



SECTION 9. JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

9.25 TOWNSHIP OF MOUNT LAUREL

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Township of Mount Laurel 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 Mount Laurel participated in the planning process, an assessment of the Township of Mount Laurel's risk and vulnerability, the different capabilities used in the Township of Mount Laurel, and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

9.25.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Township of Mount Laurel 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 Mount Laurel departments, including Emergency Management, Engineering, Municipal Utility Authority, Planning, and Construction. 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 9.25-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact		Alternate Point of Contact	
Name/Title:	Jay Appleton, Emergency Management Coordinator	Name/Title:	Douglass Dickel, Deputy Emergency Management Coordinator
Address:	100 Mount Laurel Road, Mount Laurel, NJ 08054	Address:	100 Mount Laurel Road, Mount Laurel, NJ 08054
Phone Number:	(609) 500-8496	Phone Number:	(856) 296-2857
Email:	jappleton@mountlaurel.com	Email:	ddickel@mountlaure.com
NFIP Floodplain Administrator			
Name/Title:	William Long, Township Engineer		
Address:	200 High St, Mount Holly, NJ 08060		
Phone Number:	(609) 267-8310		



Email:	wlong@alaimogroup.com
Additional Contributors:	
Name/Title:	Chris Dochney, PP, AICP – Township Planning Consultant
Method of Participation:	Identified capabilities; reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Kevin Bagnell – Assistant Construction Official, Building Subcode Official
Method of Participation:	Provided status of previous mitigation actions. Completed permits and new development worksheet.
Name/Title:	Pamela Carolan, PE – Executive Director, Mount Laurel Township MUA
Method of Participation:	Identified impacts of previous events.
Name/Title:	Jay Appleton, EMC
Method of Participation:	Attended the Planning Partnership Risk Assessment Meeting and Mitigation Strategy Workshop. Identified impacts of previous events. Identified capabilities. Reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Christopher Burnett, Mount Laurel Fire Department / Director of Mount Laurel Emergency
Method of Participation:	Medical Services / Deputy EMC Completed the stakeholder survey. Provided key input in the planning process.
Name/Title:	Chief Alan Pine, Mount Laurel Fire Department
Method of Participation:	Provided key input in the planning process.
Name/Title:	William Long, Township Engineer
Method of Participation:	Completed NFIP summary worksheet; review draft annex.
Name/Title:	Chief Judy Lynn Schiavone, Police Chief
Method of Participation:	Reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Robert Gates, Construction Official
Method of Participation:	Reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Meredith Riculfy, Township Manager/Township Clerk
Method of Participation:	Reviewed draft annex.
Name/Title:	Jerry Mascia, Deputy Manager/DPW Superintendent
Method of Participation:	Reviewed draft annex.

9.25.2 Municipal Profile

The Township of Mount Laurel is centrally located in the western portion of Burlington County and encompasses approximately 22 square miles, of which 21.7 square miles is land and 0.3 square miles is water. The Township is bordered by the Township of Evesham to the south, Township of Maple Shade to the northwest, Township of Moorestown to the north, Township of Hainesport to the east, and Township of Lumberton and Township of Medford to the southeast. In addition, the Township shares borders with both the Pennsauken River to the west and the Rancocas River to the east – two major tributaries of the Delaware River. There are several unincorporated communities found within the Township: Birchfield, Bougher, Centerdon, Coxs Corner, Fellowship, Hartford, Heulings Hill, Masonville, Petersburg, Pine Grove, Ramblewood, Rancocas Woods, and Texas.

The Township of Mount Laurel is run as a Council-Manager form of government with a full-time Township Manager and a part-time governing body elected on staggered four-year terms. The governing body selects a Mayor and Deputy Mayor annually from amongst themselves. Under this form, the council is the legislative body of the municipality but also appoints the positions of Municipal Clerk, Tax Assessor and well as provides for appointments of members of Boards, Commissions and Authorities. Perhaps most importantly, the council appoints a qualified manager to serve as the chief executive.



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

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Township of Mount Laurel was 44,633, a 6.6 percent increase from the 2010 Census. Data from the 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Population Estimates indicate that 18.6 percent is 65 years of age or older, 4.5 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 2 percent is non-English speaking, 9.4 percent has a disability, and 3.8 percent is below the poverty level.

The Steering Committee also identified households that are above the Federal Poverty Level, but earn less than the basic cost of living as socially vulnerable. For the Township of Mount Laurel, 29 percent of households earn less than the basic cost of living and are considered socially vulnerable.

Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.

9.25.3 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment and Integration

The Township of Mount Laurel 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 Mount Laurel 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 Mount Laurel. The comment field provides information as to how the capability integrates hazard mitigation and risk reduction.

Table 9.25-2. 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 66 Construction Codes, Uniform	State, Local	Construction Official
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Township has adopted the Uniform Construction Code of the state, found at N.J.A.C. 5:23. UCC regulations for each sub-code address hazard mitigation as applicable, including limitations on construction within a special flood hazard area such as requiring all finished floor space be located several feet above the base flood elevation, and restrictions on the placement of utilities and equipment underground within hazard areas.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 154 Zoning; Chapter 34 Land Use Procedures	Local	Zoning Officer, Planning & Zoning Boards
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Township's zoning code found in Chapter 154 of the Code, along with the zoning map, has been established to regulate land use in Mt. Laurel. Zoning districts and intensity of uses have been crafted to place more intensive land uses (commercial and multi-family residential) in areas generally less risk prone to hazard events. Areas that are more environmentally sensitive such as wetlands, are zoned generally to permit lower density residential uses only. Prior to any zoning change, the Planning Board reviews all revisions for consistency with the Township's Master Plan. The Master Plan does recognize hazard areas and environmentally sensitive areas of the Township, and recommendations of the Master Plan and its Reexamination Reports have been to limit disturbance and development within any environmentally sensitive areas. In addition to the Township's zoning code, all development is subject to state regulations regarding wetlands, flood hazard area, and endangered species protections that are enforced by NJDEP.				
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 138 Subdivision of Land	State, Local	Zoning Officer, Planning & Zoning Boards
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Township's subdivision code works in conjunction with the zoning ordinance to limit density and intensity of development in particular areas of the Township based on the applicable zoning district. Areas restricted for development such as wetlands, wetlands buffers, and floodplain areas are required to be excluded from minimum lot area calculations in any subdivision, ensuring that any newly created parcels have sufficient developable lands outside of regulated areas. The subdivision ordinance also contains regulations and design standards intended to minimize removal of vegetation from property by encouraging retention of existing trees and requiring compensatory planting for any trees removed.				
Site Plan Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 124 Site Plan Review	State, Local	Zoning Officer, Planning & Zoning Boards
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Site Plan Review Ordinance establishes the procedures and submission requirements for applications for land development and does not provide specific regulations on development. For all major site plan applications, an environmental impact statement is required to be provided along with all site plan drawings and reports, for review by the appropriate Board and its professional staff.				



