,901,417,210	424	$3,967,624,253	341	$1,173,184,593
Medford Lakes (B)	1,804	$621,483,458	$345,754,770	$967,238,228	1,770	$835,521,941	17	$86,031,441	17	$45,684,846
Moorestown (T)	7,173	$6,671,888,749	$5,560,574,376	$12,232,463,125	6,514	$4,438,790,790	343	$4,816,222,006	316	$2,977,450,329
Mount Holly (T)	2,987	$2,062,906,178	$1,700,392,140	$3,763,298,318	2,676	$1,178,094,611	209	$2,105,277,964	102	$479,925,743
Mount Laurel (T)	13,150	$8,580,722,190	$6,837,746,789	$15,418,468,979	12,354	$5,967,010,088	545	$7,446,607,450	251	$2,004,851,441
New Hanover (T)	1,068	$1,454,681,464	$1,414,258,123	$2,868,939,587	295	$121,270,024	41	$366,498,051	732	$2,381,171,512
North Hanover (T)	2,176	$1,320,455,662	$1,084,214,685	$2,404,670,347	1,486	$717,750,341	73	$635,193,370	617	$1,051,726,636
Palmyra (B)	2,482	$1,222,466,403	$910,640,737	$2,133,107,140	2,340	$1,069,114,169	95	$772,733,661	47	$291,259,310
Pemberton (B)	519	$405,485,181	$330,656,310	$736,141,491	460	$249,199,271	42	$397,861,568	17	$89,080,652
Pemberton (T)	9,729	$4,061,985,822	$2,911,257,017	$6,973,242,839	8,863	$3,653,826,405	230	$1,769,740,069	636	$1,549,676,365
Riverside (T)	2,532	$1,350,008,041	$1,109,946,125	$2,459,954,166	2,331	$773,639,516	134	$1,461,350,211	67	$224,964,439
Riverton (B)	989	$644,201,505	$452,528,093	$1,096,729,598	938	$588,701,595	35	$355,954,948	16	$152,073,055

Municipality	All Occupancies Replacement Cost Value Count	Structure	Contents	Total (Structure + Contents)	Residential Count	Total Replacement Cost (Structure + Contents)	Commercial Count	Total Replacement Cost (Structure + Contents)	All Other Count	Total Replacement Cost (Structure + Contents)
Shamong (T)	2,494	$1,491,241,787	$1,013,684,949	$2,504,926,736	2,144	$1,462,605,155	69	$446,950,399	281	$595,371,182
Southampton (T)	5,368	$2,659,445,297	$1,933,572,958	$4,593,018,255	4,687	$2,260,892,149	231	$1,462,121,392	450	$870,004,714
Springfield (T)	1,826	$1,185,123,238	$955,394,082	$2,140,517,320	1,199	$689,187,469	128	$670,084,855	499	$781,244,996
Tabernacle (T)	2,938	$1,305,660,575	$894,779,662	$2,200,440,237	2,620	$1,246,359,444	103	$526,604,504	215	$427,476,289
Washington (T)	538	$323,371,754	$280,713,195	$604,084,949	390	$163,324,082	18	$215,449,707	130	$225,311,160
Westampton (T)	2,795	$2,386,264,842	$2,234,027,803	$4,620,292,645	2,458	$1,265,684,407	202	$1,506,024,338	135	$1,848,583,900
Willingboro (T)	10,830	$5,456,305,158	$3,333,129,001	$8,789,434,159	10,529	$6,486,858,226	152	$1,325,032,834	149	$977,543,099
Woodland (T)	782	$661,123,288	$672,372,543	$1,333,495,831	602	$269,628,815	89	$751,176,335	91	$312,690,681
Wrightstown (B)	296	$388,229,854	$360,642,569	$748,872,423	185	$94,109,208	55	$475,166,687	56	$179,596,528
Burlington County	**149,305**	**$94,167,142,311**	**$73,816,951,444**	**$167,984,093,755**	**135,116**	**$70,766,138,412**	**6,297**	**$61,926,224,685**	**7,892**	**$35,291,730,658**

Source: Burlington County, 2023; NJOGIS 2023; Microsoft BING 2022; RS Means 2022

Notes: (B) = Borough; (C) = City; (T) = Township

Figure 3-16 through Figure 3-18 show the distribution of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in Burlington County by total value (structure and contents) per square mile. Content value various widely depending on the usage of the structure. Generally, contents for residential structures are valued at about 50 percent of the building's structural value. For commercial facilities, the value of the content is generally about equal to the building's structural value. These maps can assist communities in visualizing areas of high exposure and in evaluating aspects of the study area in relation to specific hazard risks.

Figure 3-16. Distribution of Residential Building Stock Replacement Cost Value in Burlington County

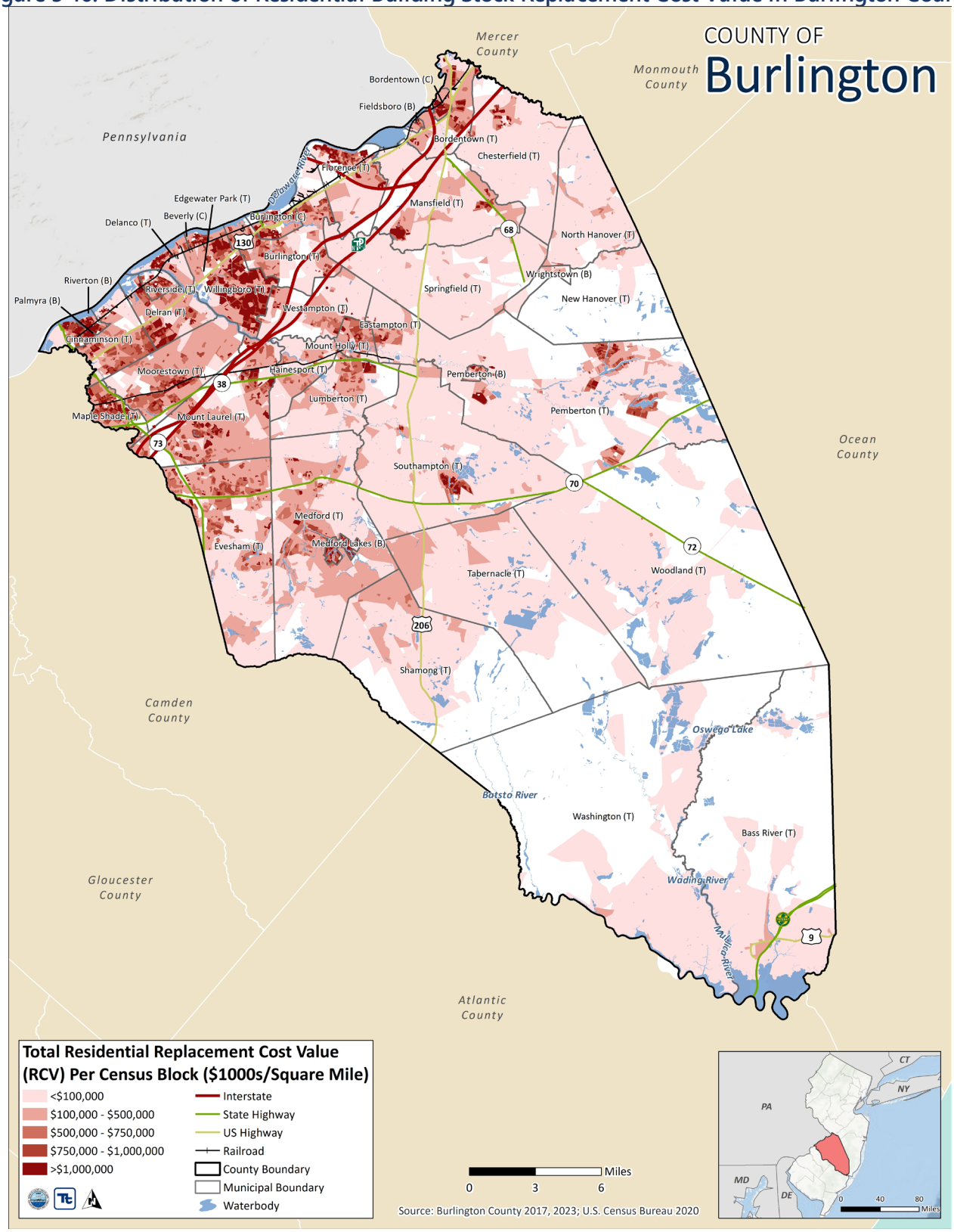


Figure 3-17. Distribution of Commercial Building Stock Replacement Cost Value in Burlington County

