Manasquan Borough Council Meeting In- Person at Borough Hall and Virtual Zoom Meeting May 16, 2022 7 pm

In order to accommodate both in person and virtual meeting requests the Mayor and Council have established a Hybrid Meeting which will include in-person and virtual participation.

IN-PERSON MEETING

The in-person meeting will be held at Borough Hall at the above stated date and time. Masks are optional.

During the meeting, as each Audience Participation Session is reached, the Mayor will announce the opening of the Audience Participation Session. You will stand in front of the public mic and clearly state your name, and full address followed by your question or comment. The Mayor will direct the response to the speaker as applicable. Once this speaker's participation is completed, the Mayor will ask if there is another person interested in commenting. This will continue until no other members of the audience request to be heard and this Session will be formally closed.

Zoom Meeting

This zoom meeting is a courtesy to the public. If the zoom meeting fails or gets disconnected the in-person meeting will continue without the zoom participants.

https://us06web.zoom.us/j/8830046931 or 1-646-876-9923

ID# 883 004 6931

Participant Instructions Meeting will be recorded

Instructions:

Join meeting via Zoom video:

- Click on link above or copy and paste into your browser.
- When prompted, enter the ID number provided above.
- You will automatically be put in the waiting room. At 7 pm or shortly thereafter
 you will be admitted to the meeting. You will automatically be put on mute. You
 will now be able to hear the meeting.

Join meeting via Zoom dial in (phone):

- Dial the number provided above.
- When prompted, enter the ID number provided above.
- You will automatically be put in the waiting room. At 7 pm or shortly thereafter you will be admitted to the meeting. You will automatically be put on mute. You will now be able to hear the meeting.

Mayor's Instructions

During the meeting, as each Audience Participation Session is reached, the Mayor will announce the opening of the Audience Participation Session.

If you would like to ask a question or make a comment please press *9 to raise your hand in the system if you are on the phone. When the last 4 numbers of your phone number is announced you will be unmuted to speak.

If you are participating via video scroll towards the bottom of the page to participants. This is where you can raise your hand through the system.

You must clearly state your name, and full address followed by your question or comment. The Mayor will direct the response to the speaker as applicable. Once this speaker's participation is completed, the Mayor will ask if there is another person interested in commenting. This will continue until no other members of the audience request to be heard and this Session will be formally closed.

BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN AGENDA May 16, 2022 7:00 PM

This Regular Meeting of the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Manasquan is called pursuant to the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Law. Adequate notice has been provided by transmitting the Resolution of Annual Meetings to the Asbury Park Press and the Coast Star, by posting it in the Borough Hall on a bulletin board reserved for such announcements, and by posting it on the official website of the borough. This agenda is complete to the extent known and formal action will be taken.

Moment of Silent Prayer

Pledge of Allegiance

Roll Call

Audience Participation - Limited to Agenda Items Only (time limit of 5 minutes)

Approval of Minutes

1. Regular Meeting Minutes - April 18, 2022

Consent Agenda: These items will be enacted by one motion. If detailed deliberation is desired on any item, Council may remove that item from the consent agenda and consider it separately.

- 1. 133-2022 Authorizing Mayor to Sign Revised Retention Letter Barcheski
- 2. 134-2022 Exempt Beach Badge and Parking Fees Manasquan Hook & Ladder #1
- 3. 135-2022 Exempt Certain Permit Fees Manasquan Hook & Ladder #1
- 4. 136-22 Exempt Beach Badge & Parking Fees Volunteer Engine Company #2
- 5. 137-2022 Exempt Certain Permit Fees Volunteer Engine Company #2
- 6. 138-2022 Appointing Beach Staff for 2022 Season Various
- 7. 139-2022 Authorizing Purchase of Playground Equipment MRC Recreation State Contract
- 8. 140-2022 Authorizing Purchase of Playground Materials Rubber Recycle State Contract
- 9. 141-2022 Accepting Resignation Special Law Enforcement Officer I Attardi
- 10. 142-2022 Return of Planning Board Escrow Various
- 11. 143-2022 Establishing Main Street Pedestrian Zone
- 12. 144-2022 Appointing Personnel Officer Gumina
- 13. 145-2022 Authorizing Mayor to Sign Shared Services EMS
- <u>14.</u> 146-2022 Authorizing Mayor to Sign North Jersey Wastewater Cooperative Pricing Agreement
- 15. 147-2022 Payment of Bills

Ordinances - Second Reading

<u>1.</u> 2370-22 Repealing and Amending Chapter 29 Designating Floodplain Administration

Ordinances - First Reading

- 1. 2372-22 Bond Ordinance Water and Sewer Infrastructure Upgrades
- 2. 2373-22 Bond Ordinance Sea Watch Re-Build

Committee Reports

Audience Participation On Any Subject (comments limited to 5 minutes)

Closed Session

1. Personnel

Adjournment

BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 133-2022

WHEREAS, the Borough Council of the Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, has authorized through resolution 44-2022 dated February 7, 2022 the pensionable base salary of the below listed employee for the calendar Year 2022 Effective January 1, 2022;

<u>Borough of Manasquan Department Heads</u> Annual Pensionable Base Salaries

Position	2022 Salary
Fallon Barcheski, Tax Collector	\$ 76,500.00

WHEREAS, the Borough Council is desirous of amending the Letter of Intent as it relates to the duties of the above employee.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Hon. Edward G. Donovan, Mayor of the Borough of Manasquan, be and is hereby authorized to sign the Revised Retention Letter for the calendar year of 2022, which copy is on file in the Municipal Clerk's Office.

CERTIFICATION

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk, Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the Borough Council at the May 16, 2022 meeting.

	INTRODUCED	SECONDED	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
HOLLY						
LEE						
MANGAN						
OLIVERA						
READ						
TRIGGIANO						
ON CONSENT	AGEN	DA _	YI	ES _	_NO	

BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 135-2022

BE IT RESOLVED by the Borough Council of the Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth, New Jersey, that Manasquan Hook & Ladder, Station 27-1 has submitted the members that qualify under Ordinance 2005-07 Section 7 for "Exemption from the Payment of Permit Fees" These members responded to 30% or more of the calls of the Unit or are Life Members of the Manasquan Hook and Ladder, Station 27-1.

CERTIFICATION

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk, Borough of Manasquan, Monmouth County, New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the Borough Council at the May 16, 2022, meeting.

COUNCIL	INTRODUCED	SECONDED	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
HOLLY						
LEE						
MANGAN						
OLIVERA						
READ						
TRIGGIANO						
ON CONSENT	AGEN	DA _	YI	ES _	_NO	

BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 135-2022

BE IT RESOLVED by the Borough Council of the Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth, New Jersey, that Manasquan Hook & Ladder, Station 27-1 has submitted the members that qualify under Ordinance 2005-07 Section 7 for "Exemption from the Payment of Permit Fees" These members responded to 30% or more of the calls of the Unit or are Life Members of the Manasquan Hook and Ladder, Station 27-1.

CERTIFICATION

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk, Borough of Manasquan, Monmouth County, New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the Borough Council at the May 16, 2022, meeting.

COUNCIL	INTRODUCED	SECONDED	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
HOLLY						
LEE						
MANGAN						
OLIVERA						
READ						
TRIGGIANO						
ON CONSENT	AGEN	DA _	YI	ES _	_NO	

BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 136-2022

BE IT RESOLVED by the Borough Council of the Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth, New Jersey, that Volunteer Engine Company No. 2 has submitted the members that qualify under Ordinance 2005- 07 "Free Season Beach Badge and Parking Permit for Certain Members of the Volunteer Fire Companies". These Members responded to 30% or more of the calls of the Unit or are Life Members of Volunteer Engine Company No. 2.

CERTIFICATION

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk, Borough of Manasquan, Monmouth County, New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the Borough Council at the May 16, 2022, meeting.

COUNCIL	INTRODUCED	SECONDED	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
HOLLY						
LEE						
MANGAN						
OLIVERA						
READ						
TRIGGIANO						
ON CONSENT	AGEN	DA _	YI	ES _	_NO	

BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 137-2022

BE IT RESOLVED by the Borough Council of the Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth, New Jersey, that Manasquan Volunteer Engine Company No. 2 has submitted the members that qualify under Ordinance 2005-07 Section 7 for "Exemption from the Payment of Permit Fees" these Members responded to 30% or more of the calls of the Unit or are Life Members of Manasquan Volunteer Engine Company No.2.

CERTIFICATION

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk, Borough of Manasquan, Monmouth County, New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the Borough Council at the May 16, 2022, meeting.

COUNCIL	INTRODUCED	SECONDED	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
HOLLY						
LEE						
MANGAN						
OLIVERA						
READ						
TRIGGIANO						
ON CONSENT	AGEN	DA _	YI	ES _	_NO	

BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 138-2022

WHEREAS, the Borough of Manasquan is desirous of appointing Seasonal Beach Employees for the Pre-Season Beach Badge Sales; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Borough Council of the Borough of Manasquan, Monmouth County, New Jersey, on this 16th of May 2022 appoint the following Seasonal Beach Employees to work during the 2022 season.

LIFEGUARDS			
Doug Anderson	Chief Lifeguard	Brielle	\$35,000
J Price	Lifeguard Captain	Manasquan	\$17,000
Jeff Bower	Lifeguard Captain	Manasquan	\$17,000
Matt Doyle	Lifeguard Captain	Howell Twp	\$17,000
Steve Bower	Lifeguard Lieutenant	Sea Girt	\$13,000
Ryan Campbell	Lifeguard Lieutenant	Somerset	\$13,000
Timothy Farrell	Lifeguard Lieutenant	Manasquan	\$13,000
Melissa Haley	Lifeguard Lieutenant	Manasquan	\$13,000
Olivia Wanner	Jr. Instr/Lifeguard	Manasquan	\$12.00/\$14.00
Shaun Ahern		Allenwood	\$17.50
JP Allen		Manasquan	\$14.00
Hayden Anderson		Brielle	\$15.50
Madeline Anderson		Brielle	\$14.50
Jason Brenner		Manasquan	\$16.00
Quinn Burns		Brielle	\$14.50
Jack Butler		Sea Girt	\$14.50
Sophia Centrella		Brielle	\$16.00
Braeden Chek		Belmar	\$14.00
Andrew Chermark		Brielle	\$15.50
Olivia Clarke		Brick	\$17.50
Will Collett		Wall Twp	\$16.00
Brielle Cook		Manasquan	\$15.50
Michael Finn			0.4.7.70
Curran		Manasquan	\$17.50
Michaela D' Arcy		Manasquan	\$14.00
Kate Degnan		Brielle	\$17.50
Keith Dement		Spring Lake Heights	\$16.00
Matt Dettlinger		Manasquan	\$15.00
Ryan Dettlinger		Howell Twp	\$14.00
Kellen Drawbaugh		Manasquan	\$14.50
Cael Driscoll		Manasquan	\$14.50
Sean Dugan		Manasquan	\$17.50
Matt Farrell		Manasquan	\$15.50
Quinn Feeney		Manasquan	\$14.00
Matt Forcillo		Manasquan	\$17.50
Ken Fortier		Manasquan	\$17.50
Maxim Giller		Manalapan	\$14.00
Mike Gnapp		Point Pleasant Beach	\$14.00
Carter Groezinger		Manasquan	\$14.00
Kayvon haghighi		Manasquan	\$15.50
Charlie Height		Manasquan	\$14.00
Andrew Heinrichs		Brielle	\$17.50
Matt Henry		Point Pleasant Boro	\$14.50

Daniel Hermo	Upper Saddle River	\$17.50
Matthew Herrick	Jackson	\$14.50
Jesse Hulsart	Brielle	\$14.50
Mikayla Keating	Manasquan	\$16.00
Jack Keelan	Brielle	\$15.50
Velia Krupinski	Avon	\$14.50
Zac LaVigna	Avon	\$14.50
Jamey Lynch	Ocean Twp	\$17.50
Sam Lynch	Ocean Twp	\$15.50
Aidan McCartin	Brielle	\$17.50
James Mele	Manasquan	\$15.00
Colin Murnane	East Brunswick	\$15.50
Jack Nowak	Manasquan	\$15.50
Christopher Pierro	Manasquan	\$14.50
Sara Plunkett	Manasquan	\$14.00
Aidan Price	Manasquan	\$17.50
Nick rice	Manasquan	\$16.00
Eric Roberts	Manasquan	\$17.50
Ben Sawitsky	Brielle	\$15.00
Charlie Sawitsky	Brielle	\$15.50
Tom Shea	Allenwood	\$15.50
Brent Shibla	Asbury Park	\$17.50
Evan Shuett	Brielle	\$14.00
Jill Spalt	Manasquan	\$15.50
Kylie Spalt	Manasquan	\$14.00
Isabella Tanis	West Orange	\$14.00
Cam Teza	Brielle	\$15.00
Marcelo Vasquez	Manalapan	\$14.00
Christian Wall	Brielle	\$15.00
Connor Walsh	Manasquan	\$14.50

JUNIOR GUARDS			
Bridget Heim	Instructor	Manasquan	\$12.00
Max Maycher	Instructor	Brielle	\$12.00
Paulina Maycher	Instructor	Brielle	\$12.00
Megan Priest	Instructor	Manasquan	\$12.00
Courtney Schwinn	Instructor	Manasquan	\$12.00

CREW			
Ethan Kotar	Crew Chief	Brielle	\$22
Brandon Wall	Crew Chief	Asbury Park	\$22
Jacob Forman	Tractor Operator	Point Pleasant	\$17.50
Kevin Keefe	Tractor Operator	Brick	\$17.50
Trevor Wells	Foreman/Bathrooms	Manasquan	\$16.50/\$18.00
John Revel	Crew/Bathrooms	Manasquan	\$15.00/\$18.00
Brent Boccino	Crew/Bathrooms	Manasquan	\$13.50/\$18.00
Jason Campell	Crew/Bathrooms	Whippany	\$13.50/\$18.00
Anthony Casale	Crew	Wall	\$12.50
Patrick Federici	Crew	Manasquan	\$12.50
Peter Forman	Crew/Bathrooms	Manasquan	\$15.00/\$18.00
Luca Marshal	Crew	Seagirt	\$12.50
Luciano Morin	Crew	Wall	\$12.50
Spencer Muly	Crew/Bathrooms	Manasquan	\$13.50/\$18.00
Alex Nero	Crew	Wall	\$12.50

Justin Pinella	Crew	Wall	\$12.50
Cory Sutton	Crew/Bathrooms	Manasquan	\$13.50/\$18.00
Josh Terry	Crew/Bathrooms	Manasquan	\$13.50/\$18.00
Will Minervini	Crew	Manasquan	\$12.50
Conor Cole	Crew	Brielle	\$12.50
Richard LaTerra	Crew	Manasquan	\$12.50
Ryan Whitmore	Crew	Cranford	\$12.50
Graham Webber	Crew	Manasquan	\$12.50
James O'Toole	Crew	Manasquan	\$12.50
John Dodaro	Crew	Lacey Twp.	\$12.50