	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
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 143 Stormwater Management	State, Local	Zoning Officer, Planning & Zoning Boards
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> Mt. Laurel's stormwater management code was recently updated to be compliant with new regulations for stormwater adopted by NJDEP. These new regulations require that all new development incorporate Green Infrastructure and best management practices to treat stormwater at the source, and minimize runoff into the storm system, or into nearby waterways.				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Ordinance	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Senate Bill 3110; P. L. 2023, c. 93, July 3, 2023	State	Sellers and Landlords of commercial or residential property
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> For leases, the law amends the New Jersey Truth-in-Renting Act, N.J.S.A. 46:8-43 et seq., to require every landlord to notify in writing each of the landlord's tenants, prior to lease signing or renewal, whether the property is located in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Special Flood Hazard Area ("100-year floodplain") or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area ("500-year floodplain") and if the landlord has actual knowledge that the rental premises or any portion of the parking areas of the real property containing the rental premises has been subjected to flooding. The law does not apply to (1) landlords who lease commercial space or residential dwellings for less than one month, (2) residential dwellings in a premises containing not more than two units, (3) owner-occupied premises containing not more than three units, or (4) hotels, motels, or other guest houses serving transient or seasonal guests for a period of less than 120 days. The model notice is to contain the heading "Flood Risk" and questions for the landlord to answer regarding the landlord's actual knowledge of past flooding of the property. The questions regarding the property being in a FEMA Special or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area shall not contain the option for "unknown." To determine how the questions are to be answered, FEMA's current flood insurance rate maps for the leased premises area must be consulted. The landlord will be required to answer whether the rental premises or any portions of the parking areas of the real property containing the rental premises ever experienced any flood damage, water seepage, or pooled water due to a natural flood event and, if so, the number of times that has occurred. The notice to residential tenants must also indicate that flood insurance may be available to renters through FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program to cover their personal property and contents in the event of a flood and that standard renter's insurance does not typically cover flood damage. For sales, the law also amends the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J.S.A. 56:8-1 et seq., to require sellers of real property to disclose, on the property condition disclosure statement, whether the property is located in the FEMA Special or Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area and any actual knowledge of the seller concerning flood risks of the property to the purchaser before the purchaser becomes obligated under any contract for the purchase of the property. The disclosure statement must contain the heading "Flood Risk" and ask the seller the following questions: <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.				



	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"> 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	Zoning Officer, Construction Official
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Township's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance establishes enhanced building and construction requirements for any new development within an area of special flood hazard. These include requirements for anchoring structures, using water resistant materials, protections from infiltration of floodwaters into utilities and mechanical equipment, and requirements that no living space be located below the base flood elevation, among other protections. The code also specifically prohibits any new encroachments, including fill, within a floodway unless it can be demonstrated that such improvements would not result in any increase in flood levels.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Emergency Management Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 20 Emergency Management, Office of	Local	OEM
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Township has established an Emergency Management Office, tasked with the responsibility to administer and organize preparation for and responses to emergencies in the Township. The OEM also has established a Community Emergency Response Team including first responders and municipal staff. The ordinance grants certain authorities to the Emergency Manager to promulgate regulations as necessary in times of emergency to protect life and property and preserve critical resources.				
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	Mount Laurel Township Master Plan, April 2006; Reexamined September 2017	Local	Planning Board
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Master Plan for Mt Laurel Township was last adopted in 2006, although Reexamination Reports have been prepared and adopted most recently in 2017. The Master Plan provides a comprehensive and coordinated approach to land use, transportation, natural features,				



	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>community facilities, conservation and open space, and stormwater management. The plan specifically analyzed lands in Mt Laurel to determine their suitability for development or conservation based on soils conditions, seasonal high-water table, and other environmental features. The analysis and recommendations of the master plan formed the basis for the Township's zoning code and other land development codes that set limits on development intensity for areas of environmental concern. The purpose of the plan is to direct growth and development to the lands that are suitable and provide protections for the lands deemed unsuitable due to environmental considerations.</p> <p>Environmentally sensitive areas of the Township were mapped and incorporated into the land use capability and suitability plans within the Master Plan.</p> <p>The Township's Master Plan was developed to be consistent with the New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan, which includes state policies to encourage or discourage the development of infrastructure in certain areas. In particular, the SDRP established planning areas where infrastructure such as public sewer and water would be permissible to support intensive development, and areas where such infrastructure would be unsuitable due to environmental concerns.</p>				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	In Progress	Disaster Debris Management Plan, December 2023	Local	Public Works
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
The Disaster Debris Management Plan, when completed in December 2023, will formalize the current protocols that are utilized by the Township Department of Public Works, related to planning, logistics, operations, and financial aspects of disaster debris operations. The Plan will address preparation for disasters, operations related to debris management, resource acquisition and management, and recovery.				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Yes	Mount Laurel Township Environmental Resource Inventory (2022), Master Plan Conservation Element (2006)	Local	Planning Board, Environmental Commission
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
The Township recently prepared and adopted an updated Environmental Resource Inventory. This document identifies and classifies all of the lands of the Township in terms of physiographic regions and soils conditions. The Inventory maps the Township by watershed, noting freshwater wetlands, flood zones, hazard areas, streams, and locations of public and private water supply well areas. The document also maps out the locations of community facilities and known contaminated sites in relation to each watershed.				
The Master Plan also included a Conservation and Open Space Element in the 2006 Comprehensive Master Plan. Utilizing the same data as the Land Use element of the Master Plan, this chapter of the plan made recommendations on open space preservation based on the suitability of lands in the Township to accommodate new development and the need to protect environmentally sensitive lands such as woodlands, wetlands, and flood hazard areas within floodplains.				
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Municipal Stormwater Management Plan, April 2005; Revised April 2008	Local	Public Works
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
The Stormwater Management Plan includes a land use and build-out analysis in order to address stormwater impacts and to minimize stormwater runoff from new development. The plan provided calculations of estimates for levels of impervious surface coverage within each watershed in the Township, and the land use on each parcel of land under the zoning regulations in place at the time. These calculations were then used to determine appropriate strategies to manage stormwater. This plan provided the basis for the Township's stormwater management ordinance at Chapter 138 of the Code.				
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Yes	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, April 2005;	Local	Public Works



	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
		Revised April 2010, May 2015, January 2019		
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan addresses items such as maintenance of storm drain inlets, outfall pipes, yard waste collection, street sweeping, de-icing of roads and sidewalks, and other activities that may limit pollution and debris from entering the stormwater system. The plan outlines the public education process to help residents understand municipal and private responsibilities in managing stormwater runoff and pollutants.</p>				
Open Space Plan	Yes	Mount Laurel Township Master Plan Recreation and Open Space Element, Conservation and Open Space Element, April 2006; Reexamined September 2017	Local	Planning Board
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>The Master Plan included an Open Space and Recreation Plan Element, and a Conservation and Open Space Element in the 2006 Comprehensive Master Plan. Utilizing the same data as the Land Use element of the Master Plan, this chapter of the plan made recommendations on open space preservation based on the suitability of lands in the Township to accommodate new development and the need to protect environmentally sensitive lands such as woodlands, wetlands, and flood hazard areas within floodplains.</p> <p>The Recreation and Open Space Plan Element similarly identified lands to target for open space preservation based on the land capability mapping, and included recommendations for active and passive recreation spaces for lands near established communities that may not otherwise be suitable for development.</p>				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
The Mount Laurel Fire Department has adopted the Burlington County Wildland Urban Interface Guidelines.				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Transportation Plan	Yes	Mount Laurel Township Master Plan Circulation Element, April 2006; Reexamined September 2017	Local	Planning Board
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>The Circulation Element of the Master Plan discusses the hierarchy of the transportation network in the Township, from Interstate highways down to local streets, as well as public transportation options available at the time. Traffic congestion was noted as a significant issue that needed to be addressed through road network improvements. Recommendations were primarily aimed at improvements to existing streets</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
and infrastructure in place at the time, such as widening or resurfacing of existing streets, and not for new streets or new transportation connections entirely. In connection with the land use plan and ordinance, the Township's transportation network serves to connect development on those lands deemed appropriate for development with existing developed communities and does not encourage new development in environmentally sensitive areas.				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Climate Action/ Resiliency/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Other	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Response/Recovery Planning				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Mount Laurel Emergency Operations Plan, Approved April 2022 by NJOEM	Local	OEM
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> Mount Laurel Township's EOP is an all-hazards approach to preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. Predicated on a THIRA developed in early 2023, the EOP addresses the priority threats relevant to the community. Annexes structured in an Emergency Support Function format facilitate inclusion of broad-based resources and subject matter expertise both within and beyond the community. The EOP is a dynamic document that is the focus of ongoing review, training, exercising, and operational guidance for incidents and events in Mount Laurel.				
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)	Yes	Mount Laurel THIRA, 2023	Local	OEM
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) process helps the Township understand the normal set of risks it faces. By identifying and prioritizing those threats, the Township can then make smarter decisions.				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Other	No	-	-	-



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
How does this reduce risk?			