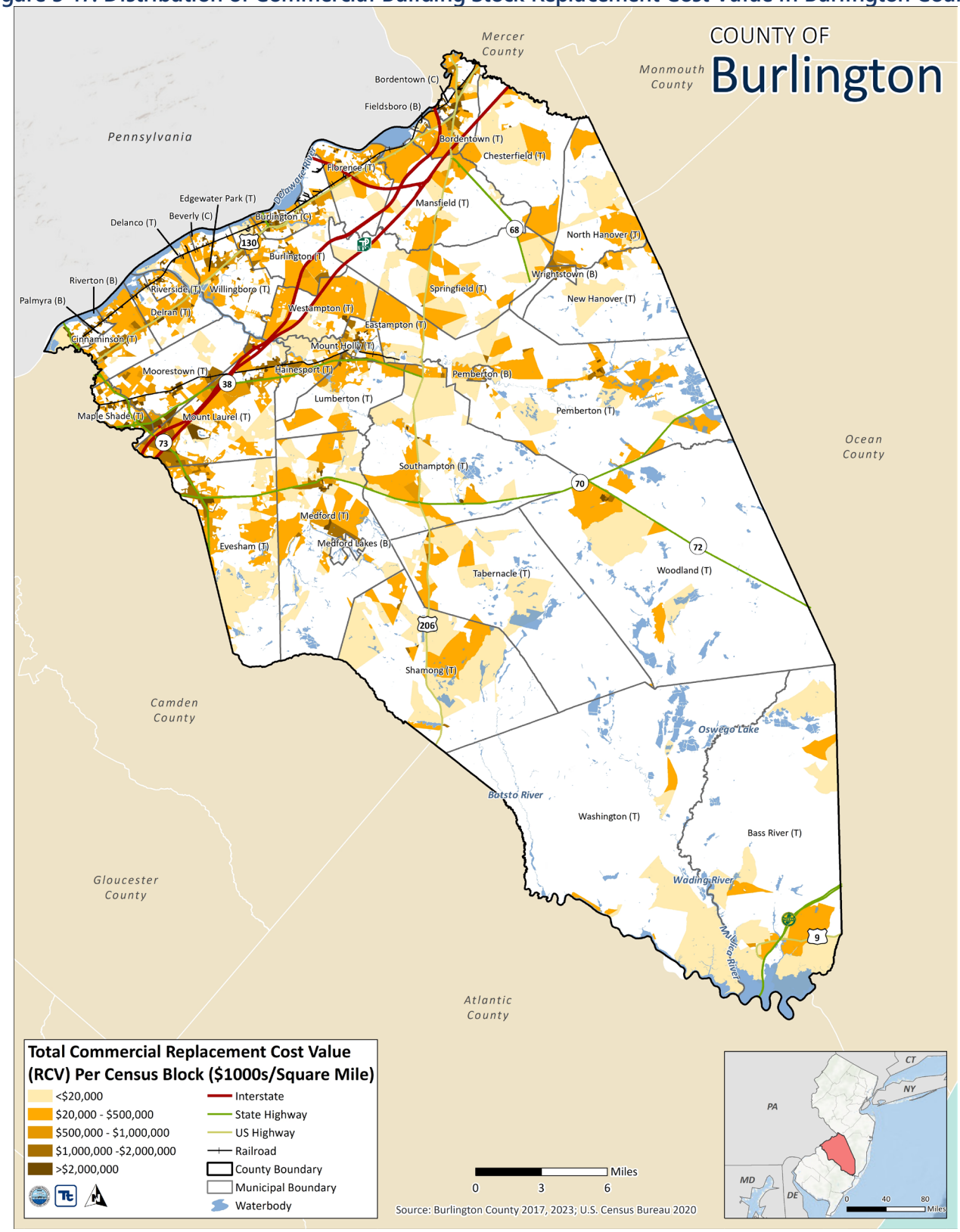
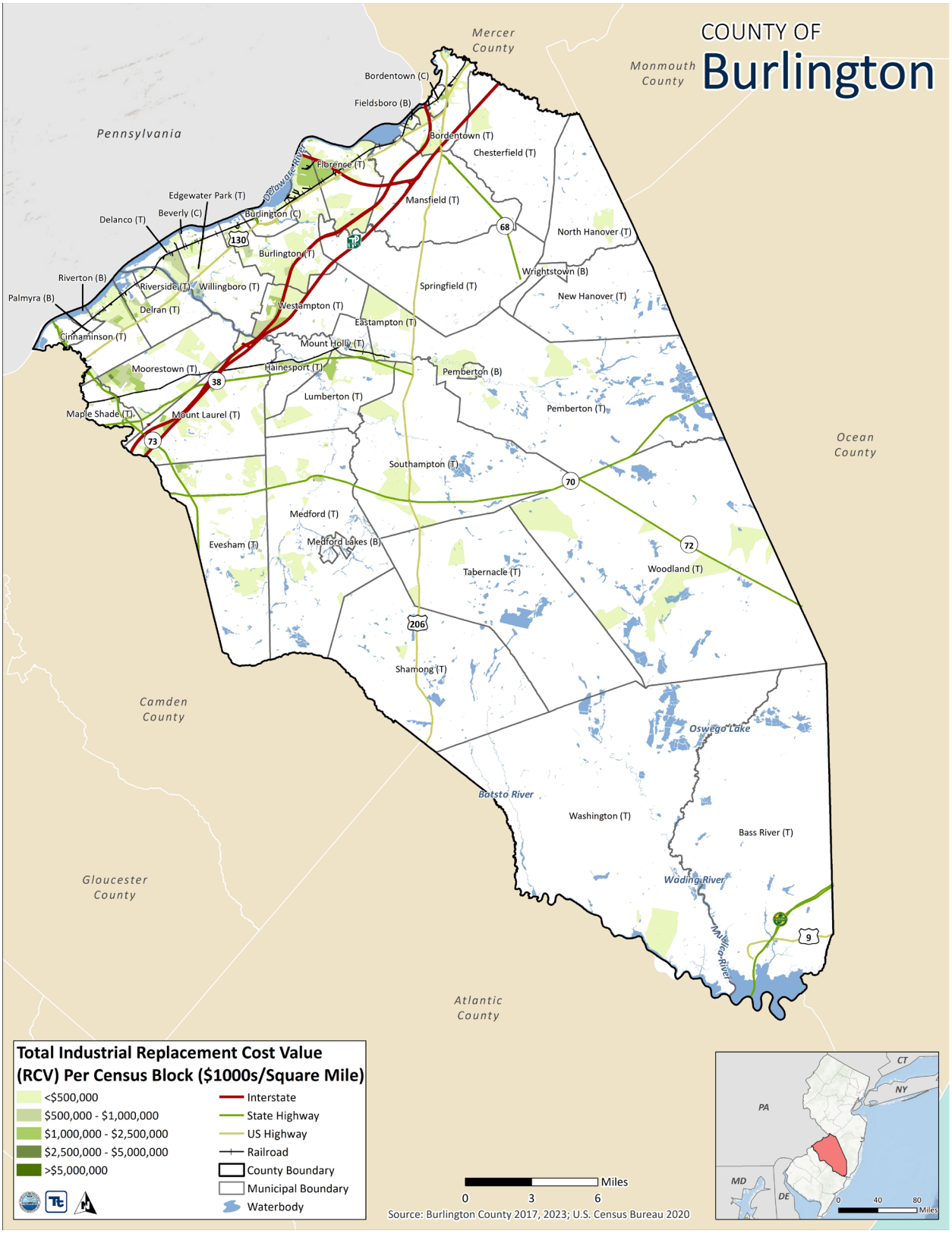