BEACH PATROL			
Robert Bannick	Patrol	Clearwater, FL	\$16.50
Thomas Bazzini	Patrol	Manasquan	\$14.50
Jeffrey Brown	Patrol	Manasquan	\$13.50
John Campbell	Patrol	Manasquan	\$15.50
Kim Chapman	Patrol	Manasquan	\$15.50
Scott Christopher	Patrol	Little Silver	\$15.50
Anthony Esdaile	Patrol	Manasquan	\$15.50
Ronald DePasquale	Patrol/Supervisor	Manasquan	\$16.50/\$22.00
Tom Friedman	Patrol	Manasquan	\$16.50
Ronald Gaffney	Patrol	Manasquan	\$17.00
Thomas Hall	Patrol	Wall Twp.	\$17.00
Glenn Kritch	Patrol	Manasquan	\$15.00
Paul Mabin	Patrol	Hamilton Square	\$16.50
Frank Manzi	Patrol	Manasquan	\$15.00
Gary McTighe	Patrol/Supervisor	Brielle	\$16.50/\$22.00
Robert Taylor	Patrol	Manasquan	\$14.00
Robert Wallace	Patrol	Bricktown	\$15.50
Michael White	Patrol	Manasquan	\$15.50
Steven Wolter	Patrol/Supervisor	Manasquan	\$17.00/\$22.00
Mike Hurden	Patrol Supervisor	Manasquan	\$22.00
Frank Cavaliere	Patrol Supervisor	Spring Lake Heights	\$22.00

BEACH BADGE			
<u>CHECKERS</u>			
Abadrabo,Layne	checker	Manasquan	\$12.50/\$13.50
Allegretti,Nicole	checker	Wall	\$12.00
Allegretti,Rebekah	checker	Wall	\$12.00
Bennett-Tantillo,			
June	checker	Manasquan	\$14.00
Bonczek, Aidan	checker	Wall	\$12.00
Bryant,Lillian	checker	Manasquan	\$12.00
Caccamise, Emily	checker	Brielle	\$12.50/\$13.50
Caccamise,Sydney	checker	Brielle	\$12.00
Carton, Alexandra	checker	Brielle	\$12.00
Cavalieri, Mackenzie	checker	Wall	\$12.00
Cheer,Diane	checker	Manasquan	\$14.00/\$15.00
Ciancia, Danielle	checker	Howell	12.50/\$13.50
Clays, Michelle	checker	Freehold	\$14.00
Conover, Taryn	checker	Freehold	\$12.00
Correia, Aiden	checker	Wall	\$12.00
Degnan,Bridget	checker	Brielle	\$12.50/\$13.50
Duryea, Marjorie	checker	Manasquan	\$14.00
Farneti, Gabby	checker	Brielle	\$15.00/\$16.00
Ferrara, Tea	checker	Brick	\$12.00
Franklin,Faith	checker	Manasquan	\$12.50/\$13.50
Goodman, Gabriella	checker	Brick	\$12.00

Gorham,Hudson	checker	Brielle	\$12.50/\$13.50
Greenblatt, Drew	checker	Manasquan	\$12.50/\$13.50
Harrison, Dunson	checker		\$12.50/\$13.50
Hickman, Lindsay	checker	Manasquan	
		Manasquan	\$12.00
Holmes,Samantha	checker	Brielle	\$14.00/\$15.00
Honneker, Molly	checker	Brielle	\$12.50/\$13.50
Hoveter,Liam	checker	Manasquan	\$12.00
Jasina, Kaelyn	checker	Howell	\$12.50/\$13.50
Keelan, Layla	checker	Brielle	\$12.00
Kimball,Elle	checker	Brielle	\$12.00
Knight,Sabrina	checker	Belmar	\$12.00
Kritch, Gillian	checker	Farmingdale	\$12.00
Krowicki, Madison	checker	Wall	\$12.00
Lay,JoAnn	checker	Manasquan	\$14.00
LePore,Joey	checker	Brielle	\$12.00
Liguori, Barbara	checker	Spring Lake	\$14.00
LoBianco, Giavonna	checker	Point Pleasant	\$12.00
Lockerson, Trevor	checker	Wall	\$12.50
Madden,Emma	checker	Brick	\$12.50/\$13.50
Marshall,Maddy	checker	Manasquan	\$12.00
Martin,Taylor	checker	Wall	\$14.00/\$15.00
McCarthy,Marin	checker	Manasquan	\$12.00/\$13.50
Mechler,Sophia	checker	Brielle	\$12.00
Meier, Andie	checker	Manasquan	\$12.00
Melchiorri, Ava	checker	Brielle	\$12.00
Montalto,Julia	checker	Brielle	\$12.00
Montiel, Lidia	checker	Brick	\$14.00/\$15.00
Mullaney, Kelly	checker	Lakewood	\$14.00
Murphy, Emily	checker	Brielle	\$12.50/\$13.50
Murphy, Kiera	checker	Brielle	\$12.00
O'Boyle, Cynthia	checker	Manasquan	\$14.00/\$15.00
O'Boyle, Grace	checker	Manasquan	\$12.50/\$13.50
O'Hara,Carolyn	checker	Wall	\$12.00
Purcell, Aidan	checker	Brick	\$12.50/\$13.50
Purcell, Beth	checker	Brick	\$14.00
Purcell, Delaney	checker	Brick	\$14.00/\$15.00
Quatrone, Caleb	checker	Brielle	\$12.00
Raikhovski, Ekaterina	checker	Manasquan	\$12.50/\$13.50
Ramundo, Nicole	checker	Manasquan	\$12.50/\$13.50
Restivo, Sofia	checker	Howell	\$12.50/\$13.50
Rusher,Sarah	checker	Pt Pleasant	\$12.50/\$13.50
Scala,Samantha	checker	Pt Pleasant	\$12.00/\$13.50
Sinnott, Emma	checker	Pt Pleasant	\$12.50/\$13.50
Slivinsky, Jeremy	checker	Manasquan	\$12.30/\$13.30
Smith, Kim	checker	S.L.H.	\$14.00/\$15.00
Southwell, Ana	checker	Wall	\$14.00/\$15.00
St Clair, Peyton	checker	Brielle	\$13.00/\$16.00
St Clair, Peyton Stemmermann, Jane	checker	Brick	
	checker	Wall	\$13.50
Spera,Mikayla			\$12.00
Teza, Hannah	checker	Brielle	\$12.00
Tigar, Abby	checker	Wall	\$12.50/\$13.50
Tigar,Cali	checker	Wall	\$12.00
Tobin,Mara	checker	Brielle	\$12.00
VanPelt,Darren	checker	Brick	\$12.00
Viggiano, Jordan	checker	Brick	\$14.00/\$15.00
Wanamaker,Kara	checker	Brielle	\$12.50
Wanamaker, Sam	checker	Brielle	\$14.00/\$16.00
White,Olivia	checker	Wall	\$14.00/\$15.00
Whitmore, Alex	checker	Cranford	\$12.00/\$13.50
Whitmore,Ryan	checker	Cranford	\$12.00/\$13.50
Whitter, Tess	checker	Brick	\$12.50/\$13.50
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PARKING LOT		
<u>ATTENDENTS</u>		
Characterist	Managana	¢14.00
Cheer, Jack	Manasquan	\$14.00
Christen,Will	Wall	\$14.00
Greenblatt,Drew	Manasquan	\$12.50
Kavanaugh, James	Manasquan	\$14.00
Martin, Christian	Wall	\$12.50
Rusher,Matt	Pt.Pleasant	\$14.00
Sullivan,Barry	Manasquan	\$14.00
Svoboda, Charles	Neptune	\$14.00
Szynal, Eugene	Howell	\$14.00
Tigar,Ben	Wall	\$12.50
Trabatoni, Jack	Brick	\$14.00
Trimble,RIck	Manasquan	\$14.00
Whitmore, Alex	Cranford	\$12.50

OFFICE			
Brandon,Laurie	Office	Brielle	\$18.00
Farneti, Gabby	Office	Brielle	\$16.00
McFadden,Eileen	Office Supervisor	Morris Plains	\$25.00
Southwell, Anna	Office	Wall	\$16.00
Sullivan, Tracy	Office Supervisor	Manasquan	\$25.00
Szumlicz-Sullivan			
Jess	Office	East Hanover	\$16.00

EMT'S			
Andy Mills	EMT Supervisor	Manasquan	\$17,000
Grace Boriotti	Mobile Rescue EMT	Sea Girt	\$18.50
Jerry Hall	Mobile Rescue EMT	Manasquan	\$18.50
Tom Hartman	Mobile Rescue EMT	Freehold	\$18.50
Mat Giachetti	Mobile Rescue EMT	Howell	\$18.50
		Upper Saddle	
Dan Hermo	Mobile Rescue EMT	River	\$18.50
Matt Zarelli	Mobile Rescue EMT	Brielle	\$18.50
Mary Kate Huth	Mobile Rescue EMT	Manasquan	\$17.50
Christine Banzon	Mobile Rescue EMT	Wall Twp	\$17.50
Brett Servilla	Mobile Rescue EMT	Wall Twp	\$17.50

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk, Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth, New Jersey do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the Council at their regular meeting on May 16, 2022.

	INTRODUCED	SECONDED	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
HOLLY						
LEE						
MANGAN						
OLIVERA						
READ						
TRIGGIANO						
ON CONSENT	AGEN	DA _	YI	ES _	_NO	

BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 139-2022

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING CONTRACTS WITH CERTAIN APPROVED STATE **CONTRACT** VENDORS FOR CONTRACTING UNITS PURSUANT TO N.J.S.A. 40A:11-12a

WHEREAS, the Borough of Manasquan, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40A:11-12a and N.J.A.C. 5:34-7.29(c), may by resolution and without advertising for bids, purchase any goods or services under the State of New Jersey Cooperative Purchasing Program for any State contracts entered into on behalf of the State by the Division of Purchase and Property

in the Department of the Treasury; and

WHEREAS, the Borough of Manasquan has the need on a timely basis to purchase goods or services utilizing State contracts for the purpose of the acquisition of playground

equipment for the Curtis Park Improvements Project; and

WHEREAS, the Borough of Manasquan intends to enter into a contract with: MRC Recreation, located at P.O. Box 106, Spring Lake, New Jersey 07762, Quote #94075-01-10, and through this resolution and properly executed contracts, which shall

be subject to all the conditions applicable to the current state contracts.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Borough of Manasquan authorizes the Purchasing Agent to purchase certain goods or services from said contractors by New Jersey State Approved ESCNJ Contract #ESCNJ 20/21-06 pursuant to all conditions of the individual state contracts, with MRC Recreation in the amount of

\$440,209.24; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the governing body of the Borough of Manasquan pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:30-5.5(b), the certification of available funds, shall either certify the full maximum amount against the budget at the time the contract is awarded, or no contract amount shall be chargeable or certified until such time as the goods or services are ordered or otherwise called for prior to placing the order, and a certification

of availability of funds is made by the Chief Finance Officer; and

CERTIFICATION

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk of the Borough of Manasquan, Monmouth County, New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Resolution duly adopted by the Borough Council at their regular meeting held on May 16, 2022.

> BARBARA ILARIA, RMC, CMC Municipal Clerk

1

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to a resolution of the Division of Local Government Services, Local Finance Board, dated October 20, 1975, I hereby state that there is annexed hereto a proper certificate of availability of funds executed by the Chief Financial Officer.

MARK G. KITRICK

Mark G. Kitrick, Esq. Municipal Attorney 2939 Highway 34, Suite 104 Manasquan, NJ 08736

CERTIFICATION

I am the financial officer charged with the responsibility of maintaining financial records of the Borough of Manasquan, State of New Jersey, and on this 16th day of May, 2022, I hereby certify to the Borough Council of the Borough of Manasquan as follows:

1. Adequate funds are available in an amount sufficient to defray the expenditure of money by the Borough under the following proposed contracts, which is pending approval by the governing body:

MRC Recreation P.O. Box 106 Spring Lake, NJ 07762

2. The funds certified herein as being available for the aforementioned contract have not been certified by the undersigned as being available for any other contract now pending or in force.

	AMY SPERA Chief Financial Officer
Accounts:	
Amount \$	

	INTRODUCED	SECONDED	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
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BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 140-2022

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING CONTRACTS WITH CERTAIN APPROVED STATE CONTRACT VENDORS FOR CONTRACTING UNITS PURSUANT

TO <u>N.J.S.A.</u> 40A:11-12a

WHEREAS, the Borough of Manasquan, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40A:11-12a and

N.J.A.C. 5:34-7.29(c), may by resolution and without advertising for bids, purchase any

goods or services under the State of New Jersey Cooperative Purchasing Program for any

State contracts entered into on behalf of the State by the Division of Purchase and Property

in the Department of the Treasury; and

WHEREAS, the Borough of Manasquan has the need on a timely basis to purchase

goods or services utilizing State contracts for the purpose of the acquisition of playground

materials for the Curtis Park Improvement Project; and

WHEREAS, the Borough of Manasquan intends to enter into a contract with:

Rubber Recycle, located at 1985 Rutgers University Boulevard, Lakewood, New Jersey

08701, Quote # 94075-02-04 and through this resolution and properly executed contracts,

which shall be subject to all the conditions applicable to the current state contracts;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Borough of Manasquan

authorizes the Purchasing Agent to purchase certain goods or services from said contractors

by approved New Jersey State Approved #16-FLEET-00131 pursuant to all conditions of

the individual state contracts, Rubber Recycle in the amount of \$247,393.50.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the governing body of the Borough of

Manasquan pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:30-5.5(b), the certification of available funds, shall

either certify the full maximum amount against the budget at the time the contract is

awarded, or no contract amount shall be chargeable or certified until such time as the goods

or services are ordered or otherwise called for prior to placing the order, and a certification

of availability of funds is made by the Chief Finance Officer; and

CERTIFICATION

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk of the Borough of Manasquan, Monmouth County, New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Resolution

duly adopted by the Borough Council at their regular meeting held on May 16, 2022.

BARBARA ILARIA, RMC, CMC

Municipal Clerk

1

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to a resolution of the Division of Local Government Services, Local Finance
Board, dated October 20, 1975, I hereby state that there is annexed hereto a proper
certificate of availability of funds executed by the Chief Financial Officer.

MARK G.	KITRICK	

Mark G. Kitrick, Esq. Municipal Attorney 2939 Highway 34, Suite 104 Manasquan, NJ 08736

CERTIFICATION

I am the financial officer charged with the responsibility of maintaining financial records of the Borough of Manasquan, State of New Jersey, and on this 16th day of May, 2022, I hereby certify to the Borough Council of the Borough of Manasquan as follows:

1. Adequate funds are available in an amount sufficient to defray the expenditure of money by the Borough under the following proposed contracts, which is pending approval by the governing body:

Rubber Recycle 1985 Rutgers University Boulevard Lakewood, NJ 08701

2. The funds certified herein as being available for the aforementioned contract have not been certified by the undersigned as being available for any other contract now pending or in force.

	AMY SPERA	
	Chief Financial Officer	
aounts.		

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Amount \$ _____

BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 141-2022

BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Manasquan, in the County of Monmouth, accepts the resignation of Michael D. Attardi, Jr. from the position of Special Law Enforcement Officer I from the Manasquan Police Department effective May 16, 2022.

CERTIFICATION

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk, Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth, New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Borough Council at the May 16, 2022 meeting.