Development and Permitting Capability

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

Table 9.25-3. 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	Division of Inspection
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.)	N/A	Permits for development within a flood hazard area are regulated by NJDEP.
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If yes, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of build-out in your jurisdiction.		Mount Laurel has relatively little vacant land available for development at this time. Most undeveloped lands in the Township are either protected open space or environmentally sensitive wetlands that are restricted from development.

Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 9.25-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board is a nine-member board with six citizen members who are appointed to staggered four-year terms. There are also two alternate members appointed to staggered two-year terms. The Planning Board is responsible for overseeing development applications for subdivision, site plans and for the preparation of the Township's Master Plan. Meetings are held on the 2nd Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM.



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Adjustment is a seven-member board comprised of all citizen appointees of the Township Council. They are appointed to staggered four-year terms. There are also two alternate positions appointed to staggered two-year terms. The Zoning Board is responsible for development applications that do not conform to the Township Zoning standard as it exists in Chapter 154 of the Municipal Code. The Board has the authority to grant a variance from the strict application of the zoning ordinance. The Zoning Board does not have the authority to grant any deviations from state regulations on development within wetlands or a flood hazard area. Meetings are held on the 1st Wednesday of every month at 7:00 PM.
Planning Department	Yes	The Township's Planning and Zoning offices are housed within the Department of Community Development and Construction. These are the administrative offices for the Planning and Zoning Boards, overseeing applications for development. General long-range planning is typically performed by consultants to the Township working with the Planning Board and Township staff.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	The Environmental Commission is a seven-member commission comprised of 6 citizen appointees of the Township Council (Ord. 2021-7). The commission was established for the protection, development, or use of natural resources, including water resources, located within the territorial limits of Mount Laurel Township. The Environmental Commission meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 7pm. This questionnaire is also to be used for the two alternate positions on the commission.
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	The Economic Development Committee consists of no more than 15 members appointed by the Council. The Committee advises and consults with the Council, Manager and Planning Board with respect to problems relating to the economic development of the township. The Committee prepares and presents to the Council such programs and activities as it may find appropriate for economic development purposes.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Public Works Department consists of the following Divisions – Division of Streets, Sanitation and Properties, a Division of Community Affairs, and a Division of Inspections. Generally, the duties of this department is to maintain roads; Township-owned property, buildings, and land; provide recycling and garbage disposal services; maintain the Township's



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		vehicle fleet; supervise operations of the township stormwater drainage system; administer the Township building and zoning code/ordinance; perform inspections; provide engineering duties.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	<p>The Department of Community Development is comprised of the Planning Division, the Zoning Division, the Inspections Division, the Affordable Housing Division, and the Zoning Officer.</p> <p>The Division of Inspections is located within the Department of Public Works, which is responsible for the administration of the Township Building and Zoning Code.</p>
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	<p>The Mount Laurel Office of Emergency Management (MLOEM) promotes and maintains community resilience and serves the emergency needs of the community by collaboratively and proactively preparing for and managing the response to, and recovery from natural, technological, and human-caused disasters. The Office accomplishes this mission by working closely with the public safety (police, emergency medical services, and fire) departments within the Township, as well as with leadership in administration, public works, water and sewer utilities, schools, and construction. Close coordination with county, state, and federal agencies is maintained to assure that relationships are in place to facilitate acquisition of vital resources, and to plan for and implement effective and efficient response to large-scale incidents.</p>
Warning Systems / Services (mass notification system, outdoor warning signals, etc.)	Yes	The Township utilizes Nixle and CivicReady to send warnings, advisories, alerts, and notifications to its residents.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	<p>The Public Works Department consists of the following Divisions – Division of Streets, Sanitation and Properties, a Division of Community Affairs, and a Division of Inspections. Generally, the duties of this department is to maintain roads; Township-owned property, buildings, and land; provide recycling and garbage disposal services; maintain the Township's vehicle fleet; supervise operations of the township stormwater drainage system; administer the Township building and zoning code/ordinance; perform inspections; provide engineering duties.</p>
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	<p>Mount Laurel Emergency Services (Police, Fire, and EMS) participate in County-wide and Regional mutual aid agreements. Mount Laurel OEM utilizes the NJ EMMIT system to, among other tasks, request, acquire, and manage resources to support emergent and</p>



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		routine incidents and events. EMMIT provides access to County, State, and Federal resources.
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: Municipal Utilities Authority Board of Trustees	Yes	The Municipal Utilities Authority Board of Trustees is a five-member board comprised of all citizen appointees of the Township Council. Members are appointed to staggered five-year terms. The MUA Board of Trustees oversees all management and oversight of the township water and sewer infrastructures. This includes long-term policy and planning development, water purchasing and allocation, water and sewer rate determination, infrastructure repair and replacement and system expansion. Meetings are held on the 3rd Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM.
Other: Green Team Board	Yes	The Green Team Board is a four-member board comprised of citizen appointees of the Township Council and five standing members from various Township interest groups. They are appointed to one year term. There is also one alternate position appointed to one year term. The Green Team Board is responsible for development of policies and procedure recommendations to Council to improve and foster a community that is sustainable economically, environmentally, and socially. The Green Team Board meets on the second Monday of each month at 6pm.
Other: Diversity and Inclusion Board	Yes	The Diversity and Inclusion Board is a nine-member board comprised of six members from the public appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Township Council (Ord. 2021-18). The board was established to bolster the increasing number of Americans across the nation joining the fight against inequality and injustice. The Diversity & Inclusion Board meets on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM.
Other: Shade Tree Advisory Committee	Yes	The Shade Tree Advisory Committee consists of five members appointed by the Council. The Committee advises and assists the Council and the Manager with respect to the selection, planting, care, culture, trimming and development of shade trees in the Township. It develops and recommends to the Council and the Manager a suitable shade tree program for the Township.
Other: Recreation Advisory Committee	Yes	Within the Department of Parks and Recreation is the Recreation Advisory Committee, which consists of 12 members appointed by the Council. The Committee provides for its own organization and consults and



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		advises the Council, Manager and Director from time to time with respect to recreational policies, programs, and activities within the Township.
Other: Long Range Planning Commission	Yes	The Long-Range Planning Commission consists of nine members. The Commission is tasked to study the long-range planning and zoning goals of the township as well as the long-range capital improvement program for the Township. The Committee will make recommendations concerning these matters.
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	The Township as well as the Planning and Zoning Boards are each represented by legal, planning, engineering, and other professional consultants as needed, to review all applications for development to determine consistency with plans and development regulations.
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	The Township as well as the Planning and Zoning Boards are each represented by legal, planning, engineering, and other professional consultants as needed, to review all applications for development to determine consistency with plans and development regulations.
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	The Township as well as the Planning and Zoning Boards are each represented by legal, planning, engineering, and other professional consultants as needed, to review all applications for development to determine consistency with plans and development regulations.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	The Township has appointed professional planners and other consultants on a yearly basis that have experience in preparing cost/benefit analyses for public actions or development projects.
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Mount Laurel OEM is staffed by a Director and volunteer staff who are specifically trained in damage assessment and the administrative tasks associated with Individual and public assistance.
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	Mount Laurel Fire Department has a command-level officer who is competent in the use of GIS for mapping hazards and infrastructure within the jurisdiction.
Environmental scientist familiar with natural hazards	Yes	The Township has appointed consultants with expertise in environmental sciences and hazards.
Surveyor(s)	Yes	The Township has appointed consulting engineering companies with multiple licensed surveyors on staff.
Emergency Manager	Yes	The Township's OEM Director/Coordinator is Jay Appleton. He is a NJ Certified Emergency Manager and a licensed Professional Civil Engineer who has over 30 years of experience in Emergency Services and Emergency Management.