Figure 3-18. Distribution of Industrial Building Stock Replacement Cost Value in Burlington County



TETRA TECH

3.5.2 Development Trends and New Development

Local zoning and planning authority is provided for under the New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law, which gives municipalities zoning and planning authority. The DMA 2000 requires that communities consider land use trends, which can impact the need for, and priority of, mitigation options over time. Land use trends significantly impact exposure and vulnerability to various hazards. For example, significant development in a hazard area increases the building stock and population exposed to that hazard.

This plan provides a general overview of population and land use, and types of development occurring within the study area. An understanding of these development trends can assist in planning for future development and ensuring that appropriate mitigation, planning, and preparedness measures are in place to protect human health and community infrastructure. For municipal identified new development, refer to the municipal annexes in Section 9.

3.6 LIFELINES FACILITIES

Critical facilities are those that are essential to the health and welfare of the population. These facilities are especially important after any hazard event. Critical facilities are those that maintain essential and emergency functions and are typically defined to include police and fire stations, schools, and emergency operations centers. They also include infrastructure such as roads and bridges, which provide ingress and egress and allow emergency vehicles access to those in need, and utilities, which provide water, electricity, and communication services to the community. Also included are rail yards and any other facilities that hold or carry significant amounts of hazardous materials with a potential to impact public health and welfare in a hazard event (FEMA 1997).

To facilitate consistency with the National Response Framework, FEMA Strategic Plan, and guidance for the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant program, critical facilities in Burlington County are discussed in terms of "community lifelines." FEMA defines these as the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society. Following a disaster event, intervention is required to stabilize community lifelines. Lifelines are divided into the following categories (FEMA 2023):

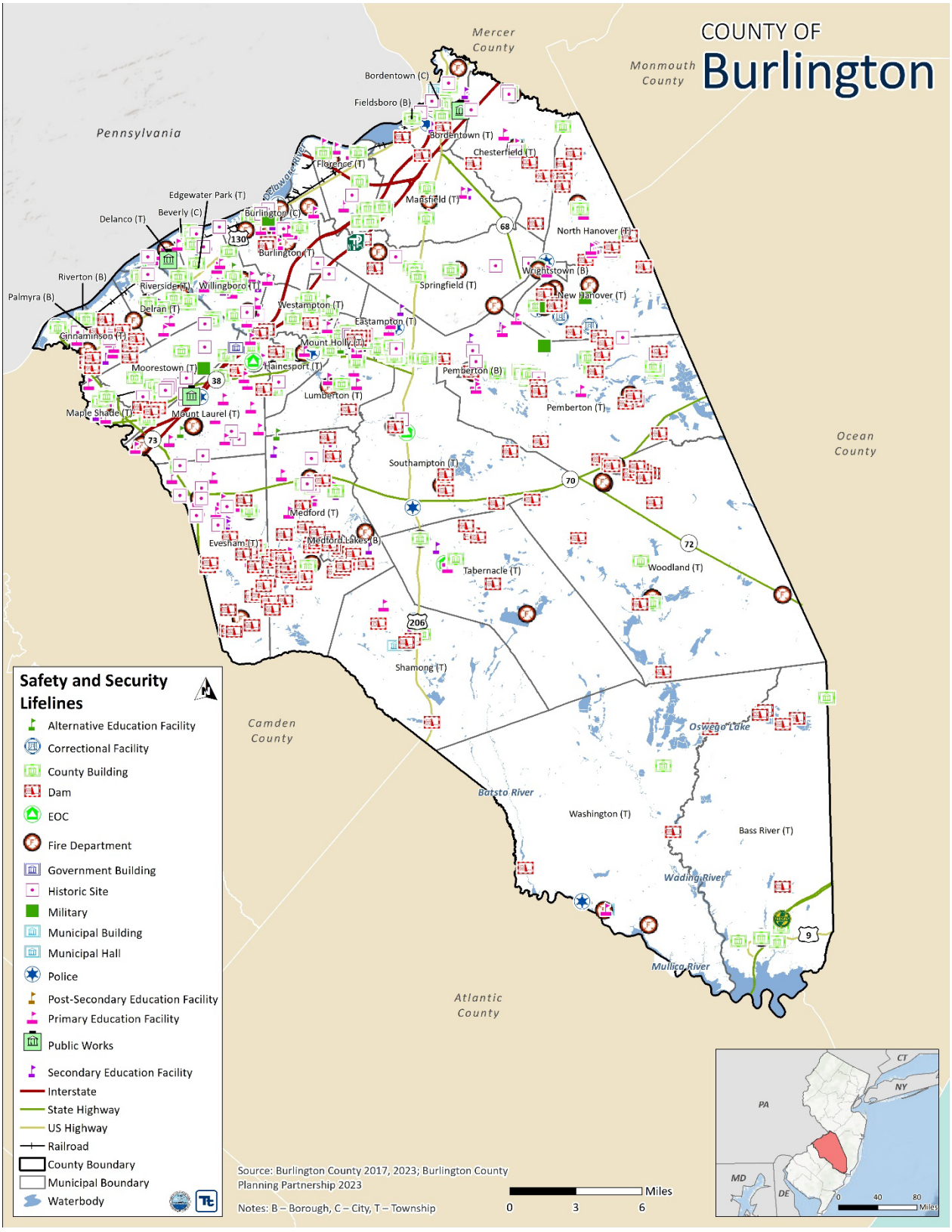
- Safety and Security
- Food, Hydration, Shelter
- Health and Medical
- Energy
- Communications
- Transportation
- Hazardous Materials
- Water Systems

A comprehensive inventory of lifelines in Burlington County was developed from the Burlington County Department of Information Technology, GIS Division. The inventory of lifelines presented in this section represents the current state of this effort at the time of publication of the HMP and was used for the risk assessment. The inventory of lifelines identified for the HMP is considered sensitive information. It is protected by the Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) program and under New Jersey Executive Order 21. Therefore, individual facility names and addresses are not provided in this HMP. A summary of the facility types used for the risk assessment are presented further in this section.

3.6.1 Safety and Security

Figure 3-19 shows the general location of safety and security lifeline facilities in Burlington County. General descriptions of the types of facilities included are presented in the sections below.

Figure 3-19. Safety and Security Lifelines in Burlington County



TETRA TECH

Emergency Facilities

The County has a highly coordinated and interconnected network of emergency facilities and services at the County and municipal level. The Burlington County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) serves as the primary coordinating agency between local, state, and federal emergency agencies. In response to an emergency event, the Burlington County OEM works with County and municipal health agencies and healthcare providers, emergency facilities, and the County Sheriff's Office to provide aid to residents of the County.

Each municipality is responsible for maintaining its own fire department; however, not every municipality maintains its own police department or emergency medical services facility. All municipalities included in this HMP maintain their own police department except Bass River Township, Hainesport Township, Shamong Township, Southampton Township, Tabernacle Township, Woodland Township, and Wrightstown Borough, all of which are covered by the State Police. The Burlington County Sheriff's Office and NJ State Police also provide emergency support to the municipalities.