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ON CONSENT	ON CONSENT AGENDAYESNO							

BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 142-2022

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey that:

WHEREAS, a refund of monies is due to the following:

NAME: LAURA FERCHAK

7 MEADOW AVENUE MANASQUAN, NJ 08736

REASON FOR REFUND: PLANNING BOARD ESCROW REFUND

APPLICATION #29-2021 24 IROQUOIS ROAD

BLOCK: 153 LOT: 27 ZONE: R-3 AMOUNT OF REFUND DUE: \$165.00

NAME: THOMAS PERROTTI

65 MEADOWBROOK ROAD

RANDOPH, NJ 07869

REASON FOR REFUND: PLANNING BOARD ESCROW REFUND

APPLICATION #31-2021 77 OCEAN AVENUE BLOCK: 157 LOT: 20.01

AMOUNT OF REFUND DUE: \$330.50

NAME: STEVEN & DOVIE DAMEN

581 BRIELLE ROAD MANASQUAN, NJ 08736

REASON FOR RFUND: PLANNING BOARD ESCROW REFUND

APPLICATION #41-2021 581 BRIELLE ROAD

BLOCK: 182.01 LOT: 22 & 21 ZONE: R-5 AMOUNT OF REFUND DUE: \$614.25

NAME: THOMAS & NANCY LANGELLA

348 EUCLID AVENUE MANASQUAN, NJ 08736

REASON FOR REFUND: PLANNING BOARD ESCROW REFUND

APPLICATION 47-2021 348 EUCLID AVENUE

BLOCK: 115 LOT: 2.01 ZONE: R-1 AMOUNT OF REFUND DUE: \$823.25

NAME: JOHN BREDEHORST 75 TAYLOR AVENUE MANASQUAN, NJ 08736

REASON FOR REFUND: PLANNING BOARD ESCROW REFUND

APPLICATION #51-2021 560 BRIELLE ROAD BLOCK: 17 LOT: 3

AMOUNT OF REFUND DUE \$619.00

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Chief Financial Officer is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in the said amount to the above listed refunds with said warrant to be charged against the General Ledger.

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk, Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the Borough Council at the May 16, 2022, meeting.

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BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 143-2022

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN, COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ESTABLISHING "A MAIN STREET PEDESTRIAN ZONE FOR RETAIL AND DINING ESTABLISHMENTS" IN THE BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN

WHEREAS, the Borough of Manasquan is desirous of again helping the businesses in town by establishing a Main Street Pedestrian Zone for Retail and Dining (Zone) for 2022 to promote outdoor retail and dining; and

WHEREAS, to facilitate this Zone, Main Street will be closed between South Street to Route 71 on Thursday, June 23, July 14, August 11 and 25, and September 1, between the hours of 6 pm and 10 pm.

WHEREAS, all participating retail establishments as well as restaurants shall abide by all borough ordinances including Board of Health Regulations/Ordinances and all fire regulations.

WHEREAS, the participants that applied for a Main Street Pedestrian Zone application in 2019 shall have the same set up unless a new application is filed with the Borough Clerk at least 1 week prior to the start of this street closure.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Borough Council of the Borough of Manasquan, Count of Monmouth, State of New Jersey due hereby authorize the Main Street Pedestrian Zone for June 23, July 14, August 11 and 25, and September 1 weather permitting.

CERTIFICATION

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk of the Borough of Manasquan, Monmouth County, New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Resolution duly adopted by the Borough Council at their regular meeting held on June 1, 2020.

	INTRODUCED	SECONDED	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
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BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLOUTION 144-2022

WHEREAS, it has been determined that the administration of Borough operations is in need of a Personnel Officer to handle its ever-expanding personnel and human resource-related responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, the comprehensive Borough employee hiring process was employed to attract and vet interested candidates; and

WHEREAS, at the conclusion of the hiring process, Ms. Sheri Gumina emerged as the recommended candidate.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED on the 16th day of May, 2022 by the Borough Council of the Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth and state of New Jersey as follows:

- 1. Ms. Sheri Gumina is hereby appointed as the Borough Personnel Officer at an annual salary of \$72,000.
- 2. Ms. Gumina's appointment shall be effective on or before June 13, 2022.
- 3. A certified copy of this resolution shall be forwarded to Ms. Gumina.
- 4. The Mayor is hereby authorized to execute Ms. Gumina's Employment Retention Statement in accordance with this Resolution.

CERTIFICATION

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk, Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the Borough Council at the May 16, 2022, meeting.

	INTRODUCED	SECONDED	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	
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ON CONSENT	ON CONSENT AGENDAYESNO						

BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 145-2022

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN TO ENTER INTO A SHARED SERVICE AGREEMENT WITH THE BOROUGHS OF BELMAR, LAKE COMO AND SEA GIRT FOR THE PROVISION OF BASIC LIFE SUPPORT EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

WHEREAS, the Boroughs of Manasquan, Belmar, Sea Girt and Lake Como (the Parties) collectively desire to ensure that their jurisdictions are served by an effective, reliable and economically sound emergency medical response service; and

WHEREAS, in support of this objective, the Parties agree there is a benefit to sharing facilities, equipment and paid staff, in accordance with the Uniform Shared Services and Consolidation Act, N.J.S.A. 40A:65-1, et seq. and N.J.S.A. 2B:12-1(c); and

WHEREAS, the terms and conditions of the attached proposed Shared Service Agreement (Agreement) comprehensively and accurately reflect a detailed arrangement that the Parties agree will satisfy this objective and which include integrating the services of the volunteer first aid squads that currently operate within the jurisdictions represented by the Parties; and

WHEREAS, the term of this proposed Agreement is July 1, 2022 thru December 31, 2024 with an option to extend the term with the future assent of the Parties.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth that the Mayor is hereby authorized to execute the Shared Service Agreement on file in The Municipal Clerk's Office and any other related documents deemed reasonably necessary to effectuate the Agreement.

CERTIFICATION

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk of the Borough of Manasquan, Monmouth County, New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Resolution duly adopted by the Borough Council at their regular meeting held on May 16, 2022.

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BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 146-2022

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN TO JOIN THE NORTH JERSEY WASTEWATER COOPERATIVE PRICING SYSTEM

WHEREAS, it is widely recognized that governmental purchasing cooperative systems exist to allow for participating jurisdictions to aggregate their collective purchasing power to lower costs for the goods and services made available; and

WHEREAS, the Borough of Manasquan desires to become a member of the North Jersey Wastewater Cooperative Pricing System, (NJWCPS), to satisfy this competitive purchasing objective with regard to the purchase of various water and sewer equipment and other available items.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED on the 16th day of May 2022 by the Borough Council of the Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth and State of New Jersey that the Mayor is hereby authorized to execute the Agreement effective May 16, 2022 through November 24, 2024 on file in the Municipal Clerk's Office.

CERTIFICATION

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk of the Borough of Manasquan, Monmouth County, New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Resolution duly adopted by the Borough Council at their regular meeting held on May 16, 2022.

COUNCIL	INTRODUCED	SECONDED	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
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BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN RESOLUTION 147-2022

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN, IN THE County of Monmouth, New Jersey (not less than three (3) members thereof affirmatively concurring) as follows:

- 1. All bills or claims as reviewed and approved by the Administration & Finance Committee and as set forth in this Resolution are hereby approved for payment.
- 2. The Mayor, Municipal Clerk and Chief Financial Officer are hereby authorized and directed to sign checks in payment of bills and claims which are hereby approved.

The computer print-out of the list of checks will be on file in the Clerk's Office.

Current Fund	\$1,924,068.15
Current Capital Fund	\$46,052.56
Water/Sewer Fund	\$32,851.88
Beach Utility Fund	\$94,235.83
Beach Capital Fund	\$24,568.94
Recreation Trust-Building	\$1,268.60
Recreation Trust	\$1,309.17
Reserve For Open Space	\$293.01
Reserve Public Defender	\$250.00
Junior Lifeguards	\$1,293.72
Miscellaneous Trust I	2,000.00
Affordable Housing	\$11,144.50
Developer's Escrow	\$1,760.25
Reserve For Animal Control	\$1,951.33

CERTIFICATION

I, Barbara Ilaria, Municipal Clerk, Borough of Manasquan, County of Monmouth, New Jersey do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the Council at their regular meeting on May 16, 2022.

COUNCIL	INTRODUCED	SECONDED	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
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BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN ORDINANCE 2370-22

AN ORDINANCE BY THE BOROUGH COUNCIL AMENDING THE BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN CODE OF ORDINANCES TO REPEAL CHAPTER 29; TO ADOPT A NEW CHAPTER 29; TO ADOPT FLOOD HAZARD MAPS; TO DESIGNATE A FLOODPLAIN ADMNISTRATOR; AND PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of New Jersey has, in N.J.S.A. 40:48 et seq and N.J.S.A. 40:55D et seq., conferred upon local governments the authority to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency has identified special flood hazard areas within the boundaries of the **Borough of Manasquan** and such areas may be subject to periodic inundation which may result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare; and

WHEREAS, the **Borough of Manasquan** was accepted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program on May 12, 1972 and desires to continue to meet the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 59, 60, 65, and 70 necessary for such participation; and

WHEREAS, the **Borough of Manasquan** is required, pursuant to N.J.A.C.. 5:23 et seq., to administer and enforce the State building codes, and such building codes contain certain provisions that apply to the design and construction of buildings and structures in flood hazard areas; and

WHEREAS, the **Borough of Manasquan** is required, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:49-5, to enforce zoning codes that secure safety from floods and contain certain provisions that apply to the development of lands; and

WHEREAS, the **Borough of Manasquan** is required, pursuant to N.J.S.A.58:16A-57, within 12 months after the delineation of any flood hazard area, to adopt rules and regulations concerning the development and use of land in the flood fringe area which at least conform to the standards promulgated by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP).

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the **Borough Council** of the Borough of Manasquan **that the following floodplain management regulations are hereby adopted.**

29-1. RECITALS.

The foregoing whereas clauses are incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof.

29-2. These regulations specifically repeal and replace Chapter 29 (Flood Damage Prevention) of the Borough of Manasquan's Revised General Ordinances.

29-2.1 DEFINITIONS

29-2.2 General. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of these regulations, have the meanings shown herein. Other terms are defined in the Uniform Construction Code N.J.A.C. 5:23 and terms are defined where used in the International Residential Code and International Building Code (rather than in the definitions section). Where terms are not defined, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

29-2.3 Definitions

30 DAY PERIOD – The period of time prescribed by N.J.S.A. 40:49-5 in which a property owner is afforded the opportunity to correct zoning and solid waste disposal after a notice of violation pertaining to this ordinance has been issued.

100 YEAR FLOOD ELEVATION – Elevation of flooding having a 1% annual chance of being equaled or exceeded in a given year which is also referred to as the Base Flood Elevation.

500 YEAR FLOOD ELEVATION – Elevation of flooding having a 0.2% annual chance of being equaled or exceeded in a given year.

A ZONES – Areas of 'Special Flood Hazard in which the elevation of the surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1% annual chance of equaling or exceeding the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in any given year shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) zones A, AE, AH, A1–A30, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1–A30, AR/AH, and AR/AO. When used in reference to the development of a structure in this ordinance, A Zones are not inclusive of Coastal A Zones because of the higher building code requirements for Coastal A Zones.

AH ZONES— Areas subject to inundation by 1-percent-annual-chance shallow flooding (usually areas of ponding) where average depths are between one and three feet. Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) derived from detailed hydraulic analyses are shown in this zone.

AO ZONES – Areas subject to inundation by 1-percent-annual-chance shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) where average depths are between one and three feet.

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE – Accessory structures are also referred to as appurtenant structures. An accessory structure is a structure which is on the same parcel of property as a principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. For example, a residential structure may have a detached garage or storage shed for garden tools as accessory structures. Other examples of accessory structures include gazebos, picnic pavilions, boathouses, small pole barns, storage sheds, and similar buildings.

AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE - A structure used solely for agricultural purposes in which the use is exclusively in connection with the production, harvesting, storage, drying, or raising of agricultural commodities, including the raising of livestock. Communities must require that new construction or substantial improvements of agricultural structures be elevated or flood proofed to or above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) as any other nonresidential building. Under some circumstances it may be appropriate to wet-flood proof certain types of agricultural structures when located in wide, expansive floodplains through issuance of a variance. This should only be done for structures used for temporary storage of equipment or crops or temporary shelter for livestock and only in circumstances where it can be demonstrated that agricultural structures can be designed in such a manner that results in minimal damage to the structure and its contents and will create no additional threats to public safety. New construction or substantial improvement of livestock confinement buildings, poultry houses, dairy operations, similar livestock operations and any structure that represents more than a minimal investment must meet the elevation or dry-flood proofing requirements of 44 CFR 60.3(c)(3).

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING – A designated Zone AO, AH, AR/AO or AR/AH (or VO) on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable, and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD – see SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA

ALTERATION OF A WATERCOURSE – A dam, impoundment, channel relocation, change in channel alignment, channelization, or change in cross-sectional area of the channel or the channel capacity, or any other form of modification which may alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the riverine flow of water during conditions of the base flood.

ASCE 7 – The standard for the Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures, referenced by the building code and developed and published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, VA, which includes but is not limited to methodology and equations necessary for determining structural and flood-related design requirements and determining the design requirements for structures that may experience a combination of loads including those from natural hazards. Flood related equations include those for determining erosion, scour, lateral, vertical, hydrostatic, hydrodynamic, buoyancy, breaking wave, and debris impact.

ASCE 24 – The standard for Flood Resistant Design and Construction, referenced by the building code and developed and published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, VA. References to ASCE 24 shall mean ASCE 24-14 or the most recent version of ASCE 24 adopted in the UCC Code [N.J.A.C. 5:23].

BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (BFE) – The water surface elevation resulting from a flood that has a 1-percent or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, as shown on

a published Flood Insurance Study (FIS), or preliminary flood elevation guidance from FEMA. May also be referred to as the "100-year flood elevation".

BASEMENT – Any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

BEST AVAILABLE FLOOD HAZARD DATA - The most recent available preliminary flood risk guidance FEMA has provided. The Best Available Flood Hazard Data may be depicted on but not limited to Advisory Flood Hazard Area Maps, Work Maps, or Preliminary FIS and FIRM.

BEST AVAILABLE FLOOD HAZARD DATA AREA- The areal mapped extent associated with the most recent available preliminary flood risk guidance FEMA has provided. The Best Available Flood Hazard Data may be depicted on but not limited to Advisory Flood Hazard Area Maps, Work Maps, or Preliminary FIS and FIRM.

BEST AVAILABLE FLOOD HAZARD DATA ELEVATION - The most recent available preliminary flood elevation guidance FEMA has provided. The Best Available Flood Hazard Data may be depicted on but not limited to Advisory Flood Hazard Area Maps, Work Maps, or Preliminary FIS and FIRM.

BREAKAWAY WALLS – Any type of wall subject to flooding that is not required to provide structural support to a building or other structure and that is designed and constructed such that, below the Local Design Flood Elevation, it will collapse under specific lateral loads such that (1) it allows the free passage of floodwaters, and (2) it does not damage the structure or supporting foundation system. Certification in the V Zone Certificate of the design, plans, and specifications by a licensed design professional that these walls are in accordance with accepted standards of practice is required as part of the permit application for new and substantially improved V Zone and Coastal A Zone structures. A completed certification must be submitted at permit application.