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Grant writer(s) <i>Consider the following - Are data and maps from the HMP used to support documentation in grant applications?</i>	Yes	Grant writing is a collaborative effort that engages a variety of subject matter experts, both Township staff and appropriate consultants. For FEMA grant applications that address community resilience, the HMP is a valuable resource to apply THIRA-based priorities and identified mitigation strategies that support requests for project funding.
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

Fiscal Capability

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

Table 9.25-5. 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	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	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 Mount Laurel.

Table 9.25-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment:
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Public information related to emergent incidents is handled by a designated PIO – Cpt. Ryan Orange of the Mount Laurel Police Department. Ashlyn Grisetti is the Township Communications Director who coordinates all public communications tasks.



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment:
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	The Township's website and social media channels are administered by the Township Communications Director and appropriate staff.
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	This information is available on the Emergency Management webpage.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	The Township, including its Emergency Management Office, has a variety of social media pages (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram) which it shares, and will continue to share, hazard mitigation education and outreach.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Mount Laurel OEM leads a Local Emergency Management Council composed of a broad community of Township citizens, Township staff, Emergency Services leadership, and business partners.
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	The Township utilizes Nixle and CivicReady to send warnings, advisories, alerts, and notifications to its residents.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Mount Laurel Schools have implemented a comprehensive EOP that includes preparation for and response to disasters related to natural hazards.
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	In-person engagement with the public during public events is a focus of Mount Laurel OEM and CERT. Social media channels are utilized frequently for resilience messaging and time-based notifications and updates related to imminent hazards.

Community Classifications

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

Table 9.25-7. 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	4	May 2012
Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New Jersey Sustainable Jersey Community	Yes	Bronze	December 16, 2020
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 9.25-8. Adaptive Capacity

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

9.25.4 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)

William Long, P.E.; Township Engineer

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Township of Mount Laurel.

Table 9.25-9. NFIP Summary

Active Policies	Total Premium + Policy Fee	Number of Losses	Total Net Payment	Repetitive Loss Properties
158	\$104,443	82	\$516,765.02	5

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 Mount Laurel.

Table 9.25-10. 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?	Union Mill Road between Hartford Road and Briggs Road. Haines Court in Ramblewood
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?	Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. "Substantial damage" also means flood-related damages sustained by a structure on two or more separate occasions during a ten-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25% of the market value of the structure before the damages occurred.
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?	Township Engineer and Zoning Officer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, NJDEP
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)	A. Permit Review a. Review all development permits to determine that the permit



NFIP Topic	Comments
	<p>requirements of this chapter have been satisfied.</p> <p>b. Review all development permits to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those federal, state, or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.</p> <p>c. Review all development permits to determine if the proposed development is located in the floodway. If located in the floodway, assure that encroachment provisions are met per §83-18A.</p> <p>B. Use of other base flood and floodway data. When base flood elevation and floodway data have not been provided in accordance with §83-7, basis for establishing areas of special flood hazard, the Zoning Officer shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other source, in order to administer § 83-17, Specific standards, Subsections A, Residential construction, and B, Nonresidential construction.</p> <p>C. Information to be obtained and maintained.</p> <p>a. Obtain and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level in the NAVD 88 datum) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether the structure contains a basement.</p> <p>b. For all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures:</p> <p>i. Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level in the NAVD 88 datum); and</p> <p>ii. Maintain the floodproofing certifications required in §83-12C</p> <p>c. Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this chapter.</p>



NFIP Topic	Comments
	<p>D. Alteration of watercourse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Notify adjacent communities and the NJDEP, Bureau of Flood Control, and the Land Use Regulation Program prior to any alteration or relocation of watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administrationb. Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse, so the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished. <p>E. Substantial damage review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. After an event resulting in building damages, assess the damage to structures due to flood and non-flood causes.b. Record and maintain the flood and non-flood damage of substantially damaged structures and provide a letter of substantial damage determination to the owner and the NJDEP, Bureau of Flood Control.c. Ensure substantial improvements meet the requirements of §83-17, Specific standards, Subsections A, Residential construction, B, Nonresidential construction, and C, Manufactured homes. <p>Interpretation of FIRM boundaries: make interpretations, where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in §83-15.</p>
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure during a ten-year period, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement. "Substantial improvement" also means "cumulative substantial improvement." This term includes structures which have incurred substantial damage, regardless of the actual repair



NFIP Topic	Comments
	<p>work performed, or repetitive loss. The term does not, however, include either:</p> <p>A. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement officer and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or</p> <p>Any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.</p>
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	None
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.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	August 4, 1993
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?	Chapter 83. Flood Damage Prevention No December 21, 2017
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? <ul style="list-style-type: none">If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets the 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?	<p>A. Appeal Board.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">The Zoning Board of Adjustment, as established by Township Council, shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.The Zoning Board of Adjustment shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Zoning Officer in the enforcement or administration of this chapter,Those aggrieved by the decision of the Zoning Board of Adjustment, or any taxpayer, may appeal such decision to the



NFIP Topic	Comments
	<p>Municipal Court, as provided in N.J.S.A. 40:55D-17h</p> <p>4. In passing upon such applications, the Zoning Board of Adjustment shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of othersb. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damagec. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual ownerd. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the communitye. The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicablef. The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damageg. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated developmenth. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management of that areai. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehiclesj. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the sitek. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer,



NFIP Topic	Comments
	<p>gas, electrical, and water systems, and streets and bridges</p> <p>5. Upon Consideration of the factors of § 83-15A (4) and the purposes of this chapter, the Zoning Board of Adjustment may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to the further purposes of this chapter.</p> <p>6. The Zoning Officer shall maintain records of all appeal actions, including technical information, and report any variances to the Federal Insurance Administration upon request,</p> <p>B. Conditions for variances.</p> <p>1. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing the items in §83-15A(4) (a) through (k) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.</p> <p>2. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.</p> <p>3. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.</p> <p>4. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.</p> <p>5. Variances shall only be issued upon:</p>



NFIP Topic	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A showing of good and sufficient cause b. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant c. A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, or extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public as identified in §83-15A(4), or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances. <p>Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with a lowest floor elevation below the base flood elevation and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.</p>
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

9.25.5 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 9.25-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction

Type of Development	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the previous HMP* (total/within regulatory floodplain)										
	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA
Single Family	28	0	43	0	75	0	51	0	100	0
Multi-Family	20	0	18	0	2	0	11	0	19	0
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0



Type of Development	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Total Permits Issued	52	0	62	0	80	0	62	0	120	0

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

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 9.25-12. 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					
There has not been any recent major development from 2019 to present.					
Known or Anticipated Major Development in the Next Five (5) Years					
There are no known or anticipated major development in the next five (5) years.					

9.25.6 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 Mount Laurel'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 Mount Laurel has significant exposure. The maps also show the location of potential new development, where available.