Municipalities that maintain their own EMS facilities and provide support to surrounding municipalities are the City of Beverly, Bordentown City, Burlington City, Chesterfield Township, Cinnaminson Township, Delanco Township, Delran Township, Eastampton Township, Evesham Township, Florence Township, Hainesport Township, Lumberton Township, Mansfield Township, Maple Shade Township, Medford Township, Moorestown Township, Mount Holly Township, Mount Laurel Township, New Hanover Township, North Hanover Township, Palmyra Borough, Pemberton Township, Shamong Township, Southampton Township, Springfield Township, Tabernacle Township, Washington Township, Westampton Township, Willingboro Township, and Woodland Township.

Overall, there are 412 local, County, and state law enforcement facilities, 122 fire and EMS facilities, 41 police facilities, and 75 emergency operation centers (EOCs) in Burlington County. The EOC total includes municipal halls, fire departments, public work buildings, and others that were identified as EOCs by the municipalities.

Military Installations

There are five military installations in Burlington County. The County is home to the U.S. Defense Department's only tri-service installation—Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst (JB MDL), which is home to five wings and covers 42,000 acres. JB MDL's host wing, the 87th Air Base Wing, supports 88 mission partners by providing installation support to all mission commanders and sustaining mission-ready expeditionary service members (Joint Base MDL n.d.).

Dams and Levees

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) defines four hazard classifications for dams in New Jersey, based on the potential for property damage and/or loss of life should the dam fail:

- Class I (High-Hazard Potential)—Failure of the dam may result in probable loss of life and/or extensive property damage
- Class II (Significant-Hazard Potential)—Failure of the dam may result in significant property damage; however, loss of life is not envisioned.
- Class III (Low-Hazard Potential)—Failure of the dam is not expected to result in loss of life and/or significant property damage.
- Class IV (Small-Dam Low-Hazard Potential)—Failure of the dam is not expected to result in loss of life or significant property damage. Dam must also meet the requirements of a Class IV dam above.

Table 3-14 summarizes dams present in Burlington County according to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) National Inventory of Dams; 10 of these have a high hazard classification. Figure 3-19 illustrates the locations of these dams.

Table 3-13. Dams in Burlington County

County	Total Count	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Burlington	74	10	40	24	0

Source: USACE 2023

The USACE National Levee Database lists no levees in Burlington County (USACE 2024).

3.6.2 Food, Hydration, Shelter

Figure 3-20 shows the general location of food, hydration, and shelter lifeline facilities in Burlington County. General descriptions of the types of facilities included are presented in the sections below.

Shelters

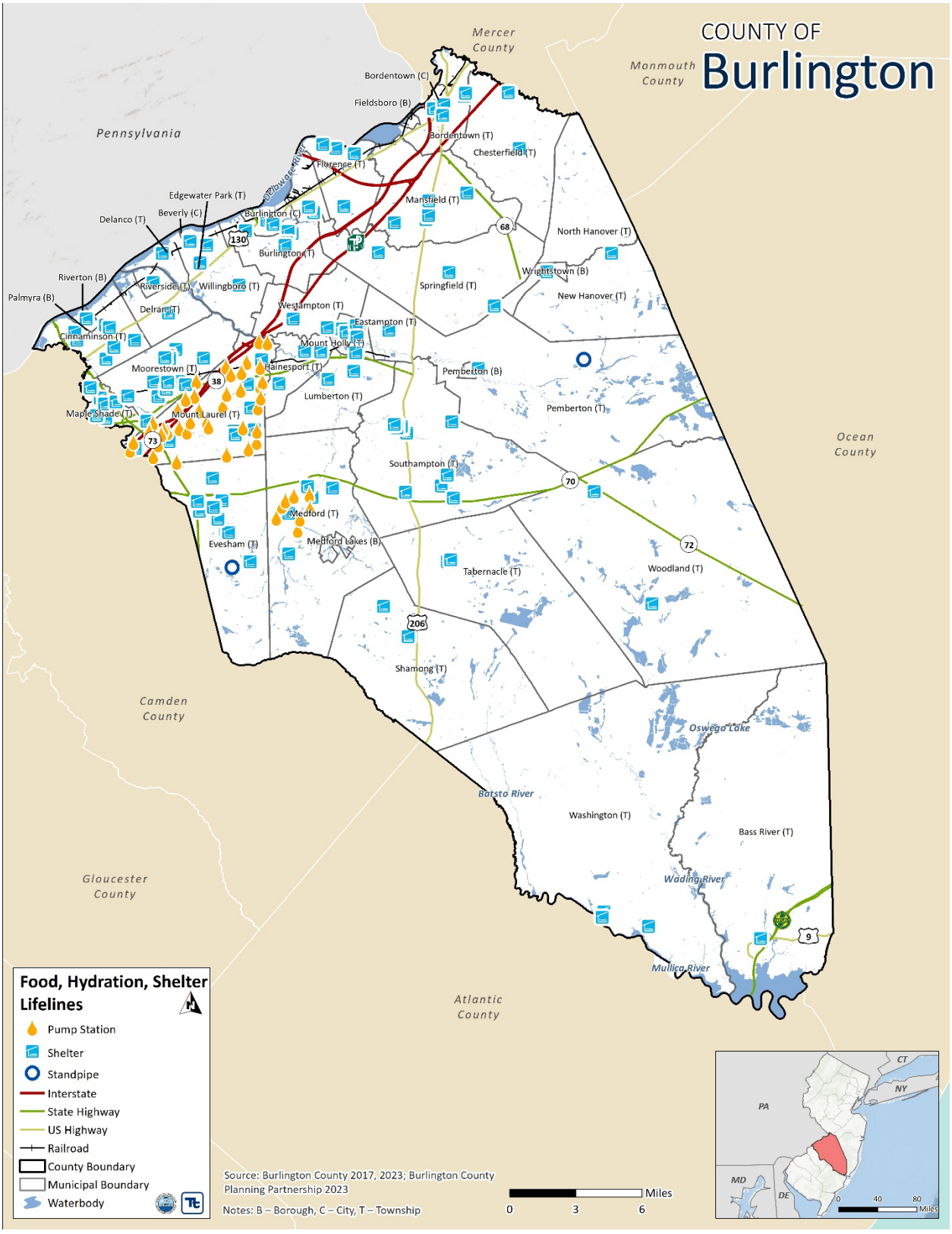
With support and cooperation of the American Red Cross and local jurisdictions, the County references an inventory of suitable shelter locations and can assist with the coordination and communication of shelter availability as necessitated by the execution of local municipal emergency operation plans.

There are 139 shelters identified within Burlington County. Many schools, community centers, and municipal buildings could serve as a shelter during an emergency.

Schools

In times of need, schools can function as shelters and are an important resource to the community. There are 85 schools, ranging from elementary to post-secondary education, that service the County. Several municipalities in the County have their own school systems, while other municipalities are served by regional school districts. In addition to the public schools throughout the County, there are several private education facilities.

Figure 3-20. Food, Hydration, Shelter Lifelines in Burlington County



3.6.3 Health and Medical

Figure 3-21 shows the general location of health and medical lifeline facilities in Burlington County. General descriptions of the types of facilities included are presented in the sections below.

Hospitals and Medical Facilities

Burlington County has a dynamic health care industry that includes hospitals, rehabilitation centers, and behavioral health facilities. There are 15 hospital and medical facilities located in Burlington County.

Senior Care and Living Facilities

The County has an extensive system of programs and services for the senior population, including 65 senior care facilities. These facilities are highly vulnerable to potential impacts from disasters. Knowing the location and numbers of these types of facilities will be effective in managing a response plan pre- and post-disaster.

3.6.4 Energy

Figure 3-22 shows the general location of energy lifeline facilities in Burlington County. General descriptions of the types of facilities included are presented in the section below.