BUILDING – Per the FHACA, "Building" means a structure enclosed with exterior walls or fire walls, erected and framed of component structural parts, designed for the housing, shelter, enclosure, and support of individuals, animals, or property of any kind. A building may have a temporary or permanent foundation. A building that is intended for regular human occupation and/or residence is considered a habitable building.

COASTAL A ZONE – An Area of Special Flood Hazard starting from a Velocity (V) Zone and extending up to the landward Limit of the Moderate Wave Action delineation. Where no V Zone is mapped the Coastal A Zone is the portion between the open coast and the landward Limit of the Moderate Wave Action delineation. Coastal A Zones may be subject to wave effects, velocity flows, erosion, scour, or a combination of these forces. Construction and development in Coastal A Zones is to be regulated similarly to V Zones/Coastal High Hazard Areas except as allowed by ASCE 24.

COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA – An Area of Special Flood Hazard inclusive of the V Zone extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources.

CONDITIONAL LETTER OF MAP REVISION - A Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) is FEMA's comment on a proposed project that would, upon construction, affect the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway, the effective Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), or the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The letter does not revise an effective NFIP map, it indicates whether the project, if built as proposed, would be recognized by FEMA. FEMA charges a fee for processing a CLOMR to recover the costs associated with the review that is described in the Letter of Map Change (LOMC) process. Building permits cannot be issued based on a CLOMR, because a CLOMR does not change the NFIP map.

CONDITIONAL LETTER OF MAP REVISION - FILL -- A Conditional Letter of Map Revision - Fill (CLOMR-F) is FEMA's comment on a proposed project involving the placement of fill outside of the regulatory floodway that would, upon construction, affect the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway, the effective Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), or the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The letter does not revise an effective NFIP map, it indicates whether the project, if built as proposed, would be recognized by FEMA. FEMA charges a fee for processing a CLOMR to recover the costs associated with the review that is described in the Letter of Map Change (LOMC) process. Building permits cannot be issued based on a CLOMR, because a CLOMR does not change the NFIP map.

CRITICAL BUILDING - Per the FHACA, "Critical Building" means that:

- a. It is essential to maintaining continuity of vital government operations and/or supporting emergency response, sheltering, and medical care functions before, during, and after a flood, such as a hospital, medical clinic, police station, fire station, emergency response center, or public shelter; or
- b. It serves large numbers of people who may be unable to leave the facility through their own efforts, thereby hindering or preventing safe evacuation of the building during a flood event, such as a school, college, dormitory, jail or detention facility, day care center, assisted living facility, or nursing home.

DEEP FOUNDATIONS – Per ASCE 24, deep foundations refer to those foundations constructed on erodible soils in Coastal High Hazard and Coastal A Zones which are founded on piles, drilled shafts, caissons, or other types of deep foundations and are designed to resist erosion and scour and support lateral and vertical loads as described in ASCE 7. Foundations shall extend to 10 feet below Mean Water Level (MWL) unless the design demonstrates that pile penetration will provide sufficient depth and stability as determined by ASCE 24, ASCE 7, and additional geotechnical investigations if any unexpected conditions are encountered during construction.

DEVELOPMENT – Any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to, buildings or other structures, tanks, temporary structures, temporary or permanent storage of materials, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavations, drilling operations and other land-disturbing activities.

DRY FLOODPROOFING – A combination of measures that results in a non-residential structure, including the attendant utilities and equipment as described in the latest version of ASCE 24, being watertight with all elements substantially impermeable and with structural components having the capacity to resist flood loads.

ELEVATED BUILDING – A building that has no basement and that has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns. Solid perimeter foundations walls are not an acceptable means of elevating buildings in V and VE Zones.

ELEVATION CERTIFICATE – An administrative tool of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that can be used to provide elevation information, to determine the proper insurance premium rate, and to support an application for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) or Letter of Map Revision based on fill (LOMR-F).

ENCROACHMENT – The placement of fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or other development into a flood hazard area which may impede or alter the flow capacity of riverine flood hazard areas.

FEMA PUBLICATIONS – Any publication authored or referenced by FEMA related to building science, building safety, or floodplain management related to the National Flood Insurance Program. Publications shall include but are not limited to technical bulletins, desk references, and American Society of Civil Engineers Standards documents including ASCE 24.

FLOOD OR FLOODING

- a. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:
 - 1. The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
 - 2. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.
 - 3. Mudslides (I.e. mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in (a) (2) of this definition and are akin to a river or liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.
- b. The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this definition.

FLOOD HAZARD AREA DESIGN FLOOD ELEVATION – Per the FHACA, the peak water surface elevation that will occur in a water during the flood hazard area design flood. This elevation is determined via available flood mapping adopted by the State, flood mapping published by FEMA (including effective flood mapping dated on or after January 31, 1980, or

any more recent advisory, preliminary, or pending flood mapping; whichever results in higher flood elevations, wider floodway limits, greater flow rates, or indicates a change from an A zone to a V zone or coastal A zone), approximation, or calculation pursuant to the Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:13-3.1-3.6 and is typically higher than FEMA's base flood elevation. A water that has a drainage area measuring less than 50 acres does not possess, and is not assigned, a flood hazard area design flood elevation.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) – The official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY (FIS) – The official report in which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has provided flood profiles, as well as the Flood Insurance Rate Map(s) and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

FLOODPLAIN OR FLOOD PRONE AREA – Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source. See "Flood or flooding."

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS – Zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as a floodplain ordinance, grading ordinance, and erosion control ordinance) and other applications of police power. The term describes such State or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.

FLOOD PROOFING – Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures, and their contents.

FLOOD PROOFING CERTIFICATE – Certification by a licensed design professional that the design and methods of construction for flood proofing a non-residential structure are in accordance with accepted standards of practice to a proposed height above the structure's lowest adjacent grade that meets or exceeds the Local Design Flood Elevation. A completed flood proofing certificate is required at permit application.

 ${\bf FLOODWAY}$ – The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than 0.2 foot.

FREEBOARD – A factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. "Freeboard" tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE – A use that cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, including only docking facilities, port facilities necessary for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers, and shipbuilding and ship repair facilities. The term does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

HABITABLE BUILDING—Pursuant to the FHACA Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:13), means a building that is intended for regular human occupation and/or residence. Examples of a habitable building include a single-family home, duplex, multi-residence building, or critical building; a commercial building such as a retail store, restaurant, office building, or gymnasium; an accessory structure that is regularly occupied, such as a garage, barn, or workshop; mobile and manufactured homes, and trailers intended for human residence, which are set on a foundation and/or connected to utilities, such as in a mobile home park (not including campers and recreational vehicles); and any other building that is regularly occupied, such as a house of worship, community center, or meeting hall, or animal shelter that includes regular human access and occupation. Examples of a non-habitable building include a bus stop shelter, utility building, storage shed, self-storage unit, construction trailer, or an individual shelter for animals such as a doghouse or outdoor kennel.

HARDSHIP – As related to Section 29-9 of this ordinance, meaning the exceptional hardship that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The Planning Board or the Borough Council requires that the variance be exceptional, unusual, and peculiar to the property involved. Mere economic or financial hardship alone is not exceptional. Inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, physical handicaps, personal preferences, or the disapproval of one's neighbors likewise cannot, as a rule, qualify as an exceptional hardship. All of these problems can be resolved through other means without granting a variance, even if the alternative is more

expensive, or requires the property owner to build elsewhere or put the parcel to a different use than originally intended.

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE – The highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed or existing walls of a structure.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE – Any structure that is:

- a. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- b. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- c. Individually listed on a State inventory of historic places in States with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- d. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
 - 1. By an approved State program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or
 - 2. Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in States without approved programs.

LAWFULLY EXISTING – Per the FHACA, means an existing fill, structure and/or use, which meets all Federal, State, and local laws, and which is not in violation of the FHACA because it was established:

- a. Prior to January 31, 1980; or
- b. On or after January 31, 1980, in accordance with the requirements of the FHACA as it existed at the time the fill, structure and/or use was established.

Note: Substantially damaged properties and substantially improved properties that have not been elevated are not considered "lawfully existing" for the purposes of the NFIP. This definition is included in this ordinance to clarify the applicability of any more stringent statewide floodplain management standards required under the FHACA.

LETTER OF MAP AMENDMENT - A Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) is an official amendment, by letter, to an effective National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) map that is requested through the Letter of Map Change (LOMC) process. A LOMA establishes a property's location in relation to the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). LOMAs are usually issued because a property has been inadvertently mapped as being in the floodplain but is actually on natural high ground above the base flood elevation. Because a LOMA officially amends the effective NFIP map, it is a public record that the community must maintain. Any LOMA should be noted on the community's master flood map and filed by panel number in an accessible location.

LETTER OF MAP CHANGE – The Letter of Map Change (LOMC) process is a service provided by FEMA for a fee that allows the public to request a change in flood zone designation in an Area of Special Flood Hazard on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Conditional Letters of Map Revision, Conditional Letters of Map Revision – Fill, Letters of Map Revision, Letters of Map Revision-Fill, and Letters of Map Amendment are requested through the Letter of Map Change (LOMC) process.

LETTER OF MAP REVISION - A Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) is FEMA's modification to an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Letter of Map Revisions are generally based on the implementation of physical measures that affect the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway, the effective Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), or the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The LOMR officially revises the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and sometimes the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report, and when appropriate, includes a description of the modifications. The LOMR is generally accompanied by an annotated copy of the affected portions of the FIRM or FIS report. Because a LOMR officially revises the effective NFIP map, it is a public record that the community must maintain. Any LOMR should be noted on the community's master flood map and filed by panel number in an accessible location.

LETTER OF MAP REVISION – FILL -- A Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F) is FEMA's modification of the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) based on the placement of fill outside the existing regulatory floodway may be initiated through the Letter of Map Change (LOMC) Process. Because a LOMR-F officially revises the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) map, it is a public record that the community must maintain. Any LOMR-F should be noted on the community's master flood map and filed by panel number in an accessible location.

LICENSED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL – Licensed design professional shall refer to either a New Jersey Licensed Professional Engineer, licensed by the New Jersey State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors or a New Jersey Licensed Architect, licensed by the New Jersey State Board of Architects.

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER - A licensed professional engineer shall refer to individuals licensed by the New Jersey State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

LIMIT OF MODERATE WAVE ACTION (LiMWA) – Inland limit of the area affected by waves greater than 1.5 feet during the Base Flood. Base Flood conditions between the VE Zone and the LiMWA will be similar to, but less severe than those in the VE Zone.

LOCAL DESIGN FLOOD ELEVATION (LDFE) – The elevation reflective of the most recent available preliminary flood elevation guidance FEMA has provided as depicted on but not limited to Advisory Flood Hazard Area Maps, Work Maps, or Preliminary FIS and FIRM which is also inclusive of freeboard specified by the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act and Uniform Construction Codes and any additional freeboard specified in a community's ordinance. In no circumstances shall a project's LDFE be lower than a permit-specified Flood Hazard Area Design Flood Elevation or a valid NJDEP Flood Hazard Area Verification Letter plus the freeboard as required in ASCE 24 and the effective FEMA Base Flood Elevation.

LOWEST ADJACENT GRADE – The lowest point of ground, patio, or sidewalk slab immediately next a structure, except in AO Zones where it is the natural grade elevation.

LOWEST FLOOR – In A Zones, the lowest floor is the top surface of the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). In V Zones and coastal A Zones, the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of a building is the lowest floor. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for the parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement is not considered a building's lowest floor provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of other applicable non-elevation design requirements of these regulations.

LOWEST HORIZONTAL STRUCTURAL MEMBER - In an elevated building in a Coastal A or Coastal High Hazard Zone, the lowest beam, joist, or other horizontal member that supports the building is the lowest horizontal structural member. Grade beams installed to support vertical foundation members where they enter the ground are not considered lowest horizontal members.

MANUFACTURED HOME – A structure that is transportable in one or more sections, eight (8) feet or more in width and greater than four hundred (400) square feet, built on a permanent chassis, designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities, and constructed to the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards and rules and regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The term also includes mobile homes, park trailers, travel trailers and similar transportable structures that are placed on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION – A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

MARKET VALUE – The price at which a property will change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither party being under compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts. As used in these regulations, the term refers to the market value of buildings and structures, excluding the land and other improvements on the parcel. Market value shall be determined by one of the following methods (1) Actual Cash Value (replacement cost depreciated for age and quality of construction), (2) tax assessment value adjusted to approximate market value by a factor provided by the Property Appraiser, or (3) established by a qualified independent appraiser.

NEW CONSTRUCTION – Structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of the first floodplain regulation adopted by a community; includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. New construction includes work determined to be a substantial improvement.

NON-RESIDENTIAL – Pursuant to ASCE 24, any building or structure or portion thereof that is not classified as residential.

ORDINARY MAINTENANCE AND MINOR WORK – This term refers to types of work excluded from construction permitting under N.J.A.C. 5:23 in the March 5, 2018 New Jersey Register. Some of these types of work must be considered in determinations of substantial improvement and substantial damage in regulated floodplains under 44 CFR 59.1. These types

of work include but are not limited to replacements of roofing, siding, interior finishes, kitchen cabinets, plumbing fixtures and piping, HVAC and air conditioning equipment, exhaust fans, built in appliances, electrical wiring, etc. Improvements necessary to correct existing violations of State or local health, sanitation, or code enforcement officials which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions and improvements of historic structures as discussed in 44 CFR 59.1 shall not be included in the determination of ordinary maintenance and minor work.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE – A vehicle that is built on a single chassis, 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck, and designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached additions.

RESIDENTIAL – Pursuant to the ASCE 24:

- a. Buildings and structures and portions thereof where people live or that are used for sleeping purposes on a transient or non-transient basis;
- b. Structures including but not limited to one- and two-family dwellings, townhouses, condominiums, multi-family dwellings, apartments, congregate residences, boarding houses, lodging houses, rooming houses, hotels, motels, apartment buildings, convents, monasteries, dormitories, fraternity houses, sorority houses, vacation time-share properties; and
- c. institutional facilities where people are cared for or live on a 24-hour basis in a supervised environment, including but not limited to board and care facilities, assisted living facilities, halfway houses, group homes, congregate care facilities, social rehabilitation facilities, alcohol and drug centers, convalescent facilities, hospitals, nursing homes, mental hospitals, detoxification facilities, prisons, jails, reformatories, detention centers, correctional centers, and prerelease centers.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL – "Solid Waste Disposal" shall mean the storage, treatment, utilization, processing or final disposition of solid waste as described in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.6 or the storage of unsecured materials as described in N.J.A.C. 7:13-2.3 for a period of greater than 6 months as specified in N.J.A.C. 7:26 which have been discharged, deposited, injected, dumped, spilled, leaked, or placed into any land or water such that such solid waste may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwater.

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA – The greater of the following: (1) Land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year, shown on the FIRM as Zone V, VE, V1-3-, A, AO, A1-30, AE, A99, or AH; (2) Land and the space above that land, which lies below the peak water surface elevation of the flood hazard area design flood for a particular water, as determined using the methods set forth in the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act in N.J.A.C. 7:13; (3) Riparian Buffers as determined in the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act in N.J.A.C. 7:13. Also referred to as the AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD.