Figure 9.25-1. Township of Mount Laurel Flood and Sea Level Rise Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

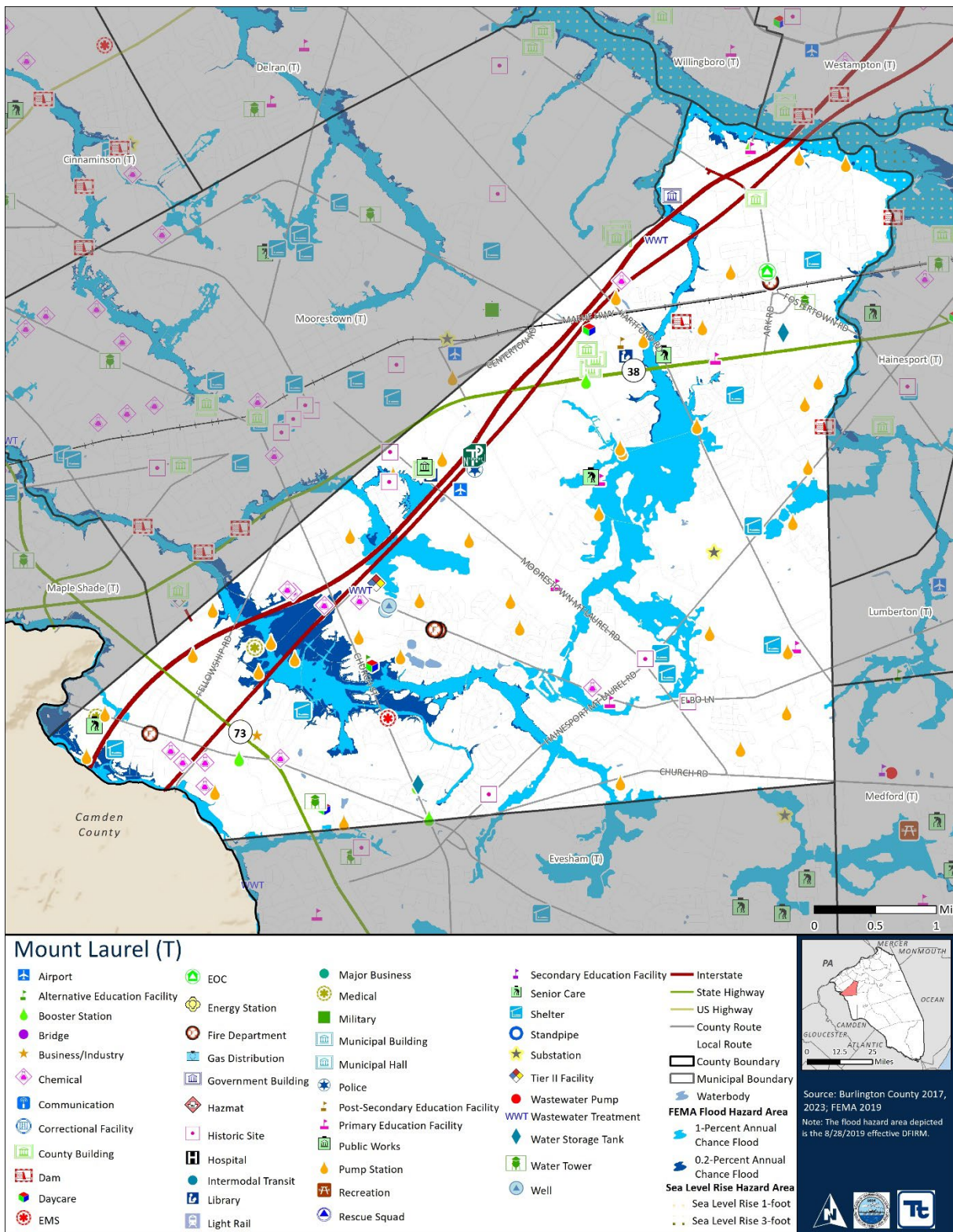
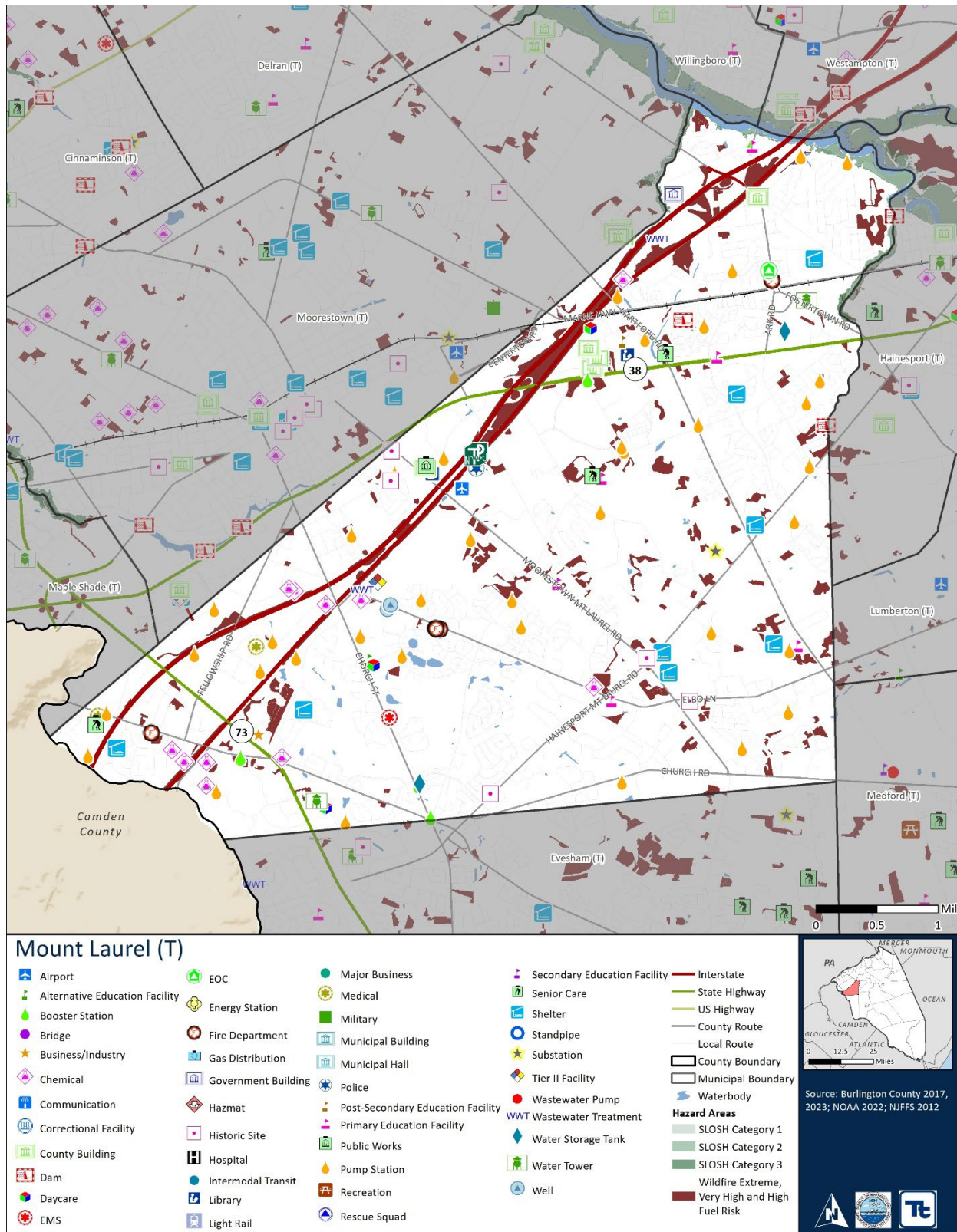




Figure 9.25-2. Township of Mount Laurel SLOSH and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