Energy Resources

JCP&L and PSE&G are the primary electric and gas utility companies in Burlington County. In addition, South Jersey Gas provides natural gas service to Burlington County. Verizon is the primary provider of landline service in Burlington County. Homes in the County are heated by many different sources, with a majority using natural gas or fuel oil.

Figure 3-21. Health and Medical Lifelines in Burlington County

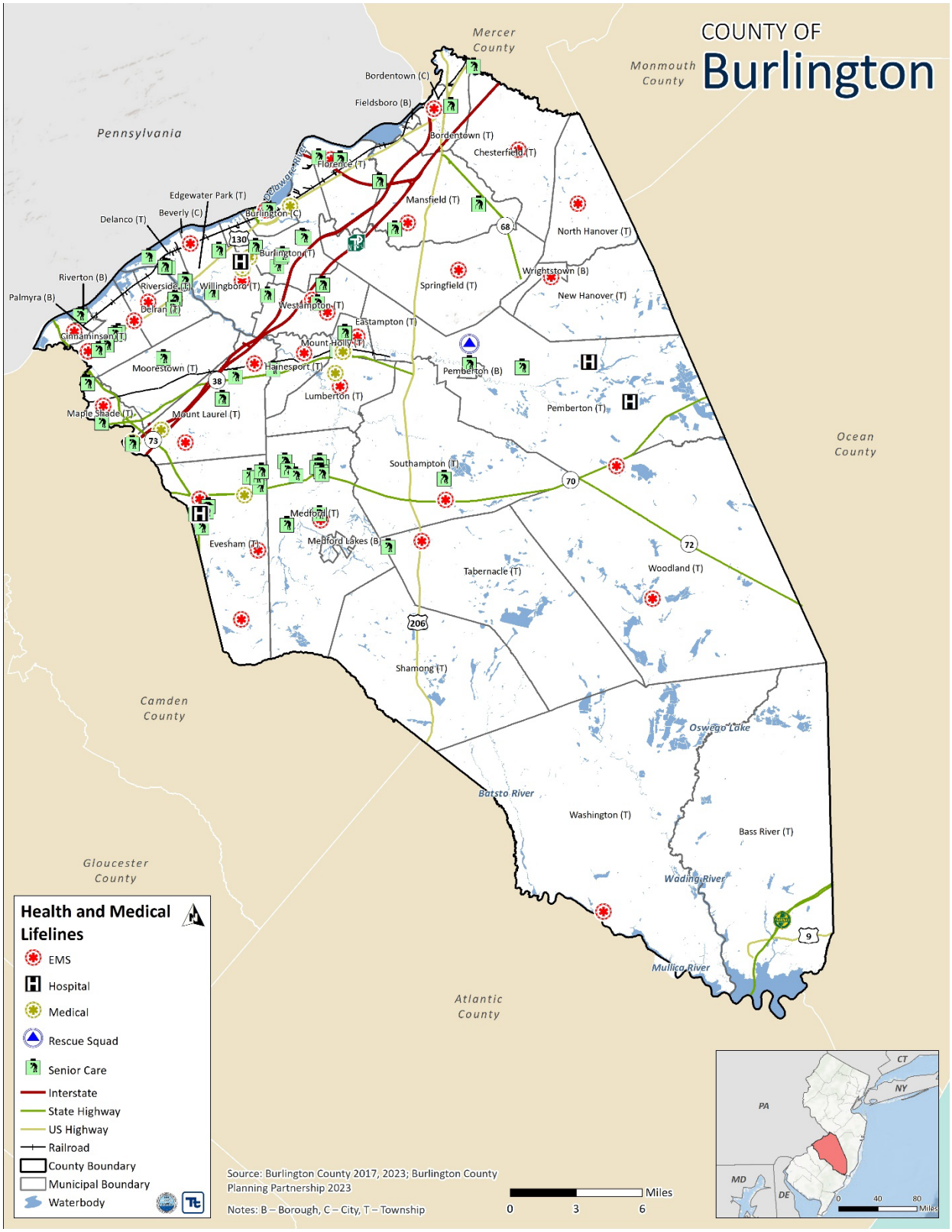
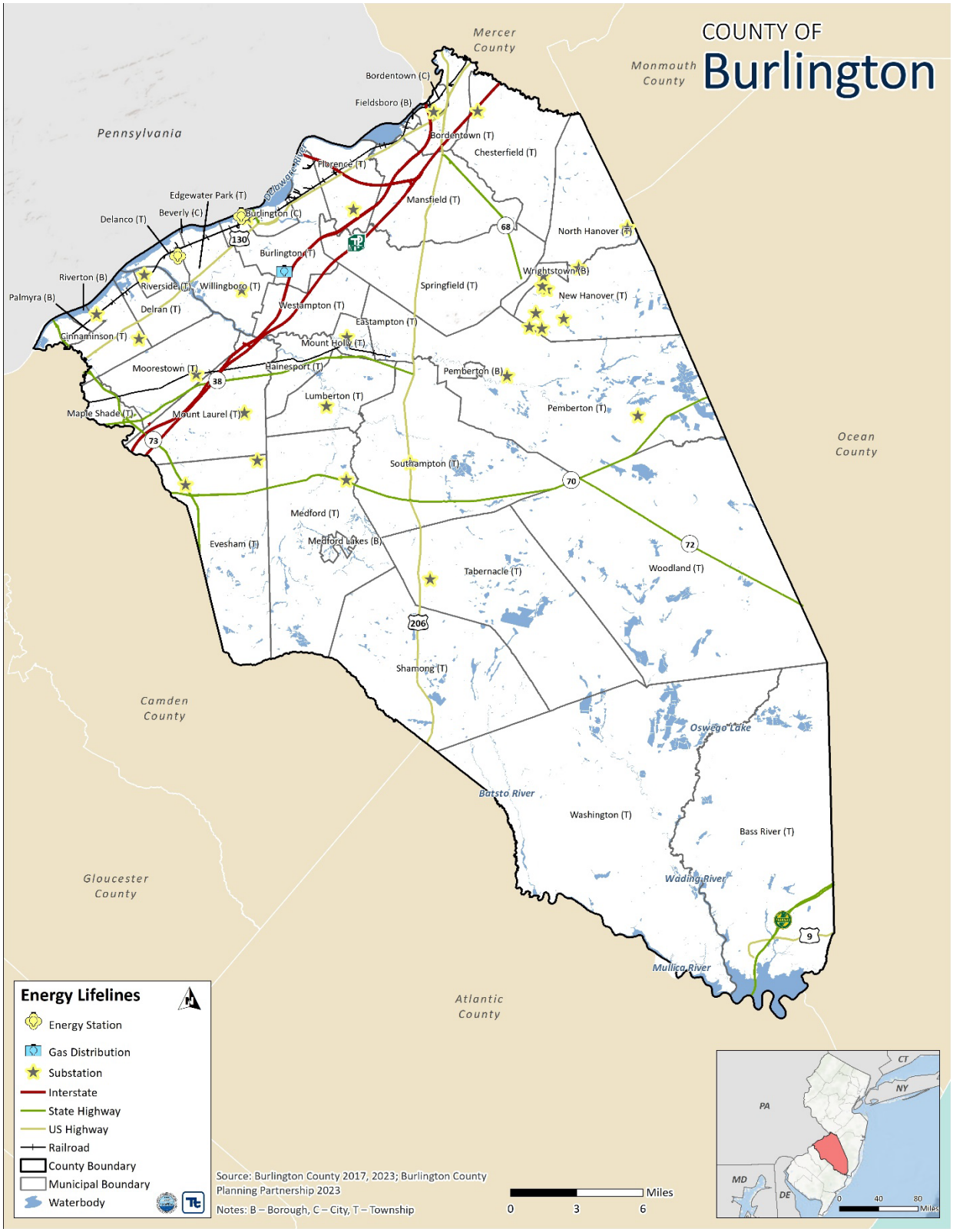


Figure 3-22. Energy Lifelines in Burlington County



3.6.5 Communications

Figure 3-23 shows the general location of communications lifeline facilities in Burlington County. General descriptions of the types of facilities included are presented in the sections below.