START OF CONSTRUCTION – The Start of Construction is as follows:

- a. For other than new construction or substantial improvements, under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA), this is the date the building permit was issued, provided that the actual start of construction, repair, rehabilitation, addition, placement or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a building on site, such as the pouring of a slab or footing, the installation of piles, the construction of columns or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured (mobile) home on a foundation. For a substantial improvement, actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.
- b. For the purposes of determining whether proposed construction must meet new requirements when National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) maps are issued or revised and Base Flood Elevation's (BFEs) increase or zones change, the Start of Construction includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the

installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling, nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. Such development must also be permitted and must meet new requirements when National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) maps are issued or revised and Base Flood Elevation's (BFEs) increase or zones change.

For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

For determining if new construction and substantial improvements within the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) can obtain flood insurance, a different definition applies.

STRUCTURE – A walled and roofed building, a manufactured home, or a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE – Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its condition before it was damaged would equal or exceed 40 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT – Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure taking place over a 10 year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 40 percent of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. The period of accumulation starts October 29, 2021. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

- 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 official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- b. Any alteration of a "historic structure", provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure."

UTILITY AND MISCELLANEOUS GROUP U BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES – Buildings and structures of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any special occupancy, as described in ASCE 24.

V ZONE CERTIFICATE - A certificate that contains a certification signed by a licensed design professional certifying that the designs, plans, and specifications and the methods of construction in V Zones and Coastal A Zones are in accordance with accepted standards of practice. This certificate also includes an optional Breakaway Wall Design Certification for enclosures in these zones below the Best Available Flood Hazard Data Elevation. A completed certification is required at permit application.

V ZONES – Areas of Special Flood Hazard in which the elevation of the surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1% annual chance of equaling or exceeding the Base Flood Elevation in any given year shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) zones V1-V30 and VE and is referred to as the Coastal High Hazard Area.

VARIANCE – A grant of relief from the requirements of this section which permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by this section where specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship.

VIOLATION – A development that is not fully compliant with these regulations or the flood provisions of the building code. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in this ordinance is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

WATER SURFACE ELEVATION – the height, in relation to the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the flood plains of coastal or riverine areas.

WATERCOURSE. A river, creek, stream, channel, or other topographic feature in, on, through, or over which water flows at least periodically.

WET FLOOD PROOFING – Flood proofing method that relies on the use of flood damage resistant materials and construction techniques in areas of a structure that are below the Local Design Flood Elevation by intentionally allowing them to flood. The application of wet flood proofing as a flood protection technique under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is limited to enclosures below elevated residential and non-residential structures and to accessory and agricultural structures that have been issued variances by the community.

29-3 SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

- **29-3.1 Title.** These regulations, in combination with the flood provisions of the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) N.J.A.C. 5:23 (hereinafter "Uniform Construction Code," consisting of the Building Code, Residential Code, Rehabilitation Subcode, and related codes, and the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act (hereinafter "FHACA"), N.J.A.C. 7:13, shall be known as the *Floodplain Management Regulations* of the **Borough of Manasquan** (hereinafter "these regulations").
- **29-3.2 Scope.** These regulations, in combination with the flood provisions of the Uniform Construction Code and FHACA shall apply to all proposed development in flood hazard areas established in Chapter 29 of these regulations.
- **29-3.3 Purposes and objectives**. The purposes and objectives of these regulations are to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific flood hazard areas through the establishment of comprehensive regulations for management of flood hazard areas, designed to:
 - (1) Protect human life and health.
 - (2) Prevent unnecessary disruption of commerce, access, and public service during times of flooding.
 - (3) Manage the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and shorelines;
 - (4) Manage filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion potential.
 - (5) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will divert floodwater or increase flood hazards.
 - (6) Contribute to improved construction techniques in the floodplain.
 - (7) Minimize damage to public and private facilities and utilities.
 - (8) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood hazard areas.
 - (9) Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding.
 - (10) Ensure that property owners, occupants, and potential owners are aware of property located in flood hazardareas.
 - (11) Minimize the need for future expenditure of public funds for flood control projects and response to and recovery from flood events.
 - (12) Meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program for community participation set forth in Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 59.22.
- **29-3.4 Coordination with Building Codes.** Pursuant to the requirement established in N.J.A.C. 5:23, the Uniform Construction Code, that the **Borough of Manasquan** administer and enforce the State building codes, the **Borough Council** of the **Borough of Manasquan** does hereby acknowledge that the Uniform Construction Code contains certain provisions that apply to the design and construction of buildings and structures in flood hazard areas. Therefore, these regulations are intended to be administered and enforced in conjunction with the Uniform Construction Code.
- **29-3.5 Ordinary Building Maintenance and Minor Work.** Improvements defined as ordinary building maintenance and minor work projects by the Uniform Construction Code including non-structural replacement-in-kind of windows, doors, cabinets, plumbing fixtures, decks, walls, partitions, new flooring materials, roofing, etc. shall be evaluated by the Floodplain Administrator through the floodplain development permit to ensure compliance with the Substantial Damage and Substantial Improvement Section 29-5.14 of this ordinance.
 - **29-3.6 Warning.** The degree of flood protection required by these regulations is

considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. Enforcement of these regulations does not imply that land outside the special flood hazard areas, or that uses permitted within such flood hazard areas, will be free from flooding or flood damage.

29-3.7 Other laws. The provisions of these regulations shall not be deemed To nullify any provisions of local, State, or Federal law.

29-3.8 Violations and Penalties for Noncompliance. No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, re-located to, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations. Violation of the provisions of this ordinance by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a violation under N.J.S.A. 40:49-5. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall be subject to one (1) or more of the following: a fine of not more than \$1250, imprisonment for a term not exceeding ninety (90) days or a period of community service not exceeding 90 days.

Each day in which a violation of an ordinance exists shall be considered to be a separate and distinct violation subject to the imposition of a separate penalty for each day of the violation as the Court may determine except that the owner will be afforded the opportunity to cure or abate the condition during a 30 day period and shall be afforded the opportunity for a hearing before the court for an independent determination concerning the violation. Subsequent to the expiration of the 30 day period, a fine greater than \$1250 may be imposed if the court has not determined otherwise, or if upon re-inspection of the property, it is determined that the abatement has not been substantially completed.

Any person who is convicted of violating an ordinance within one year of the date of a previous violation of the same ordinance and who was fined for the previous violation, shall be sentenced by a court to an additional fine as a repeat offender. The additional fine imposed by the court upon a person for a repeated offense shall not be less than the minimum or exceed the maximum fine fixed for a violation of the ordinance, but shall be calculated separately from the fine imposed for the violation of the ordinance.

29-3.8.1 Solid Waste Disposal in a Flood Hazard Area. Any person who has unlawfully disposed of solid waste in a floodway or floodplain who fails to comply with this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$2500 or up to a maximum penalty by a fine not exceeding \$10,000 under N.J.S.A. 40:49-5.

29-3.9 Abrogation and greater restrictions. These regulations supersede any ordinance in effect in flood hazard areas. However, these regulations are not intended to repeal or abrogate any existing ordinances including land development regulations, subdivision regulations, zoning ordinances, stormwater management regulations, or building codes. In the event of a conflict between these regulations and any other ordinance, code, or regulation, the more restrictive shall govern.

29-4 APPLICABILITY

29-4.1 General. These regulations, in conjunction with the Uniform Construction Code, provide minimum requirements for development located in flood hazard areas, including the subdivision of land and other developments; site improvements and installation of utilities; placement and replacement of manufactured homes; placement of recreational vehicles; new construction and alterations, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation or additions of existing buildings and structures; substantial improvement of existing buildings and structures, including repair of substantial damage; installation of tanks; temporary structures and temporary or permanent storage; utility and miscellaneous Group U buildings and structures; and certain building work exempt from permit under the Uniform Construction Code; and other buildings and development activities.

29-4.2 Establishment of Flood Hazard Areas. The **Borough of Manasquan, Community No. 345303,** was accepted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program on May 12, 1972.

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) floodplain management regulations encourage that all Federal, State, and Local regulations that are more stringent than the minimum NFIP standards take precedence in permitting decisions. The FHACA requires that the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map, most recent preliminary FEMA mapping and flood studies, and Department delineations be compared to determine the most restrictive mapping. The FHACA

also regulates unstudied flood hazard areas in watersheds measuring 50 acres or greater in size and most riparian zones in New Jersey. Because of these higher standards, the regulated flood hazard area in New Jersey may be more expansive and more restrictive than the FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area. Maps and studies that establish flood hazard areas are on file at the Borough of Manasquan's Municipal Offices at 201 East Main Street.

The following sources identify flood hazard areas in this jurisdiction and must be considered when determining the Best Available Flood Hazard Data Area:

1) **Effective Flood Insurance Study.** Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled Flood Insurance Study, Monmouth County, NJ (All Jurisdictions) dated September 25, 2009 and revised June 20, 2018 and June 15, 2022 and the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) identified in Table 29-4.2(1) whose effective date is September 25, 2009 are hereby adopted by reference.

Table 29-4.2(1)

Map Panel #	Effective Date	Revision Letter
34025C0343	September 25, 2009	F
34025C0456	September 25, 2009	F
34025C0457	September 25, 2009	F

2) Federal Best Available Information. The Borough of Manasquan shall utilize Federal flood information as listed in the table below that provides more detailed hazard information, higher flood elevations, larger flood hazard areas, and results in more restrictive regulations. This information may include but is not limited to preliminary flood elevation guidance from FEMA (such as Advisory Flood Hazard Area Maps, Work Maps or Preliminary FIS and FIRM). Additional Federal Best Available studies issued after the date of this ordinance must also be considered. These studies are listed on FEMA's Map Service Center. This information shall be used for floodplain regulation purposes only.

Table 29-4.2(2)

Map Panel #	Effective Date	Revision Letter
34025C0343	January 31, 2014	G
34025C0456	January 31, 2014	G
34025C0457	January 31, 2014	G

- 3) Other Best Available Data. The Borough of Manasquan shall utilize high water elevations from flood events, groundwater flooding areas, studies by federal or state agencies, or other information deemed appropriate by the Borough of Manasquan. Other "best available information" may not be used which results in less restrictive flood elevations, design standards, or smaller flood hazard areas than the sources described in Section 29-4.2 (1) and (2), above. This information shall be used for floodplain regulation purposes only.
- 4) **State Regulated Flood Hazard Areas.** For State regulated waters, the NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) identifies the flood hazard area as the land, and the space above that land, which lies below the "Flood Hazard Area Control Act Design Flood Elevation", as defined in Section 29-2.1, and as described in the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act at N.J.A.C. 7:13. A FHACA flood hazard area exists along every regulated water that has a drainage area of 50 acres or greater. Such area may extend beyond the boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) as identified by EEMA

29-4.3 Establishing the Local Design Flood Elevation (LDFE).

The Local Design Flood Elevation (LDFE) is established in the flood hazard areas determined in Section 29-4.2, above, using the best available flood hazard data sources, and the Flood Hazard Area Control Act minimum Statewide elevation requirements for lowest floors in A, Coastal A, and V zones, ASCE 24 requirements for critical facilities as specified by the building code, plus additional freeboard as specified by this ordinance.

At a minimum, the Local Design Flood Elevation shall be as follows:

- 1) For a delineated watercourse, the elevation associated with the Best Available Flood Hazard Data Area determined in Section 29-4.2, above plus one foot or as described by N.J.A.C. 7:13 of freeboard; or
- 2) For any undelineated watercourse (where mapping or studies described in 29-4.2 (1) and (2) above are not available) that has a contributory drainage area of 50 acres or more, the applicants must provide one of the following to determine the Local Design Flood Elevation:
 - a. A copy of an unexpired NJDEP Flood Hazard Area Verification plus one foot of freeboard and any additional freeboard as required by ASCE 24; or
 - b. A determination of the Flood Hazard Area Design Flood Elevation using Method 5 or Method 6 (as described in N.J.A.C. 7:13) plus one foot of freeboard and any additional freeboard as required by ASCE 24. Any determination using these methods must be sealed and submitted according to Section 29-7.2 and 29-7.3.
- 3) AO Zones For Zone AO areas on the municipality's FIRM (or on preliminary flood elevation guidance from FEMA), the Local Design Flood Elevation is determined from the FIRM panel as the highest adjacent grade plus the depth number specified plus one foot of freeboard. If no depth number is specified, the Local Design Flood Elevation is three (3) feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- 4) Class IV Critical Facilities For any proposed development of new and substantially improved Flood Design Class IV Critical Facilities, the Local Design Flood Elevation must be the higher of the 0.2% annual chance (500 year) flood elevation or the Flood Hazard Area Design Flood Elevation with an additional 2 feet of freeboard in accordance with ASCE 24.
- 5) Class III Critical Facilities For proposed development of new and substantially improved Flood Design Class III Critical Facilities in coastal high hazard areas, the Local Design Flood Elevation must be the higher of the 0.2% annual chance (500 year) flood elevation or the Flood Hazard Area Design Flood Elevation with an additional 1 foot of freeboard in accordance with ASCE 24.

29-5 DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

- **29-5.1 Floodplain Administrator Designation.** The Construction Official is designated the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator shall have the authority to delegate performance of certain duties to other employees.
- **29-5.2 General.** The Floodplain Administrator is authorized and directed to administer the provisions of these regulations. The Floodplain Administrator shall have the authority to render interpretations of these regulations consistent with the intent and purpose of these regulations and to establish policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies and procedures shall be consistent with the intent and purpose of these regulations and the flood provisions of the building code and shall not have the effect of waiving specific requirements without the granting of a variance pursuant to Section 29-9 of these regulations.
- **29-5.3 Coordination.** The Floodplain Administrator shall coordinate with the Construction Official to administer and enforce the flood provisions of the Uniform Construction Code.
- **29-5.4 Duties**. The duties of the Floodplain Administrator shall include but are not limited to:
 - (1) Review all permit applications to determine whether proposed development is located in flood hazard areas established in Section 29-4 of these regulations.