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 Mount Laurel'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 Mount Laurel 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 9.25-13. 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.	Twp. flooding on Golf Course. MUA submitted \$6k to FEMA for reimbursement: \$1.5k snow removal, \$4.5k tree removal. MUA-3/7-3/10 Burlington County Composting facility unable to accept biosolids because they didn't have an emergency generator. The Township was able to hold for the short duration without having to haul elsewhere and incur expense.
July 6, 2019	Tornado, Thunderstorm Wind	No	Scattered strong to severe thunderstorms developed. An EF-0 tornado occurred in Mount Laurel Township. The tornado caused minor damage to a warehouse and overturned one car before quickly dissipating. No injuries or fatalities occurred during this event. Trees were reported down in Mount Laurel, unassociated with the EF-0 tornado.	None – All damage incurred was by private property owners. No notification of damage was made to the Township.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Closures, Damages, and Losses
July 11, 2019	Tornado, Thunderstorm Wind	No	A brief tornado occurred in Mount Laurel Township. The EF-1 tornado caused major tree damage, including uprooting; a few houses and apartments in the Township incurred minor damages. A tree was downed in the right lane of NJ-68; another tree was blown down onto a road near Ramblewood Country Club.	None – All damage incurred was by private property owners. No notification of damage was made to the Township.
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.	Township agencies experienced multiple Covid-19 infections among staff, and incurred significant expenditures related to structural and administrative process mitigation
June 3-4, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	No	A derecho developed then moved rapidly. The storm produced damaging winds more than 60 miles per hour; wind damage reports were numerous and widespread. A downed tree was reported on I-295 in Mount Laurel.	MUA-20 MUA facilities without PSEG power, so emergency generators operating. 16 ran for an extended period due to "dirty" power coming from the electric utility. All back on utility power by 6/6/20. Estimated cost: \$5k fuel, \$2k manpower. Township: None – All damage incurred was by private property owners. No notification of damage was made to the Township.
July 6, 2020	Flash Flood	No	Thunderstorms brought heavy rain; totals were as high as 2 to 4 inches. Union Mill Road in Mount Laurel was closed due to flooding. Ramblewood Parkway in Mount Laurel was inundated.	Haines UD station was submerged. Emergency pumping needed. Twp had to call out an electrician for emergency repair work on station. Unknown cost. MUA-Ramblewood area taking on creek water into sanitary. MUA trucking sanitary sewage. Estimated cost: \$20k



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Closures, Damages, and Losses
August 3, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	No	Multiple thunderstorms produced scattered and significant wind damage. Trees and wires downed were reported. Siding was blown off a building in Mount Laurel.	None – All damage incurred was by private property owners. No notification of damage was made to the Township.
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.	Stream/storm sewer flooding in Ramblewood. MUA-MUA had one downed tree. 18 MUA facilities without power and running on emergency generators. By 1600 hrs on 8/5/20, 3 facilities still without utility electricity and on generator. All power restored by 8/6/20. Estimated cost: \$9k Township: None – All damage incurred was by private property owners. No notification of damage was made to the Township.
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.	None – All damage incurred was by private property owners. No notification of damage was made to the Township.
February 18, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	No	Locally damaging wind gusts occurred ahead of a weather system; isolated thunderstorms later developed. There were tree limbs reported down in Mount Laurel and Bordentown.	None – All damage incurred was by private property owners. No notification of damage was made to the Township.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Closures, Damages, and Losses
June 2, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	No	Widespread thunderstorms developed; some storms became severe, producing damaging winds and small hail. Trees were downed and uprooted, powerlines were downed, and tree limbs fell in Beverly, Delanco, Edgewater Park, Mount Laurel, Pemberton, Medford, and Woodland.	None – All damage incurred was by private property owners. No notification of damage was made to the Township.
June 9, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	No	Multiple clusters of showers and thunderstorms produced localized wind damage. A downed tree blocked a ramp on Route 38 in Mount Laurel.	None – All damage incurred was by private property owners. No notification of damage was made to the Township.

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 Mount Laurel'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 Mount Laurel. The Township of Mount Laurel 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 Mount Laurel indicated the following hazard ranking were appropriate.

Table 9.25-14. Hazard Ranking Input

Hazard	Hazard Ranking – High/Medium/Low
Dam Failure	Medium
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Earthquake	Low
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	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 9.25-15. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities and Community Lifelines

Name	Type	Exposure	
		1% Event	0.2% Event
Alice Paul Birthplace	Historic Site	Yes	Yes
Pump Station #12	Pump Station	Yes	Yes
Pump Station #17	Pump Station	Yes	Yes
Pump Station #5	Pump Station	Yes	Yes

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

Identified Issues

After review of the Township of Mount Laurel’s hazard event history, hazard rankings, jurisdiction specific vulnerabilities, hazard area extent and location, and current capabilities, the Township of Mount Laurel 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.
- Major disaster events can result in large amounts of debris that overwhelm normal trash collection 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.



- 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 five repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- The Township is unaware of where socially vulnerable populations are located.
- The National Weather Service (NWS) provides a certification called StormReady to locales that adopt certain weather preparedness principles and planning. The Township is currently not a member of the StormReady program.
- Flood prone roads can inhibit emergency response and evacuation during a flood. In Mount Laurel, Union Mill Road between Hartford Road and Briggs Road; Hartford Road between Union Mill and SH 38; and Haines Court in Ramblewood experience flooding conditions during rainstorms.
- Mount Laurel has multiple nature trails which are utilized by the public throughout the year. The markings on these trails deteriorate over time and must be remarked for hiker safety.
- Operation of pumps is critical for maintaining a constant gas flow to the Ramblewood Section of the Township. Losing the pumps would impact the Township's continuity of operations.
- Critical facilities located in the floodplain are not only susceptible to flood damage but also create unnecessary complications for the municipality during an emergency event and post-disaster recovery.
- Backup power to essential facilities is critical during an emergency event. The Township Public Works building, municipal building, emergency operations center, and fuel pumps do not have backup power or the appropriate transfer switches.
- The Pennsauken Creek North Branch, Parkers Creek, Mason Creek, Rancocas Creek, and all tributaries flood during heavy rain events, impeding into roadways.
- The Township has not fully integrated hazard mitigation principles and recommendations into their plans and codes that are used to support development within the Township.

9.25.7 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.



Table 9.25-16. 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.
ML-1 (former ML-1)	Establish a trail marking system in parks to ensure hiker safety and for emergency response locating	Parks/DPW	No Progress The Township has been unable to complete this action due to staffing at the Parks Department.	Yes	Mount Laurel has multiple nature trails which are utilized by the public throughout the year. The markings on these trails deteriorate over time and must be remarked for hiker safety.	Parks/DPW
ML-2 (former ML-2)	Establish boat slips along waterfront on both sides of the local bridges to ensure emergency response launch points and capabilities for flooding events and water rescue	Fire District & MUA	No Progress Due to priorities for funding, the Township has opted not to complete work related to this action.	No	-	-
ML-3 (former ML-4)	Install generators to operate pumps for Ramblewood Section under drainage system	DPW & MUA	No Progress Due to priorities for funding, the Township has not been able to begin this project.	Yes	Operation of pumps is critical for maintaining a constant gas flow to the Ramblewood Section of the Township. Losing the pumps would impact the Township's continuity of operations.	DPW and MUA
ML-4 (former ML-7)	Conduct study to determine cause(s) and mitigation solutions to prevent flooding along Union Mill between Briggs and Hartford Road and Hartford Road between Union Mill and SH 38	DPW & Twp Manager	No Progress Due to priorities for funding, the Township has not been able to complete work related to this action.	Yes	Flood prone roads can inhibit emergency response and evacuation during a flood. In Mount Laurel, Union Mill Road between Hartford Road	DPW & Twp Manager



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.
					and Briggs Road; Hartford Road between Union Mill and SH 38; and Haines Court in Ramblewood experience flooding conditions during rainstorms.	
ML-5	Coordinate with the facility managers at Alice Paul Birthplace in the Township to support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or relocation to protect structures from future damage. Phase 1: Identify most cost-effective mitigation option Phase 2: Work with facility manager to implement selected action based on available funding and local match ability.	Municipality with support from County	No Progress The Township has been unable to contact property owners on mitigation methods.	Yes	Critical facilities located in the floodplain are not only susceptible to flood damage but also create unnecessary complications for the municipality during an emergency event and post-disaster recovery.	OEM, facility managers
ML-6	Coordinate with the facility managers at PLCS Inc. in the Township to support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or relocation to protect structures from future damage. Phase 1: Identify most cost-effective mitigation option Phase 2: Work with facility manager to implement selected action based on available funding and local match ability.	Municipality with support from County	No Progress This action will be discontinued, as the property is not considered a critical facility or lifeline.	No	-	-