Emergency Warnings and Responder Communications

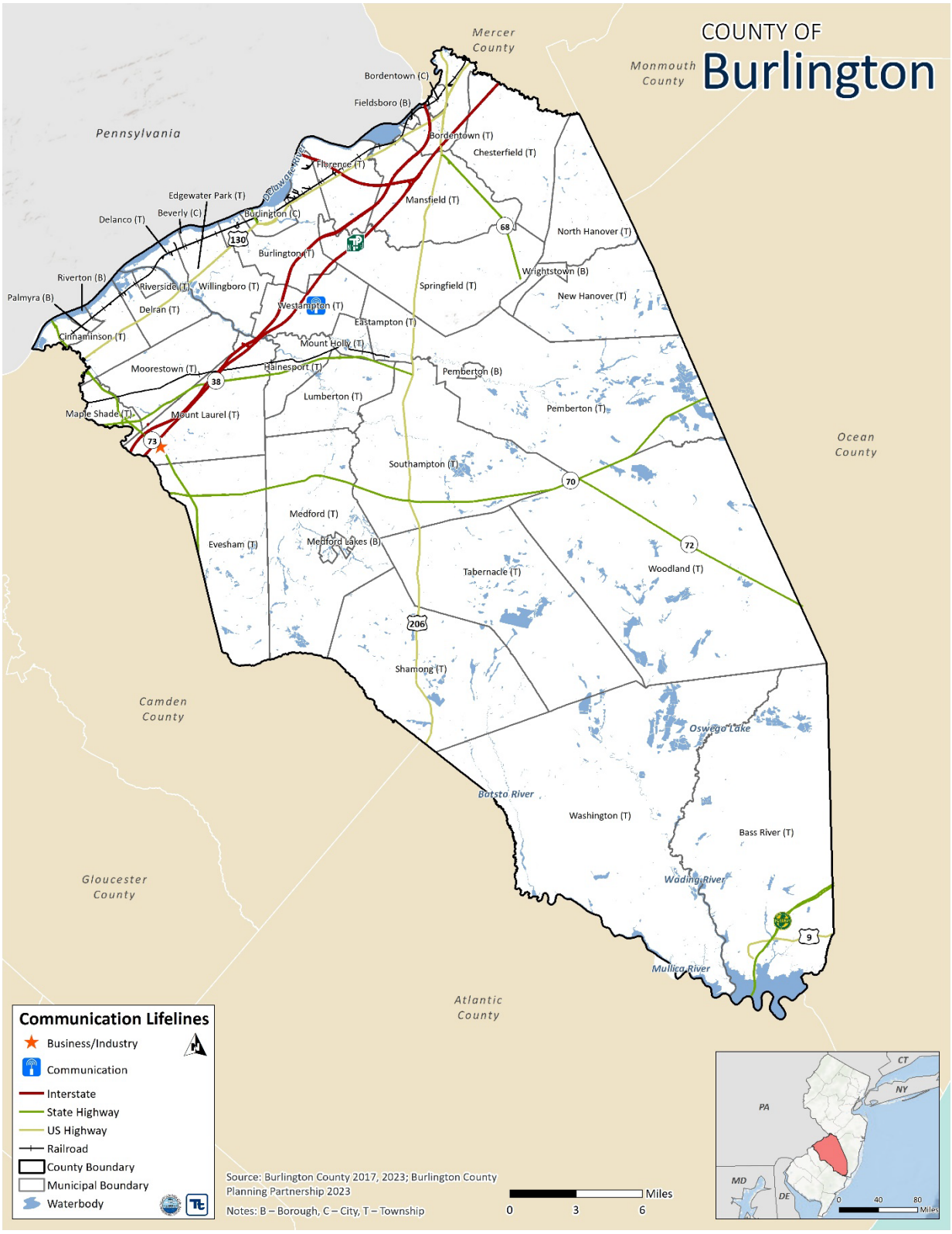
Burlington County OEM operates an emergency operations center in the Township of Westampton. This is a specially designed facility where public organizations and private-sector agencies meet to decide and coordinate emergency response to community-wide disasters.

Additionally, Burlington County has a central communications facility, which serves as the public safety answering point to dispatch all public safety services throughout the County.

Communications

Burlington County is served by a variety of communications systems, including traditional land line, fiber optic, and cellular service provided by multiple companies, such as Verizon, Direct TV, Comcast, and AT&T. Each carrier has individual plans for emergency situations during hazard events and post-disaster recovery efforts. In addition to land line, fiber optic and cellular communications systems, Burlington County has an extensive radio communications network that is utilized by emergency services agencies, hospitals, law enforcement, public works, transportation, and other supporting organizations. There are two communication facilities in Burlington County identified as critical facilities.

Figure 3-23. Communication Lifelines in Burlington County



3.6.6 Transportation

Figure 3-24 shows the general location of transportation lifeline facilities in Burlington County. General descriptions of the types of facilities included are presented in the sections below.

Highway, Roadways, and Associated Systems

Interstates 295 and 95 are the major north-south routes that pass through the County. These routes are vital corridors connecting major cities of the east coast. Additionally, a small portion of Interstate 276 connects Interstates 95 and 295 to northern Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Turnpike's Northeast Extension. The Garden State Parkway (US Route 9), another north-south route, passes through the eastern edge of the County. The Garden State Parkway extends from New York to the tip of Cape May County. Other important routes in Burlington County are U.S. Route 206 (north-south), U.S. Route 130 (north-south), NJ Route 70 (east-west), and NJ Route 72 (east-west).

Evacuation Routes

The County has identified evacuation zones for severe weather and can assist with the coordination and communication of evacuation routing as necessitated by the execution of local municipal emergency operation plans. Evacuation routes utilized are determined based on the specific hazard events.