- (2) Require development in flood hazard areas to be reasonably safe from flooding and to be designed and constructed with methods, practices and materials that minimize flood damage.
- (3) Interpret flood hazard area boundaries and provide available flood elevation and flood hazard information.
- (4) Determine whether additional flood hazard data shall be obtained or developed.
- (5) Review required certifications and documentation specified by these regulations and the building code to determine that such certifications and documentations are complete.
- (6) Establish, in coordination with the Construction Official, written procedures for administering and documenting determinations of substantial improvement and substantial damage made pursuant to Section 29-5.14 of these regulations.
- (7) Coordinate with the Construction Official and others to identify and investigate damaged buildings located in flood hazard areas and inform owners of the requirement to obtain permits for repairs.
- (8) Review requests submitted to the Construction Official seeking approval to modify the strict application of the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of the Uniform Construction code to determine whether such requests require consideration as a variance pursuant to Section 29-9 of these regulations.
- (9) Require applicants who submit hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses to support permit applications to submit to FEMA the data and information necessary to maintain the Flood Insurance Rate Maps when the analyses propose to change base flood elevations, flood hazard area boundaries, or floodway designations; such submissions shall be made within 6 months of such data becoming available.
- (10) Require applicants who propose alteration of a watercourse to notify adjacent jurisdictions and the NJDEP Bureau of Flood Engineering, and to submit copies of such notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- (11) Inspect development in accordance with Section 29-8 of these regulations and inspect flood hazard areas to determine if development is undertaken without issuance of permits.
- (12) Prepare comments and recommendations for consideration when applicants seek variances in accordance with Section 29-9 of these regulations.
- (13) Cite violations in accordance with Section 29-10 of these regulations.
- (14) Notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency when the corporate boundaries of the **Borough of Manasquan** have been modified.
- (15) Permit Ordinary Maintenance and Minor Work in the regulated areas discussed in Section 29-4.2.
- **29-5.5** Use of changed technical data. The Floodplain Administrator and the applicant shall not use changed flood hazard area boundaries or base flood elevations for proposed buildings or developments unless the Floodplain Administrator or applicant has applied for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) revision and has received the approval of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. A revision of the effective FIRM does not remove the related feature(s) on a flood hazard area delineation that has been promulgated by the NJDEP. A separate application must be made to the State pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:13 for revision of a flood hazard design flood elevation, flood hazard area limit, floodway limit, and/or other related feature.
- **29-5.6 Other permits**. It shall be the responsibility of the Floodplain Administrator to assure that approval of a proposed development shall not be given until proof that necessary permits have been granted by Federal or State agencies having jurisdiction over such development, including section 404 of the Clean Water Act. In the event of conflicting permit requirements, the Floodplain Administrator must ensure that the most restrictive floodplain management standards are reflected in permit approvals.
- **29-5.7 Determination of Local Design Flood Elevations.** If design flood elevations are not specified, the Floodplain Administrator is authorized to require the applicant to:
 - (1) Obtain, review, and reasonably utilize data available from a Federal, State, or other source, or
 - (2) Determine the design flood elevation in accordance with accepted hydrologic

and hydraulic engineering techniques. Such analyses shall be performed and sealed by a licensed professional engineer. Studies, analyses, and computations shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow review and approval by the Floodplain Administrator. The accuracy of data submitted for such determination shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

It shall be the responsibility of the Floodplain Administrator to verify that the applicant's proposed Best Available Flood Hazard Data Area and the Local Design Flood Elevation in any development permit accurately applies the best available flood hazard data and methodologies for determining flood hazard areas and design elevations described in sections 29-4.2 and 29-4.3 respectively. This information shall be provided to the Construction Official and documented according to Section 29.5.5.

- **29-5.8 Requirement to submit new technical data.** Base Flood Elevations may increase or decrease resulting from natural changes (e.g. erosion, accretion, channel migration, subsidence, uplift) or man-made physical changes (e.g. dredging, filling, excavation) affecting flooding conditions. As soon as practicable, but not later than six months after the date of a man-made change or when information about a natural change becomes available, the Floodplain Administrator shall notify the Federal Insurance Administrator of the changes by submitting technical or scientific data in accordance with Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations Section 65.3. Such a submission is necessary so that upon confirmation of those physical changes affecting flooding conditions, risk premium rates and floodplain management requirements will be based upon current data.
- **29-5.9 Activities in riverine flood hazard areas.** In riverine flood hazard areas where design flood elevations are specified but floodways have not been designated, the Floodplain Administrator shall not permit any new construction, substantial improvement or other development, including the placement of fill, unless the applicant submits an engineering analysis prepared by a licensed professional engineer that demonstrates that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated flood hazard area encroachment, will not increase the design flood elevation more than 0.2 feet at any point within the community.
- **29-5.10 Floodway encroachment.** Prior to issuing a permit for any floodway encroachment, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development or land- disturbing-activity, the Floodplain Administrator shall require submission of a certification prepared by a licensed professional engineer, along with supporting technical data, that demonstrates that such development will not cause any increase in the base flood level.
 - **29-5.10.1 Floodway revisions.** A floodway encroachment that increases the level of the base flood is authorized if the applicant has applied for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and has received the approval of FEMA.
- **29-5.11 Watercourse alteration.** Prior to issuing a permit for any alteration or relocation of any watercourse, the Floodplain Administrator shall require the applicant to provide notification of the proposal to the appropriate authorities of all adjacent government jurisdictions, as well as the NJDEP Bureau of Flood Engineering and the Division of Land Resource Protection. A copy of the notification shall be maintained in the permit records and submitted to FEMA.
 - **29-5.11.1 Engineering analysis.** The Floodplain Administrator shall require submission of an engineering analysis prepared by a licensed professional engineer, demonstrating that the flood-carrying capacity of the altered or relocated portion of the watercourse will be maintained, neither increased nor decreased. Such watercourses shall be maintained in a manner that preserves the channel's flood-carrying capacity.
- **29-5.12 Alterations in coastal areas.** The excavation or alteration of sand dunes is governed by the New Jersey Coastal Zone Management (CZM) rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7. Prior to issuing a flood damage prevention permit for any alteration of sand dunes in coastal high hazard areas and Coastal A Zones, the Floodplain Administrator shall require that a New Jersey CZM permit be obtained and included in the flood damage prevention permit application. The applicant shall also provide documentation of any engineering analysis, prepared by a licensed professional engineer that demonstrates that the proposed alteration will not increase the potential for flood damage.
- **29-5.13 Development in riparian zones** All development in Riparian Zones as described in N.J.A.C. 7:13 is prohibited by this ordinance unless the applicant has received an individual or general permit or has complied with the requirements of a permit by rule or permit by certification from NJDEP Division of Land Resource Protection prior to application for a

floodplain development permit and the project is compliant with all other Floodplain Development provisions of this ordinance. The width of the riparian zone can range between 50 and 300 feet and is determined by the attributes of the waterbody and designated in the New Jersey Surface Water Quality Standards N.J.A.C. 7:9B. The portion of the riparian zone located outside of a regulated water is measured landward from the top of bank. Applicants can request a verification of the riparian zone limits or a permit applicability determination to determine State permit requirements under N.J.A.C. 7:13 from the NJDEP Division of Land Resource Protection.

29-5.14 Substantial improvement and substantial damage determinations. When buildings and structures are damaged due to any cause including but not limited to man-made, structural, electrical, mechanical, or natural hazard events, or are determined to be unsafe as described in N.J.A.C. 5:23; and for applications for building permits to improve buildings and structures, including alterations, movement, repair, additions, rehabilitations, renovations, ordinary maintenance and minor work, substantial improvements, repairs of substantial damage, and any other improvement of or work on such buildings and structures, the Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with the Construction Official, shall:

- (1) Estimate the market value, or require the applicant to obtain a professional appraisal prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the market value of the building or structure before the start of construction of the proposed work; in the case of repair, the market value of the building or structure shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made.
- (2) Determine and include the costs of all ordinary maintenance and minor work, as discussed in Section 29-4.2, performed in the floodplain regulated by this ordinance in addition to the costs of those improvements regulated by the Construction Official in substantial damage and substantial improvement calculations.
- (3) Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair the damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, where applicable, to the market value of the building or structure.
- (4) Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage. This determination requires the evaluation of previous permits issued for improvements and repairs over a period of ten (10) years prior to the permit application or substantial damage determination as specified in the definition of substantial improvement.
- (5) Notify the applicant in writing when it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood resistant construction requirements of the building code is required and notify the applicant when it is determined that work does not constitute substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage. The Floodplain Administrator shall also provide all letters documenting substantial damage and compliance with flood resistant construction requirements of the building code to the NJDEP Bureau of Flood Engineering.

29-5.15 Department records. In addition to the requirements of the building code and these regulations, and regardless of any limitation on the period required for retention of public records, the Floodplain Administrator shall maintain and permanently keep and make available for public inspection all records that are necessary for the administration of these regulations and the flood provisions of the Uniform Construction Code, including Flood Insurance Studies, Flood Insurance Rate Maps; documents from FEMA that amend or revise FIRMs; NJDEP delineations, records of issuance of permits and denial of permits; records of ordinary maintenance and minor work, determinations of whether proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; required certifications and documentation specified by the Uniform Construction Code and these regulations including asbuilt Elevation Certificates; notifications to adjacent communities, FEMA, and the State related to alterations of watercourses; assurance that the flood carrying capacity of altered waterways will be maintained; documentation related to variances, including justification for issuance or denial; and records of enforcement actions taken pursuant to these regulations and the flood resistant provisions of the Uniform Construction Code. The Floodplain Administrator shall also record the required elevation, determination method, and base flood elevation source used to determine the Local Design Flood Elevation in the floodplain development permit.

29-5.16 Liability. The Floodplain Administrator and any employee charged with the enforcement of these regulations, while acting for the jurisdiction in good faith and without malice in the discharge of the duties required by these regulations or other pertinent law or

ordinance, shall not thereby be rendered liable personally and is hereby relieved from personal liability for any damage accruing to persons or property as a result of any act or by reason of an act or omission in the discharge of official duties. Any suit instituted against an officer or employee because of an act performed by that officer or employee in the lawful discharge of duties and under the provisions of these regulations shall be defended by legal representative of the jurisdiction until the final termination of the proceedings. The Floodplain Administrator and any subordinate shall not be liable for cost in any action, suit or proceeding that is instituted in pursuance of the provisions of these regulations.

29-6 PERMITS

- **29-6.1 Permits Required.** Any person, owner or authorized agent who intends to conduct any development in a flood hazard area shall first make application to the Floodplain Administrator and shall obtain the required permit. Depending on the nature and extent of proposed development that includes a building or structure, the Floodplain Administrator may determine that a floodplain development permit or approval is required in addition to a building permit.
- **29-6.2 Application for permit.** The applicant shall file an application in writing on a form furnished by the Floodplain Administrator. Such application shall:
 - (1) Identify and describe the development to be covered by the permit.
 - (2) Describe the land on which the proposed development is to be conducted by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitively locate the site.
 - (3) Indicate the use and occupancy for which the proposed development is intended.
 - (4) Be accompanied by a site plan and construction documents as specified in Section 29-7 of these regulations, grading and filling plans and other information deemed appropriate by the Floodplain Administrator.
 - (5) State the valuation of the proposed work, including the valuation of ordinary maintenance and minor work.
 - (6) Be signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized agent.
- **29-6.3 Validity of permit.** The issuance of a permit under these regulations or the Uniform Construction Code shall not be construed to be a permit for, or approval of, any violation of this appendix or any other ordinance of the jurisdiction. The issuance of a permit based on submitted documents and information shall not prevent the Floodplain Administrator from requiring the correction of errors. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to prevent occupancy or use of a structure or site which is in violation of these regulations or other ordinances of this jurisdiction.
- **29-6.4 Expiration.** A permit shall become invalid when the proposed development is not commenced within 180 days after its issuance, or when the work authorized is suspended or abandoned for a period of 180 days after the work commences. Extensions shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause demonstrated. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to grant, in writing, one or more extensions of time, for periods not more than 180 days each.
- **29-6.5 Suspension or revocation.** The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to suspend or revoke a permit issued under these regulations wherever the permit is issued in error or on the basis of incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete information, or in violation of any ordinance or code of this jurisdiction.

29-7 SITE PLANS AND CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

- **29-7.1 Information for development in flood hazard areas.** The site plan or construction documents for any development subject to the requirements of these regulations shall be drawn to scale and shall include, as applicable to the proposed development:
 - (1) Delineation of flood hazard areas, floodway boundaries and flood zone(s), base flood elevation(s), and ground elevations when necessary for review of the proposed development. For buildings that are located in more than one flood hazard area, the elevation and provisions associated with the most restrictive flood hazard area shall apply.
 - (2) Where base flood elevations or floodway data are not included on the FIRM or in the Flood Insurance Study, they shall be established in accordance with Section 29-7.2.
 - (3) Where the parcel on which the proposed development will take place will have more than 50 lots or is larger than 5 acres and base flood elevations are not

- included on the FIRM or in the Flood Insurance Study, such elevations shall be established in accordance with Section 29-7.2(3) of these regulations.
- (4) Location of the proposed activity and proposed structures, and locations of existing buildings and structures; in coastal high hazard areas and Coastal A zones, new buildings shall be located landward of the reach of mean high tide.
- (5) Location, extent, amount, and proposed final grades of any filling, grading, or excavation.
- (6) Where the placement of fill is proposed, the amount, type, and source of fill material; compaction specifications; a description of the intended purpose of the fill areas; and evidence that the proposed fill areas are the minimum necessary to achieve the intended purpose. The applicant shall provide an engineering certification confirming that the proposal meets the flood storage displacement limitations of N.J.A.C. 7:13.
- (7) Extent of any proposed alteration of sand dunes.
- (8) Existing and proposed alignment of any proposed alteration of a watercourse.
- (9) Flood proofing certifications, V Zone and Breakaway Wall Certifications, Operations and Maintenance Plans, Warning and Evacuation Plans and other documentation required pursuant to FEMA publications.

The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to waive the submission of site plans, construction documents, and other data that are required by these regulations but that are not required to be prepared by a registered design professional when it is found that the nature of the proposed development is such that the review of such submissions is not necessary to ascertain compliance.

- **29-7.2** Information in flood hazard areas without base flood elevations (approximate Zone A). Where flood hazard areas are delineated on the effective or preliminary FIRM and base flood elevation data have not been provided, the applicant shall consult with the Floodplain Administrator to determine whether to:
 - (1) Use the Approximation Method (Method 5) described in N.J.A.C. 7:13 in conjunction with Appendix 1 of the FHACA to determine the required flood elevation.
 - (2) Obtain, review, and reasonably utilize data available from a Federal, State or other source when those data are deemed acceptable to the Floodplain Administrator to reasonably reflect flooding conditions.
 - (3) Determine the base flood elevation in accordance with accepted hydrologic and hydraulic engineering techniques according to Method 6 as described in N.J.A.C. 7:13. Such analyses shall be performed and sealed by a licensed professional engineer.
 - Studies, analyses, and computations shall be submitted in sufficient detail to allow review and approval by the Floodplain Administrator prior to floodplain development permit issuance. The accuracy of data submitted for such determination shall be the responsibility of the applicant. Where the data are to be used to support a Letter of Map Change (LOMC) from FEMA, the applicant shall be responsible for satisfying the submittal requirements and pay the processing fees.
- **29-7.3 Analyses and Certifications by a Licensed Professional Engineer.** As applicable to the location and nature of the proposed development activity, and in addition to the requirements of this section, the applicant shall have the following analyses signed and sealed by a licensed professional engineer for submission with the site plan and construction documents:
 - (1) For development activities proposed to be located in a regulatory floodway, a floodway encroachment analysis that demonstrates that the encroachment of the proposed development will not cause any increase in base flood elevations; where the applicant proposes to undertake development activities that do increase base flood elevations, the applicant shall submit such analysis to FEMA as specified in Section 29-7.4 of these regulations and shall submit the Conditional Letter of Map Revision, if issued by FEMA, with the site plan and construction documents.
 - (2) For development activities proposed to be located in a riverine flood hazard area where base flood elevations are included in the FIS or FIRM but floodways have not been designated, hydrologic and hydraulic analyses that demonstrate that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated flood hazard area

- encroachments will not increase the base flood elevation more than 0.2 feet at any point within the jurisdiction. This requirement does not apply in isolated flood hazard areas not connected to a riverine flood hazard area or in flood hazard areas identified as Zone AO or Zone AH.
- (3) For alteration of a watercourse, an engineering analysis prepared in accordance with standard engineering practices which demonstrates that the flood-carrying capacity of the altered or relocated portion of the watercourse will not be decreased, and certification that the altered watercourse shall be maintained, neither increasing nor decreasing the channel's flood-carrying capacity. The applicant shall submit the analysis to FEMA as specified in Section 29-7.4 of these regulations. The applicant shall notify the chief executive officer of all affected adjacent jurisdictions, the NJDEP's Bureau of Flood Engineering and the Division of Land Resource Protection; and shall provide documentation of such notifications.
- (4) For activities that propose to alter sand dunes in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V) and Coastal A Zones, an engineering analysis that demonstrates that the proposed alteration will not increase the potential for flood damage and documentation of the issuance of a New Jersey Coastal Zone Management permit under N.J.A.C. 7:7.
- (5) For analyses performed using Methods 5 and 6 (as described in N.J.A.C. 7:13) in flood hazard zones without base flood elevations (approximate A zones).