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.
ML-7	Coordinate with the facility managers at Pump Stations in the Township to support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or relocation to protect structures from future damage. Phase 1: Identify most cost-effective mitigation option Phase 2: Work with facility manager to implement selected action based on available funding and local match ability.	Municipality with support from County	No Progress The Township has been unable to contact property owners on mitigation methods.	Yes	Critical facilities located in the floodplain are not only susceptible to flood damage but also create unnecessary complications for the municipality during an emergency event and post-disaster recovery.	OEM, MUA
ML-8	During future updates of the Master Plan, Capital Improvements Plan, Open Space Plan, Economic Development, Transportation 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	In Progress This action will be completed as plans, codes, and ordinances are reviewed and/or revised.	Yes	The Township has not fully integrated hazard mitigation principles and recommendations into their plans and codes that are used to support development within the Township.	Mount Laurel Planning & Economic Development Departments
ML-9	The Township will promote and support structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain, specifically those that have been identified as Repetitive Loss (RL) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL). At risk areas include:	Municipality with support from County	No Progress Due to priorities for funding, the Township has not been able to complete work related to this action.	Yes	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 five	Municipality with support from County and home owners.



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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beechwood Drive Schoolhouse Lane <p>Alternatives would include acquisition/relocation or elevation depending on feasibility, and the completion of initiative is dependent on funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.</p>				repetitive loss properties.	
ML-10 (Former ML-11)	Enhance the Resiliency to severe storms by joining the NOAA "Storm Ready" Program	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM and FEMA	No Progress The Township has not completed this action due to the prioritization of other activities in the Township.	Yes	The Township does not currently participate in the Storm Ready program.	Municipality with support from County, NJOEM and FEMA
ML-11 (Former ML-9)	Ensure critical Township facilities have emergency backup generator	OEM / Twp Manager / Director of Municipal Services	No Progress Due to priorities for funding, the Township has not been able to complete work related to this action.	Yes	Backup power to essential facilities is critical during an emergency event.	OEM / Twp Manager / Director of Municipal Services



Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- Using call and tracking/mapping via GIS to identify volume and hazards
- Implementing preventive maintenance and storm prep operations to mitigate the effects of flooding on public infrastructure

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

- Mitigating repetitive losses related to flooding

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the HMP Update

The Township of Mount Laurel 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 9.25-17. 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				X	X
Disease Outbreak		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		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 Mount Laurel 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.



Action 2024-Mount Laurel-01. Code Coordinated Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	Department of Community Development, 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	
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



Action 2024- Mount Laurel-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:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	The action will result in increased post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category:	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category:	Emergency Services	
Priority:	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-



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



Action 2024- Mount Laurel-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.



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



Action 2024- Mount Laurel-04. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	OEM, NJOEM
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Storm, Flood
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Township has five repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
Description of the Solution:	Conduct outreach to five 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:	TBD
Potential Funding Sources:	BRIC, FMA, HMGP, match from property owners
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 6
Benefits:	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.
Impact on Capabilities:	Removing the risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.



Mitigation Category:	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category:	Property Protection	
Priority:	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room
	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.



Action 2024- Mount Laurel-05. Socially Vulnerable Populations

Lead Agency:	OEM	
Supporting Agencies:	Township Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Township is unaware of where socially vulnerable populations are located.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township will conduct research to develop a map of socially vulnerable populations that way the Township can use the map to ensure these populations are properly notified and taken care of in a hazard event.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Ongoing	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5, 7	
Benefits:	The Township will become more knowledgeable about the location and needs of socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will be more documented so that the Township can help support these populations more.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Township's capability to deal with socially vulnerable populations.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in intensity and frequency of precipitation events.	
Mitigation Category:	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category:	Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority:	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Depend on County for Socially Vulnerable Populations	The County may not be aware of Township socially vulnerable populations
	Spread hazard information uniformly	Socially vulnerable populations may need additional help



Action 2024-Mount Laurel-06. Join StormReady

Lead Agency:	OEM
Supporting Agencies:	Administration
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Storms, Flooding, Extreme Temperatures
Description of the Problem:	The National Weather Service (NWS) provides a certification called StormReady to locales that adopt certain weather preparedness principles and planning. The Township is currently not a member of the StormReady program.
Description of the Solution:	The Township will coordinate with the local NWS office to complete all necessary requirements to become a StormReady community.
Estimated Cost:	Staff time
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3
Benefits:	StormReady is a nationwide program that helps communities better protect their citizens during severe weather. The program encourages communities to take a proactive approach to improving local hazardous weather operations. StormReady provides emergency managers with clear-cut guidelines on how to improve their hazardous weather operations. Community Rating System (CRS) points will become available that can reduce flood insurance premiums for home and business owners.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	To become certified, a community must demonstrate that they have methods of communication available 24 hours a day that reach the whole community during a severe weather event, and that all members of the community are incorporated into emergency planning efforts.
Impact on Future Development:	This action will result in increased warning system capabilities for all current and future development.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Being a part of the StormReady program would result in improved critical facility readiness.
Impact on Capabilities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Improves coordination between emergency managers, NWS personnel, and members of the community to develop and issue timely and effective warnings ahead of severe weather events.StormReady requires participation in regular exercises to test and demonstrate readiness for severe weather events.
Climate Change Considerations:	As severe weather events increase, and trends become less predictable year-to-year, emergency and hazardous weather plans will need to be updated more frequently and potentially for events that are not typical for the area.
Mitigation Category:	Local Plans and Regulations, Education and Awareness Programs
CRS Category:	Emergency Services, Public Information



Priority:	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Increase warning system capabilities without StormReady guidance	No CRS points would be available. Less public awareness and support from NWS.
	Hire third party to conduct emergency warning system improvements	Costly. No CRS points would be available. Less public awareness and support from NWS.



Action 2024-Mount Laurel-07. Flood Prone Road Mitigation Measures

Lead Agency:	Township Department of Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Township Manager, Engineering, New Jersey Department of Transportation	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads can inhibit emergency response and evacuation during a flood. In Mount Laurel, Union Mill Road between Hartford Road and Briggs Road; Hartford Road between Union Mill and Route 38; and Haines Court in Ramblewood experience flooding conditions during rainstorms.	
Description of the Solution:	Conduct study to determine cause(s) and mitigation solutions to prevent flooding along Union Mill Road between Hartford Road and Briggs Road; Hartford Road between Union Mill and Route 38; and Haines Court in Ramblewood.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HMGP, Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 7	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not Applicable	
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:	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category:	Preventative Measures, Property Protection	
Priority:	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Relocate all flood prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive



Action 2024-Mount Laurel-08. Nature Trail Markings

Lead Agency:	Township Department of Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Parks Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Drought, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Mount Laurel has multiple nature trails which are utilized by the public throughout the year. The markings on these trails deteriorate over time and must be remarked for hiker safety.	
Description of the Solution:	Establish a trail marking system in parks to ensure hiker safety and for emergency response locating. Once the marking system is defined, perform education and outreach via multiple methods (social media, newsletters, at trail heads) to ensure hikers understand all marker meanings.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 7	
Benefits:	Trail markings and signs are essential for safe navigation on hiking trails. Understanding the purpose and importance of trail markers is crucial for hikers. Different types of trail blazes and markers are used to guide hikers along the trail. Paint blazes and their configurations indicate trail routes and directions. Blaze colors help distinguish between different trails and routes. The establishment of these markers will prevent hikers from getting lost and assist injured hikers identify their location to first responders.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The identification of various available trails will permit socially vulnerable populations to identify which trails are suitable for any ailments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Trail markers may need to be adapted if future development encroaches on trail locations.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action strengthens the safety and security lifeline by providing hikers a means to effectively communicate location with first responders.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. The implementation of the trail markers and subsequent education and outreach to hikers will assist in the swift removal of at-risk persons during emergency events, which may be linked to weather-related incidents.	
Mitigation Category:	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category:	Preventative Measures, Emergency Services	
Priority:	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation