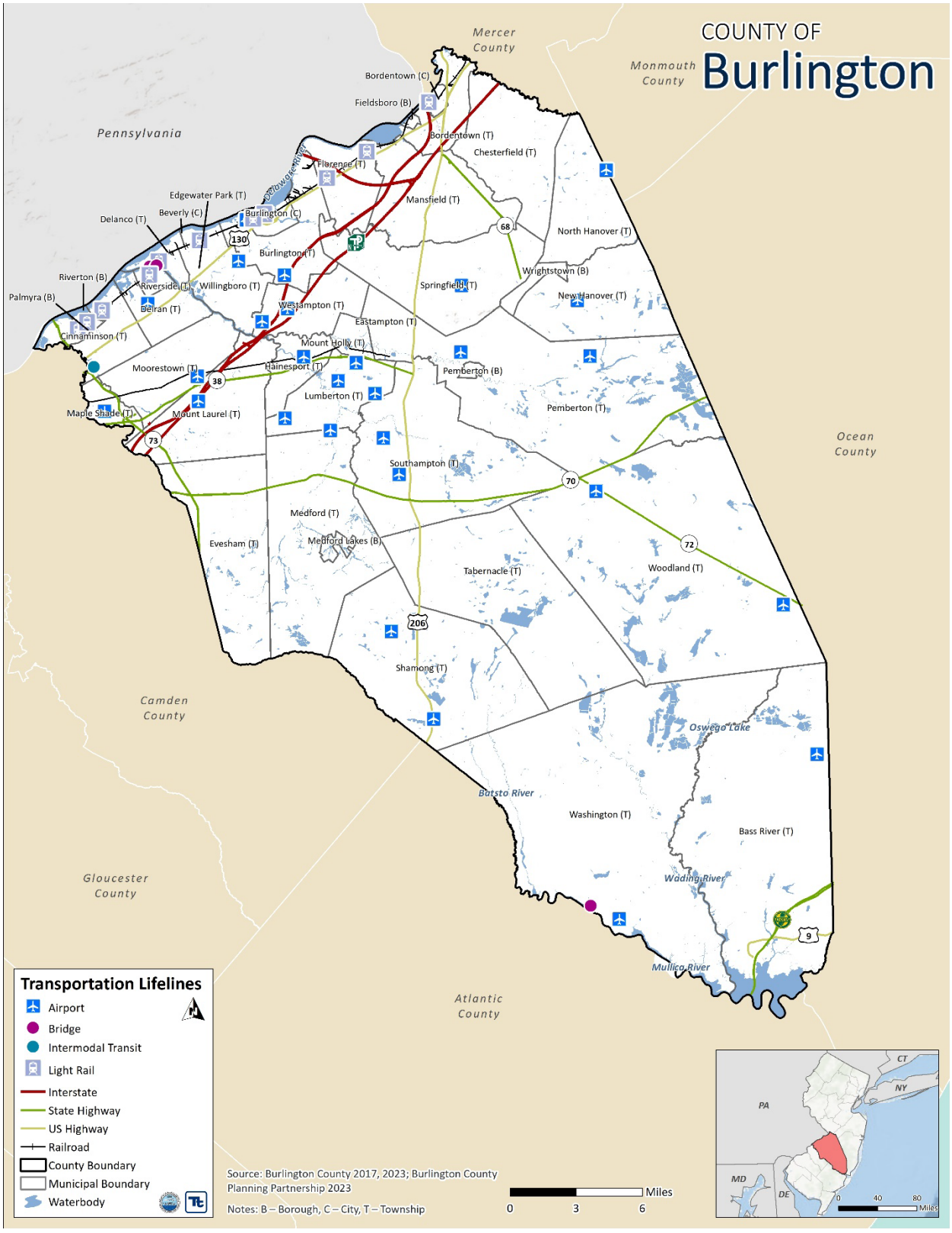
Bus and Other Transit Facilities

Burlington County is served primarily by New Jersey Transit bus and rail lines. The NJ Transit River Line connects to Amtrak's Northeast Corridor at Trenton and to PATCO which connects Philadelphia to Camden. These lines provide the connection between Burlington County and other major cities such as Washington D.C., Baltimore, MD, Wilmington, DE, Philadelphia, PA, and New York, NY. Rail service extends to points north and south.

Air

There are 28 air facilities in the County. These facilities include both airports and heliports that are utilized for public, private, medical, and military purposes.

Figure 3-24. Transportation Lifelines in Burlington County



3.6.7 Hazardous Materials

Figure 3-25 shows the general location of hazardous materials lifeline facilities in Burlington County. General descriptions of the types of facilities included are presented in the sections below. Due to heightened security concerns, local hazardous materials lifeline data sufficient to complete the analysis have only partially been obtained.

Hazardous Material Facilities

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 2023 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) database indicates that there are 20 TRI facilities in Burlington County. TRI facilities are those required to report on chemical storage and use, based on particular volumes of specified chemicals stored and used (US EPA 2023). NJDEP Bureau of Release Prevention identifies facilities in the County where an extraordinarily hazardous substance may be present or generated above regulatory levels that are subject to the Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act, (N.J.S.A. 13:1K-19 et seq.) and the regulations arising from the Act as codified in N.J.A.C. 7:31 (NJDEP Compliance and Enforcement 2018).

After a series of hazardous waste releases that caused human and environmental harm, there was a great need for reporting on hazardous materials that are housed within industrial facilities. This led to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) being passed in 1986. The EPCRA group of regulations includes (US EPA 2024):

- Emergency planning (Sections 301-303).
- Emergency release notification (Section 304).
- Hazardous Chemical Storage Reporting Requirements (Sections 311-312).
- Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (Section 313).
- Tier II (SARA 312).

Tier II (SARA 312) is under section 312 of EPCRA, and it is a mandatory report of hazardous and toxic substances that are housed at your facility at any given point during the reporting year. Facilities are required to report Tier II substances and Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) that are equal to or greater than the defined Tier II reporting thresholds. These substances must maintain an SDS under OSHA's hazard communication standard (US EPA 2024).

3.6.8 Water Systems

Figure 3-26 shows the general location of water system lifeline facilities in Burlington County. General descriptions of the types of facilities included are presented in the sections below.

Potable Water

New Jersey American Water (NJAW) serves more than 80,000 people in 20 communities in Burlington County and more than 2 million people statewide. NJAW's main production facility in the region is the Delaware River Water Treatment Plant (DRWTP), located in Delran. The DRWTP produces an average of 22 million gallons of water per day and serves customers in Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties. The largest water purveyor in the state, NJAW is a wholly owned subsidiary of American Water, which serves more than 14 million people in 24 states (American Water 2023).

Aqua America New Jersey provides drinking water and wastewater services to 150,000 residents in 18 municipalities in nine New Jersey counties (State of New Jersey 2012).

Burlington County's water is predominantly from surface water sources. A small portion of the water supply is well water from well fields distributed throughout the system.