29-7.4 Submission of additional data. When additional hydrologic, hydraulic or other engineering data, studies, and additional analyses are submitted to support an application, the applicant has the right to seek a Letter of Map Change (LOMC) from FEMA to change the base flood elevations, change floodway boundaries, or change boundaries of flood hazard areas shown on FIRMs, and to submit such data to FEMA for such purposes. The analyses shall be prepared by a licensed professional engineer in a format required by FEMA. Submittal requirements and processing fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

29-8 INSPECTIONS

- **29-8.1 General.** Development for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection. Approval as a result of an inspection shall not be construed to be an approval of a violation of the provisions of these regulations or the building code. Inspections presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of these regulations or the building code or other ordinances shall not be valid.
- **29-8.2 Inspections of development.** The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect all development in flood hazard areas authorized by issuance of permits under these regulations. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect flood hazard areas from time to time to determine if development is undertaken without issuance of a permit.
- **29-8.3 Buildings and structures.** The Construction Official shall make or cause to be made, inspections for buildings and structures in flood hazard areas authorized by permit in accordance with the Uniform Construction Code, N.J.A.C. 5:23.
 - 1) **Lowest floor elevation**. Upon placement of the lowest floor, including the basement, and prior to further vertical construction, certification of the elevation required in Section 29-16.2 shall be submitted to the Construction Official on an Elevation Certificate.
 - 2) **Lowest horizontal structural member.** In V zones and Coastal A zones, upon placement of the lowest floor, including the basement, and prior to further vertical construction, certification of the elevation required in Section 29-16.2 shall be submitted to the Construction Official on an Elevation Certificate.
 - 3) **Installation of attendant utilities** (electrical, heating, ventilating, airconditioning, and other service equipment) and sanitary facilities elevated as discussed in Section 29-16.2.
 - 4) **Final inspection.** Prior to the final inspection, certification of the elevation required in Section 29-16.2 shall be submitted to the Construction Official on an Elevation Certificate.
- **29-8.4 Manufactured homes.** The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect manufactured homes that are installed or replaced in flood hazard areas to determine compliance with the requirements of these regulations and the conditions of the issued permit. Upon

placement of a manufactured home, certification of the elevation of the lowest floor shall be submitted on an Elevation Certificate to the Floodplain Administrator prior to the final inspection.

29-9 VARIANCES

- **29-9.1 General.** The Planning Board shall hear and decide requests for variances. The Planning Board shall base its determination on technical justifications submitted by applicants, the considerations for issuance in Section 29-9.5, the conditions of issuance set forth in Section 29-9.6, and the comments and recommendations of the Floodplain Administrator and, as applicable, the Construction Official. Planning Board has the right to attach such conditions to variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of these regulations.
- **29-9.2 Historic Structures.** A variance to the substantial improvement requirements of this ordinance is authorized provided that the repair or rehabilitation of a historic structure is completed according to N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.33, Section 1612 of the International Building Code and R322 of the International Residential Code, the repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure, the structure meets the definition of the historic structure as described by this ordinance, and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- **29-9.3 Functionally Dependent Uses.** A variance is authorized to be issued for the construction or substantial improvement necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided the variance is the minimum necessary to allow the construction or substantial improvement, and that all due consideration has been given to use of methods and materials that minimize flood damage during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.
- **29-9.4 Restrictions in Floodways**. A variance shall not be issued for any proposed development in a floodway when any increase in flood levels would result during the base flood discharge, as evidenced by the applicable analysis and certification required in Section 29-7.3(1) of these regulations.
- **29-9.5** Considerations. In reviewing requests for variances, all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all other portions of these regulations, and the following shall be considered:
 - (1) The danger that materials and debris may be swept onto other lands resulting in further injury or damage.
 - (2) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage.
 - (3) The susceptibility of the proposed development, including contents, to flood damage and the effect of such damage on current and future owners.
 - (4) The importance of the services provided by the proposed development to the community.
 - (5) The availability of alternate locations for the proposed development that are not subject to flooding or erosion and the necessity of a waterfront location, where applicable.
 - (6) The compatibility of the proposed development with existing and anticipated development.
 - (7) The relationship of the proposed development to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area.
 - (8) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles.
 - (9) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and debris and sediment transport of the floodwater and the effects of wave action, where applicable, expected at the site.
 - (10) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, streets, and bridges.

29-9.6 Conditions for issuance. Variances shall only be issued upon:

- (1) Submission by the applicant of a showing of good and sufficient cause that the unique characteristics of the size, configuration or topography of the site limit compliance with any provision of these regulations or renders the elevation standards of the building code inappropriate.
- (2) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship due to the physical characteristics of the land that render the lot undevelopable.

- (3) A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, nor create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
- (4) A determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- (5) Notification to the applicant in writing over the signature of the Floodplain Administrator that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for 100 of insurance coverage, and that such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

29-10 VIOLATIONS

- **29-10.1 Violations.** Any development in any flood hazard area that is being performed without an issued permit or that is in conflict with an issued permit shall be deemed a violation. A building or structure without the documentation of elevation of the lowest floor, the lowest horizontal structural member if in a V or Coastal A Zone, other required design certifications, or other evidence of compliance required by the building code is presumed to be a violation until such time as that documentation is provided.
- **29-10.2 Authority.** The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to serve notices of violation or stop work orders to owners of property involved, to the owner's agent, or to the person or persons doing the work for development that is not within the scope of the Uniform Construction Code, but is regulated by these regulations and that is determined to be a violation.
- **29-10.3 Unlawful continuance.** Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a notice of violation or a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove or remedy a violation or unsafe condition, shall be subject to penalties as prescribed by N.J.S.A. 40:49-5 as appropriate.
- **29-10.4 Review Period to Correct Violations.** A 30-day period shall be given to the property owner as an opportunity to cure or abate the condition. The property owner shall also be afforded an opportunity for a hearing before the court for an independent determination concerning the violation. Subsequent to the expiration of the 30-day period, a fine greater than \$1,250.00 may be imposed if a court has not determined otherwise or, upon re-inspection of the property, it is determined that the abatement has not been substantially completed.

29-11 SUBDIVISIONS AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

- **29-11.1 General.** Any subdivision proposal, including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions, or other proposed new development in a flood hazard area shall be reviewed to assure that:
 - (1) All such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flooddamage.
 - (2) All public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electric and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.
 - (3) Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; in Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwater around and away from structures.
- **29-11.2 Subdivision requirements.** Where any portion of proposed subdivisions, including manufactured home parks and subdivisions, lies within a flood hazard area, the following shall be required:
 - (1) The flood hazard area, including floodways, coastal high hazard areas, and Coastal A Zones, and base flood elevations, as appropriate, shall be delineated on tentative subdivision plats.
 - (2) Residential building lots shall be provided with adequate buildable area outside the floodway.
 - (3) The design criteria for utilities and facilities set forth in these regulations and appropriate codes shall be met

29-12 SITE IMPROVEMENT

29-12.1 Encroachment in floodways. Development, land disturbing activity, and encroachments in floodways shall not be authorized unless it has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses required in accordance with Section 29-7.3(1) of these

regulations, that the proposed encroachment will not result in any increase in the base flood level during occurrence of the base flood discharge. If Section 29-7.3(1) is satisfied, proposed elevation, addition, or reconstruction of a lawfully existing structure within a floodway shall also be in accordance with Section 29-16.2 of this ordinance and the floodway requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:13.

29-12.1.1 Prohibited in floodways. The following are prohibited activities:

- (1) The storage of unsecured materials is prohibited within a floodway pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:13.
- (2) Fill and new structures are prohibited in floodways per N.J.A.C. 7:13.

29-12.2 Coastal High Hazard Areas (V Zones) and Coastal A Zones. In Coastal High Hazard Areas and Coastal AZones:

- (1) New buildings shall only be authorized landward of the reach of mean high tide.
- (2) The placement of manufactured homes shall be prohibited except in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision.
- (3) Basements or enclosures that are below grade on all sides are prohibited.
- (4) The use of fill for structural support of buildings is prohibited.
- **29-12.3 Sewer facilities**. All new and replaced sanitary sewer facilities, private sewage treatment plants (including all pumping stations and collector systems) and on-site waste disposal systems shall be designed in accordance with the New Jersey septic system regulations contained in N.J.A.C. 14A and N.J.A.C. 7:9A, the UCC Plumbing Subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23) and Chapter 7, ASCE 24, to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwater into the facilities and discharge from the facilities into flood waters, or impairment of the facilities and systems.
- **29-12.4 Water facilities**. All new and replacement water facilities shall be designed in accordance with the New Jersey Safe Drinking Water Act (N.J.A.C. 7:10) and the provisions of Chapter 7 ASCE 24, to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwater into the systems.
- **29-12.5 Storm drainage.** Storm drainage shall be designed to convey the flow of surface waters to minimize or eliminate damage to persons or property.
- **29-12.6 Streets and sidewalks**. Streets and sidewalks shall be designed to minimize potential for increasing or aggravating flood levels.
- **29-12.7 Limitations on placement of fill.** Subject to the limitations of these regulations, fill shall be designed to be stable under conditions of flooding including rapid rise and rapid drawdown of floodwater, prolonged inundation, and protection against flood-related erosion and scour. In addition to these requirements, when intended to support buildings and structures (Zone A only), fill shall comply with the requirements of the UCC (N.J.A.C. 5:23). Proposed fill and encroachments in flood hazard areas shall comply with the flood storage displacement limitations of N.J.A.C. 7:13.

29-12.8 Limitations on sites in coastal high hazard areas (V Zones) and Coastal A Zones.

In coastal high hazard areas and Coastal A Zones, alteration of sand dunes shall be permitted only when the engineering analysis required by Section 29-7.3(4) of these regulations demonstrates that the proposed alteration will not increase the potential for flood damage. Construction or restoration of dunes under or around elevated buildings and structures shall comply with Section 29-16.9(3) of these regulations and as permitted under the NJ Coastal Zone Management Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:7).

29-12.9 Hazardous Materials. The placement or storage of any containers holding hazardous substances in a flood hazard area is prohibited unless the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:13 which cover the placement of hazardous substances and solid waste is met.

29-13 MANUFACTURED HOMES

- **29-13.1 General.** All manufactured homes installed in flood hazard areas shall be installed pursuant to the Nationally Preemptive Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Program (24 CFR 3280).
- **29-13.2 Elevation.** All new, relocated, and replacement manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved in a flood hazard area shall be elevated such that the bottom of the frame is elevated to or above the elevation specified in Section 29-16.2.

- **29-13.3 Foundations**. All new, relocated, and replacement manufactured homes, including substantial improvement of existing manufactured homes, shall be placed on permanent, reinforced foundations that are designed in accordance with Section R322 of the Residential Code.
- **29-13.4 Anchoring.** All new, relocated, and replacement manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved in a flood hazard area shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage and shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement. This requirement is in addition to applicable State and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
- **29-13.5 Enclosures.** Fully enclosed areas below elevated manufactured homes shall comply with the requirements of Section 29-16.2.
- **29-13.6 Protection of mechanical equipment and outside appliances.** Mechanical equipment and outside appliances shall be elevated to or above the elevation of the bottom of the frame required in Section 29-16.2 of these regulations.

Exception. Where such equipment and appliances are designed and installed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within their components and the systems are constructed to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses, including the effects of buoyancy, during the occurrence of flooding up to the elevation required by Section 29-16.2, the systems and equipment shall be permitted to be located below that elevation. Electrical wiring systems shall be permitted below the design flood elevation provided they conform to the provisions of NFPA 70 (National Electric Code).

29-14 RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

- **29-14.1 Placement Prohibited.** The placement of recreational vehicles shall not be authorized in coastal high hazard areas and in floodways.
- **29-14.2 Temporary Placement.** Recreational vehicles in flood hazard areas shall be fully licensed and ready for highway use and shall be placed on a site for less than 180 consecutive days.
- **29-14.3 Permanent placement.** Recreational vehicles that are not fully licensed and ready for highway use, or that are to be placed on a site for more than 180 consecutive days, shall meet the requirements of Section 29-16.2 for habitable buildings.

29-15 TANKS

29-15.1 Tanks. Underground and above-ground tanks shall be designed, constructed, installed, and anchored in accordance with ASCE 24 and N.J.A.C. 7:13.

29-16 OTHER DEVELOPMENT AND BUILDING WORK

- **29-16.1** General Requirements for other Development and Building Work. All development and building work, including man-made changes to improved or unimproved real estate for which specific provisions are not specified in these regulations or the Uniform Construction Code (N.J.A.C. 5:23), shall:
 - (1) Be located and constructed to minimize flooddamage;
 - (2) Meet the limitations of Section 29-7.3(1) of this ordinance when located in a regulated floodway;
 - (3) Be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during the conditions of flooding up to the Local Design Flood Elevation determined according to Section 29-4.3;
 - (4) Be constructed of flood damage-resistant materials as described in ASCE 24 Chapter 5;
 - (5) Have mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems above the Local Design Flood Elevation determined according to Section 29-4.3 or meet the requirements of ASCE 24 Chapter 7 which requires that attendant utilities are located above the Local Design Flood Elevation unless the attendant utilities and equipment are:
 - i. Specifically allowed below the Local Design Flood Elevation; and
 - ii. Designed, constructed, and installed to prevent floodwaters, including any backflow through the system from entering or accumulating within the components.

- (6) Not exceed the flood storage displacement limitations in fluvial flood hazard areas in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:13; and
- (7) Not exceed the impacts to frequency or depth of offsite flooding as required by N.J.A.C. 7:13 in floodways.

29-16.2 Requirements for Habitable Buildings and Structures.