	No Action	-
	Hire volunteers	Work may not be performed properly
	Only complete most visited trails	Trails with fewer visitors would not have safety markers



Action 2024-Mount Laurel-09. Generators at Ramblewood Pumps

Lead Agency:	Township Department of Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Mount Laurel Municipal Utility Authority	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Operation of pumps is critical for maintaining a constant gas flow to the Ramblewood Section of the Township. Losing the pumps would impact the Township's continuity of operations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Township Department of Public Works, along with the Mount Laurel Municipal Utility Authority, will work to identify the correct sized generator and any additional parts needed to maintain gas flow at the pumps at the Ramblewood Section of the Township in the event of an emergency.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Township Budget, HMPG, BRIC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 6	
Benefits:	This action will permit first responders (safety and security lifeline) to continue their mobile operations, as the pumps in the Ramblewood Section would provide needed fuel to vehicles.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure first responders have the fuel needed for response vehicles. The operation of these vehicles allow first responders to move throughout the jurisdiction and assist those in need.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action ensures the pumps will be operation in time of an emergency, providing fuel for future populations associated with future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will permit first responders (safety and security lifeline) to continue their mobile operations, as the pumps in the Ramblewood Section would provide needed fuel to vehicles.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is impacting the severity and frequency of storms which may lead to an increase in precipitation in shorter time frames and higher temperatures. This can cause more frequent/severe weather events and increase the likelihood of extreme temperatures, both which can lead to utility failure or power outages. This action will provide a means of continuing the operation and the pumps.	
Mitigation Category:	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category:	Emergency Services	
Priority:	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem continues



	Relocate pump stations	Not technically feasible
	Mobile generator	May lack sufficient power supply or run time



Action 2024-Mount Laurel-10. Critical Facilities in the Floodplain

Lead Agency:	Facility Managers
Supporting Agencies:	Township OEM, Township Floodplain Administrator, Mount Laurel Municipal Utility Authority
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities located in the floodplain are not only susceptible to flood damage but also create unnecessary complications for the municipality during an emergency event and post-disaster recovery.
Description of the Solution:	Coordinate with the facility managers at Alice Paul Birthplace and at Pump Stations #5, #12, and #17 in the Township to support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or relocation to protect structures from future damage. Phase 1: Identify most cost-effective mitigation option Phase 2: Work with facility manager to implement selected action based on available funding and local match ability.
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HMGP, Township Budget, Facilities
Implementation Timeline:	5 years
Goals Met:	2
Benefits:	This action will remove or reduce critical facility and community lifeline vulnerability to the flood hazard and remove or reduce safety risks for first responders.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Retrofitting or relocating the identified structures will benefit socially vulnerable populations, as individuals within these populations rely on resources from various government facilities, transportation facilities, and medical and senior care facilities.
Impact on Future Development:	Noting the number of facilities located within the flood hazard area may encourage the consideration of relocating critical facilities and lifelines from the flood hazard area and deter the development of any additional facilities in the flood hazard area.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Noting the number of facilities located within the flood hazard area may encourage the consideration of relocating critical facilities and lifelines from the flood hazard area and deter the development of any additional facilities in the flood hazard area.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Township's current NFIP capabilities.
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:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
CRS Category:	Structural Flood Control Projects



Priority:	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Floodproof existing structures	May not necessarily reduce risk
	Construct floodwalls to stop flood issues	Will most likely interrupt natural floodplain function



Action 2024-Mount Laurel-11. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Department of Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Emergency Management, Township Manager	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Backup power to essential facilities is critical during an emergency event. The Township Public Works building, municipal building, emergency operations center, and fuel pumps do not have backup power or the appropriate transfer switches.	
Description of the Solution:	The Department of Public Works will oversee installation of a fixed mounted generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the Township Public Works building, municipal building, emergency operations center, and fuel pumps. Public Works will be responsible for maintenance and testing of the generator following installation.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMPG, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category:	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category:	Property Protection, Emergency Services	
Priority:	High	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation



	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.



Action 2024-Mount Laurel-12. Flood Mitigation Studies

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Township Administration, County, NJOEM, FEMA	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The Pennsauken Creek North Branch, Parkers Creek, Mason Creek, Rancocas Creek, and all tributaries flood during heavy rain events, impeding into roadways.	
Description of the Solution:	Work with partnering agencies to identify feasible mitigation measures to provide relief from flooding impacts caused by the Pennsauken Creek North Branch, Parkers Creek, Mason Creek, Rancocas Creek, and all tributaries. Cost effective measures identified will be implemented.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	5 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	This action would reduce the flooding impacts felt by the Township from the Pennsauken Creek North Branch, Parkers Creek, Mason Creek, Rancocas Creek, and all tributaries.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding from the Pennsauken Creek North Branch, Parkers Creek, Mason Creek, Rancocas Creek, and all tributaries. Furthermore, this action will assist in keeping roadways clear of flood waters for the populations which may need to attend medical appointments or require medical attention from first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding the waterways will be protected from flooding events.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would assist in the reduction of roadway flooding from the Pennsauken Creek North Branch, Parkers Creek, Mason Creek, Rancocas Creek, and all tributaries, permitting first responders to traverse the roadways safely.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
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:	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category:	Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority:	Medium	
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-



	Raise banks of waterways to increase storage capacity	Cost prohibitive
	Construct floodwall along waterways	Cost prohibitive



Action 2024-Mount Laurel-13. Hazard Mitigation Integration

Lead Agency:	Mount Laurel Planning Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Mount Laurel Economic Development Department, Mount Laurel Planning Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Township has not fully integrated hazard mitigation principles and recommendations into their plans and codes that are used to support development within the Township.	
Description of the Solution:	During future updates of the Master Plan, Stormwater Management Plan, Open Space Plan, or other plans, the Township work to integrate hazard mitigation principles and recommendations into the plans. Additionally, the Township will use these hazard mitigation principles and plan recommendations to update local building and zoning codes to create a more resilient community.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Township Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Ongoing once established	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 5	
Benefits:	The Township will have codes and plans that integrate hazard mitigation principles.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may not have direct access to codes and plans, nor speak the language that they are written in.	
Impact on Future Development:	Hazard mitigation principles will be integrated into future development via building and zoning codes.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines will be expected to follow updated plans and codes.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The Township's capability to handle hazard events is greatly improved by integrating hazard mitigation into other plans and codes.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Hazard events are increasing in frequency and severity due to climate change.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on County Plans/Codes	Plans are not specific to the Township and the relevant



		mitigation issues that they have apart from the County
	Create additional hazard mitigation information	Integrating relevant plans/codes together makes them more useful than creating additional separate documents



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 9.25-18. 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
Action 2024-Mount Laurel-01	Code Coordinated Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
Action 2024-Mount Laurel-02	Disaster Debris Management Plan	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	9	Medium
Action 2024-Mount Laurel-03	Substantial Damage Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
Action 2024-Mount Laurel-04	Repetitive Loss Properties	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	Medium
Action 2024-Mount Laurel-05	Socially Vulnerable Populations	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
Action 2024-Mount Laurel-06	Join StormReady	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
Action 2024-Mount Laurel-07	Flood Prone Road Mitigation Measures	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	9	Medium
Action 2024-Mount Laurel-08	Nature Trail Markings	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
Action 2024-Mount Laurel-09	Generators at Ramblewood Pumps	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	10	Medium
Action 2024-Mount Laurel-10	Critical Facilities in the Floodplain	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	8	Medium
Action 2024-Mount Laurel-11	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	10	Medium
Action 2024-Mount Laurel-12	Flood Mitigation Studies	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	9	Medium



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
Action 2024-Mount Laurel-13	Hazard Mitigation Integration	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	10	Medium

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