Figure 3-25. Hazardous Material Lifelines in Burlington County

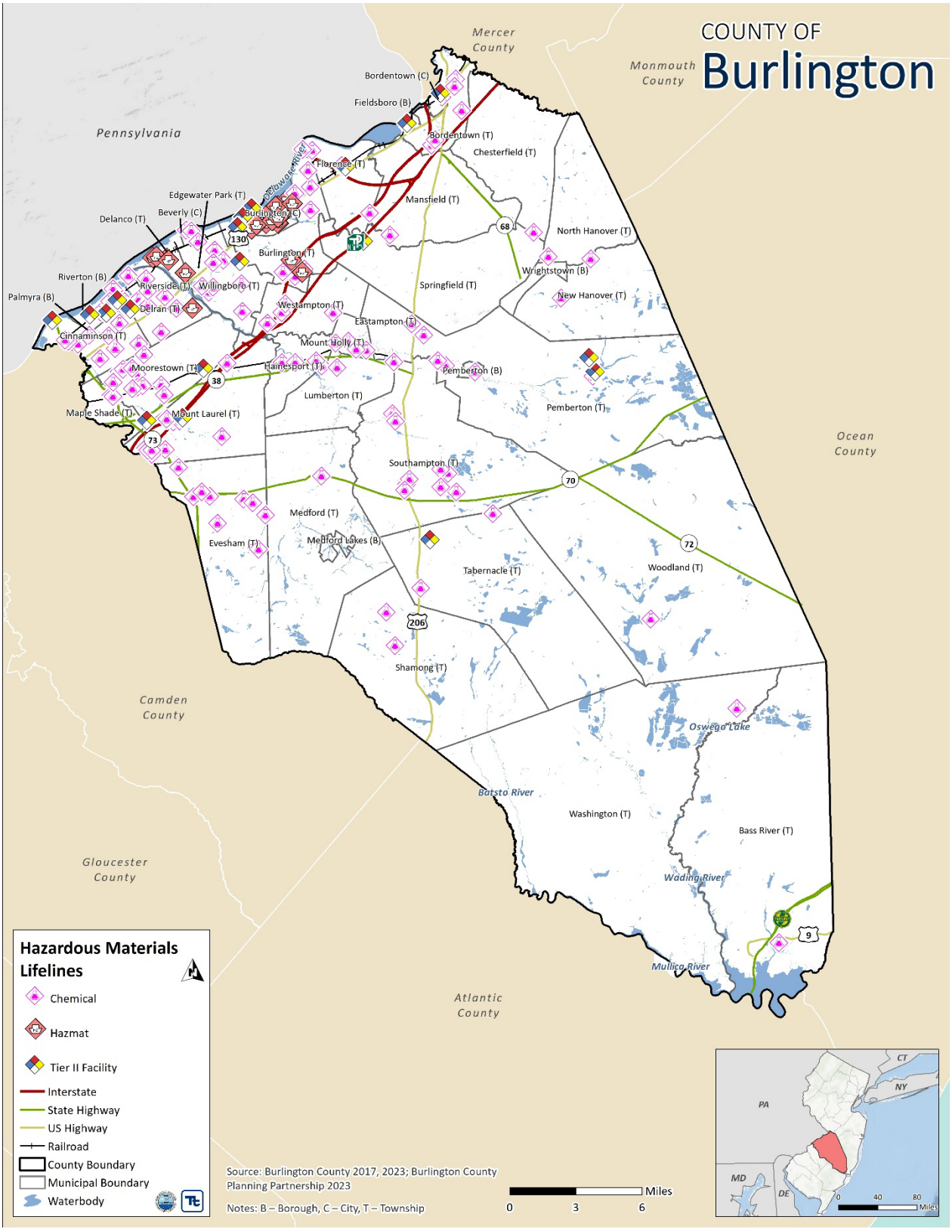
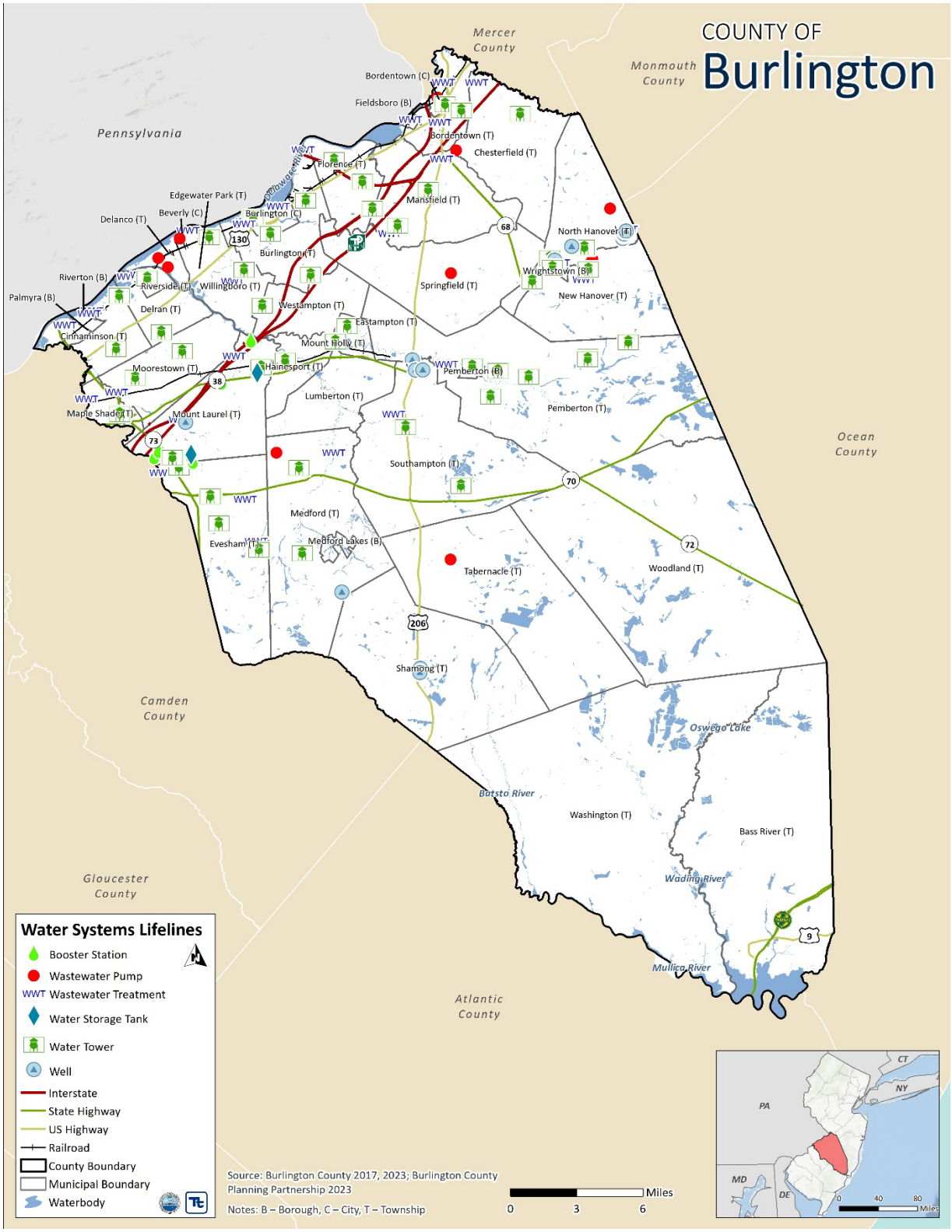


Figure 3-26. Water System Lifelines in Burlington County



TETRA TECH

Wastewater Facilities

Table 3-15 lists the wastewater treatment facilities in Burlington County.

Table 3-14. Burlington County Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Name	Municipalities Served
A.C. Wagner Youth Correctional Institution	Chesterfield Township
Beverly Sewerage Authority	Beverly City and Delanco Township
Bordentown Sewerage Authority	Bordentown City, Bordentown Township
Burlington City Sewerage Authority	Burlington City, Burlington Township
Central Avenue Sewerage Treatment Plant	Burlington Township, Springfield Township
Camden County Municipal Utilities Authority	Portions of Mount Laurel Township and Evesham Township
Cinnaminson Township Sewerage Authority	Cinnaminson Township
Delran Sewerage Authority	Delran Township, Moorestown Township
Edgewater Park Sewerage Authority	Edgewater Park Township, portion of Delanco Township
Evesham Township MUA	Evesham Township, portions of Mount Laurel Township, portions of Medford Township
Florence Sewerage Treatment Plant	Florence Township, portion of Burlington Township
Maple Shade Township	Maple Shade Township and a portion of Cinnaminson Township
Medford Lakes Sewerage Authority	Medford Lakes Borough and a portion of Medford Township
Medford Township MUA	Medford Township
Moorestown Township Sewerage Treatment Plant	Moorestown Township
Mount Holly Municipal Utility Authority	Mount Holly, Eastampton, a portion of Westampton, Hainesport, Lumberton, a portion of Moorestown
Mount Laurel Municipal Utilities Authority	Mount Laurel, Evesham
Palmyra Sewerage Treatment Plant	Palmyra Township and a portion of Riverton Borough
Pemberton Township Municipal Utilities Authority	Pemberton Township and Pemberton Borough
Pinelands Wastewater Company	Southampton Township
Riverside Township Sewerage Treatment Plant	Riverside Township and a portion of Delran Township
US Army Fort Dix/McGuire Air Force Base	Military installation in each of the following: New Hanover, Pemberton, North Hanover Townships
Willingboro Municipal Sewerage Treatment Plant	Willingboro Township, Edgewater Park Township, a portion of Delanco Township and a portion of Westampton Township
Wrightstown Municipal Utilities Authority	Wrightstown and a portion of Springfield Township

Source: (Burlington County Department of Resource Conservation 2017)

3.6.9 Other Lifeline Facilities

The Planning Partnership identified additional lifeline facilities (user-defined facilities) as critical, including libraries, daycares, businesses, and recreation. Figure 3-27 illustrates the locations of these facilities. These facilities have been incorporated into the Burlington County inventory and the hazard analyses performed for this plan.

Figure 3-27. Additional Lifeline Facilities in Burlington County