- 1) Construction and Elevation in A Zones not including Coastal A Zones.
 - a. No portion of a building is located within a V Zone.
 - b. No portion of a building is located within a Coastal A Zone, unless a licensed design professional certifies that the building's foundation is designed in accordance with ASCE 24, Chapter 4.
 - c. All new construction and substantial improvement of any habitable building (as defined in Section 29-2.1) located in flood hazard areas shall have the lowest floor, including basement, together with the attendant utilities (including all electrical, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and other service equipment) and sanitary facilities, elevated to or above the Local Design Flood Elevation as determined in Section 29-4.3, be in conformance with ASCE Chapter 7, and be confirmed by an Elevation Certificate.
 - d. All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - i. Have the lowest floor, including basement, together with the attendant utilities (including all electrical, heating, ventilating, airconditioning and other service equipment) and sanitary facilities, elevated to or above the Local Design Flood Elevation as determined in Section 29-4.3, be in conformance with ASCE Chapter 7, and be confirmed by an Elevation Certificate; or
 - ii. Together with the attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below the Local Design Flood Elevation, the structure:
 - 1. Meets the requirements of ASCE 24 Chapters 2 and 7; and
 - 2. Is constructed according to the design plans and specifications provided at permit application and signed by a licensed design professional, is certified by that individual in a Flood proofing Certificate, and is confirmed by an Elevation Certificate.
 - e. All new construction and substantial improvements with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding. Enclosures shall:
 - i. For habitable structures, be situated at or above the adjoining exterior grade along at least one entire exterior wall, in order to provide positive drainage of the enclosed area in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:13; enclosures (including crawlspaces and basements) which are below grade on all sides are prohibited;
 - ii. Be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters unless the structure is non-residential and the requirements of 29-16.21(d)ii are met;
 - iii. Be constructed to meet the requirements of ASCE 24 Chapter 2;
 - iv. Have openings documented on an Elevation Certificate; and
 - v. Have documentation that a deed restriction has been obtained for the lot if the enclosure is greater than six feet in height. This deed restriction shall be recorded in the Office of the County Clerk or the Registrar of Deeds and Mortgages in which the building is located, shall conform to the requirements in N.J.A.C.7:13, and shall be recorded within 90 days of receiving a Flood Hazard Area Control Act permit or prior to the start of any site disturbance (including preconstruction earth movement, removal of vegetation and structures, or construction of the project), whichever is sooner. Deed restrictions must explain and disclose that:

- 1. The enclosure is likely to be inundated by floodwaters which may result in damage and/or inconvenience.
- 2. The depth of flooding that the enclosure would experience to the Flood Hazard Area Design Flood Elevation;
- 3. The deed restriction prohibits habitation of the enclosure and explains that converting the enclosure into a habitable area may subject the property owner to enforcement;

2) Construction and Elevation in V Zones and Coastal A Zones.

- a. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed according to structural designs, plans and specifications conforming with ASCE 24 Chapter 4 which are signed by a licensed design professional and certified by that individual in a V Zone Certificate.
- b. All new construction and substantial improvement of any habitable building (as defined in Section 29-2.1) located in coastal high hazard areas shall have the lowest horizontal structural member, together with the attendant utilities (including all electrical, heating, ventilating, airconditioning and other service equipment) and sanitary facilities, elevated to the Local Design Flood Elevation as determined in Section 29-4.3, be in conformance with ASCE Chapter 7, and be confirmed by an Elevation Certificate.
- c. All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:
 - i. Have the lowest horizontal structural member, including basement, together with the attendant utilities (including all electrical, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and other service equipment) and sanitary facilities, elevated to or above the Local Design Flood Elevation as determined in Section 29-4.3, be in conformance with ASCE 24 Chapter 7, and be confirmed by an Elevation Certificate; or
 - ii. Together with the attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below the Local Design Flood Elevation, the structure:
 - 1. Meets the requirements of ASCE 24 Chapters 4 and 7; and
 - 2. Is constructed according to the design plans and specifications provided at permit application and signed by a licensed design professional, is certified by that individual in a Flood proofing Certificate, and is confirmed by an Elevation Certificate.
- d. All new construction and substantial improvements shall have the space below the lowest floor either free of obstruction or constructed with nonsupporting breakaway walls, open wood lattice-work, or insect screening intended to collapse under wind and water loads without causing collapse, displacement, or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system. All breakaway walls shall be constructed according to structural designs, plans and specifications conforming with ASCE 24 Chapter 4, signed by a licensed design professional, and certified by that individual in a Breakaway Wall Certificate.
- e. All new construction and substantial improvements with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding. Enclosures shall:
 - Be situated at or above the adjoining exterior grade along at least one entire exterior wall, in order to provide positive drainage of the enclosed area in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:13; enclosures (including crawlspaces and basements) which are below grade on all sides are prohibited.
 - ii. Be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters unless the structure is non-residential and the requirements of 29-16.2.2(c)ii are met:
 - iii. Be constructed to meet the requirements of ASCE 24 Chapter 4;
 - iv. Have openings documented on an Elevation Certificate and have

- breakaway wall construction documented on a Breakaway Wall Certificate unless the requirements of 29-16.2.2(c)ii are met for a non-residential structure; and
- v. Have documentation that a deed restriction has been obtained for the lot if the enclosure is greater than six feet in height. This deed restriction shall be recorded in the Office of the County Clerk or the Registrar of Deeds and Mortgages in which the building is located, shall conform to the requirements in N.J.A.C.7:13, and shall be recorded within 90 days of receiving a Flood Hazard Area Control Act permit or prior to the start of any site disturbance (including preconstruction earth movement, removal of vegetation and structures, or construction of the project), whichever is sooner. Deed restrictions must explain and disclose that:
 - 1. The enclosure is likely to be inundated by floodwaters which may result in damage and/or inconvenience.
 - 2. The depth of flooding that the enclosure would experience to the Flood Hazard Area Design Flood Elevation;
 - 3. The deed restriction prohibits habitation of the enclosure and explains that converting the enclosure into a habitable area may subject the property owner to enforcement;
- **29-16.3 Garages and accessory storage structures.** Garages and accessory storage structures shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Uniform Construction Code.
- **29-16.4 Fences.** Fences in floodways that have the potential to block the passage of floodwater, such as stockade fences and wire mesh fences, shall meet the requirements of Section 29-7.3(1) of these regulations. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:13, any fence located in a floodway shall have sufficiently large openings so as not to catch debris during a flood and thereby obstruct floodwaters, such as barbed-wire, split-rail, or strand fence. A fence with little or no open area, such as a chain link, lattice, or picket fence, does not meet this requirement. Foundations for fences greater than 6 feet in height must conform with the Uniform Construction Code. Fences for pool enclosures having openings not in conformance with this section but in conformance with the Uniform Construction Code to limit climbing require a variance as described in Section 29-9 of this ordinance.
- **29-16.5 Retaining walls, sidewalks, and driveways.** Retaining walls, sidewalks and driveways that involve placement of fill in floodways shall meet the requirements of Section 29-7.3(1) of these regulations and N.J.A.C. 7:13.
- **29-16.6 Swimming pools.** Swimming pools shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Uniform Construction Code. Above-ground swimming pools and belowground swimming pools that involve placement of fill in floodways shall also meet the requirements of Section 29-7.3(1) of these regulations. Above-ground swimming pools are prohibited in floodways by N.J.A.C. 7:13.

29-16.7 Roads and watercourse crossings.

- (1) For any railroad, roadway, or parking area proposed in a flood hazard area, the travel surface shall be constructed at least one foot above the Flood Hazard Area Design Elevation in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:13.
- (2) Roads and watercourse crossings that encroach into regulated floodways or riverine waterways with base flood elevations where floodways have not been designated, including roads, bridges, culverts, low-water crossings and similar means for vehicles or pedestrians to travel from one side of a watercourse to the other side, shall meet the requirements of Section 29-7.3(1) of these regulations.
- **29-16.8** Other development in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V) and Coastal A Zones. In Coastal High Hazard Areas (V Zones) and Coastal A Zones, development activities other than buildings and structures shall be permitted only when also authorized by the appropriate Federal, State or local authority; when located outside the footprint of, and not structurally attached to, buildings and structures; and when analyses prepared by a licensed professional engineer demonstrates no harmful diversion of floodwater or wave run up and wave reflection that would increase damage to adjacent buildings and structures. Such other development activities include but are not limited to:
 - (1) Bulkheads, seawalls, retaining walls, revetments, and similar erosion control structures:
 - (2) Solid fences and privacy walls, and fences prone to trapping debris, unless designed and constructed to fail under flood conditions less than the base flood

(3) On-site filled or mound sewagesystems.

29-16.9 Nonstructural fill in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V) and Coastal A Zones. In coastal high hazard areas and Coastal A Zones:

- (1) Minor grading and the placement of minor quantities of nonstructural fill shall be permitted for landscaping and for drainage purposes under and around buildings.
- (2) Nonstructural fill with finished slopes that are steeper than one unit vertical to five units horizontal shall be permitted only when an analysis prepared by a licensed professional engineer demonstrates no harmful diversion of floodwater or wave run up and wave reflection that would increase damage to adjacent buildings and structures.
- (3) Sand dune construction and restoration of sand dunes under or around elevated buildings are permitted without additional engineering analysis or certification of the diversion of floodwater or wave run up and wave reflection where the scale and location of the dune work is consistent with local beach-dune morphology and the vertical clearance is maintained between the top of the sand dune and the lowest horizontal structural member of the building.

29-17 TEMPORARY STRUCTURES AND TEMPORARY STORAGE

- **29-17.1 Temporary structures.** Temporary structures shall be erected for a period of less than 180 days. Temporary structures shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the base flood. Fully enclosed temporary structures shall have flood openings that are in accordance with ASCE 24 to allow for the automatic entry and exit of flood waters.
- **29-17.2 Temporary storage.** Temporary storage includes storage of goods and materials for a period of less than 180 days. Stored materials shall not include hazardous materials.
- **29-17.3 Floodway encroachment.** Temporary structures and temporary storage in floodways shall meet the requirements of Section 29-7.3(1) of these regulations.

29-18 UTILITY AND MISCELLANEOUS GROUP U

- **29-18.1 Utility and Miscellaneous Group U.** In accordance with Section 312 of the International Building Code, Utility and Miscellaneous Group U includes buildings and structures that are accessory in character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific occupancy in the Building Code, including, but not limited to, agricultural buildings, aircraft hangars (accessory to a one- or two-family residence), barns, carports, communication equipment structures (gross floor area less than 1,500 sq. ft.), fences more than 6 feet (1829 mm) high, grain silos (accessory to a residential occupancy), livestock shelters, private garages, retaining walls, sheds, stables, tanks and towers.
- **29-18.2 Flood loads.** Utility and miscellaneous Group U buildings and structures, including substantial improvement of such buildings and structures, shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from flood loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions up to the Local Design Flood Elevation as determined in Section 29-4.3.
- **29-18.3 Elevation.** Utility and miscellaneous Group U buildings and structures, including substantial improvement of such buildings and structures, shall be elevated such that the lowest floor, including basement, is elevated to or above the Local Design Flood Elevation as determined in Section 29-4.3 and in accordance with ASCE 24. Utility lines shall be designed and elevated in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:13.
- **29-18.4** Enclosures Below Base Flood Elevation. Fully enclosed areas below the design flood elevation shall be constructed in accordance with Section 29-16.2 and with ASCE 24 for new construction and substantial improvements. Existing enclosures such as a basement or crawlspace having a floor that is below grade along all adjoining exterior walls shall be abandoned, filled-in, and/or otherwise modified to conform with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:13 when the project has been determined to be a substantial improvement by the Floodplain Administrator.
- **29-18.5 Flood-Damage Resistant Materials.** Flood-damage-resistant materials shall be used below the Local Design Flood Elevation determined in Section 29-4.3.

29-18.6 Protection of Mechanical, Plumbing, and Electrical Systems. Mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems, equipment and components, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, plumbing fixtures, duct systems, and other service equipment, shall be elevated to or above the Local Design Flood Elevation determined in Section 29-4.3.

Exception: Electrical systems, equipment and components, and heating, ventilating, air conditioning, and plumbing appliances, plumbing fixtures, duct systems, and other service equipment shall be permitted to be located below the Local Design Flood Elevation provided that they are designed and installed to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses, including the effects of buoyancy, during the occurrence of flooding to the Local Design Flood Elevation in compliance with the flood-resistant construction requirements of ASCE 24. Electrical wiring systems shall be permitted to be located below the Local Design Flood Elevation provided they conform to the provisions of NFPA 70 (National Electric Code).

29-19 SEVERABILITY.

Where any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of these regulations is, for any reason, declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the regulations as a whole, or any part thereof, other than the part so declared.

29-20 EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance shall become effective following its final passage and publication according to the law

NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ordinance No. 2370-22 was introduced at a meeting of the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Manasquan on the 18th day of April, 2022 and was then read for the first time. The said Ordinance will be further considered for final passage by the Mayor and Council at Borough Hall, 201 East Main Street, Manasquan, NJ 08736 at 7:00 p.m. on the 16th day of May, 2022. At such time and place, or at any such time or place to which said meeting may be adjourned, all interested persons will be given an opportunity to be heard concerning said ordinance. A copy of this ordinance can be obtained without cost by any member of the public by contacting the office of the Municipal Clerk in Borough Hall at bilaria@manasquan-nj.gov between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on Monday through Friday, except on legal holidays.

Barbara Ilaria, RMC, CMC Municipal Clerk

Mark G. Kitrick, Esquire Municipal Attorney 2329 Route 34 South Suite 104 Manasquan, New Jersey 08736

Passed on First Reading and Introduction: April 18, 2022 Approved on Second Reading and Final Hearing: May 16, 2022

Edward G. Donovan Mayor The following Code does not display images or complicated formatting. Codes should be viewed online. This tool is only meant for editing.

Chapter 29

Flood Damage Prevention

Editor's Note: Prior ordinance history includes portions of 1972 Code §§ 67-1 -67-19 and Ordinance Nos. 1066, 1289, 1404 and 1577-92.

§ 29-1 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDINGS OF FACT, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES.

§ 29-1.1 Statutory Authorization.

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey has in N.J.S.A. 40:48-1 et seq., delegated the responsibility to local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to promote public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the governing body of the Borough of Manasquan, of Monmouth County, New Jersey does ordain as follows.

§ 29-1.2 Findings of Fact. [Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

- a. The flood hazard areas of the Borough of Manasquan are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.
- b. These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in areas of special flood hazard which increase flood heights and velocities, and when inadequately anchored, causes damage in other areas. Uses that are inadequately floodproofed, elevated or otherwise protected from flood damage also contribute to the flood loss.

§ 29-1.3 **Statement of Purpose.** [Ord. No. 2054-09 § 1]

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed:

- a. To protect human life and health;
- b. To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- c. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- d. To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- e. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets, bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- f. To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the second use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;

- g. To ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
- h. To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

§ 29-2 METHODS OF REDUCING FLOOD LOSSES. [Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

In order to accomplish its purposes, this chapter includes methods and provisions for:

- a. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
- b. Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- c. Controlling the alteration of natural flood plains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel floodwaters;
- d. Controlling filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and,
- e. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

§ 29-3 **DEFINITIONS**.

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2; Ord. No. 2141-13; Ord. No. 2159-14 § 1]

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this chapter shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance its most reasonable application.

APPEAL

Shall mean a request for a review of the Construction Official's interpretation of any provision of this chapter or a request for a variance.

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING

Shall mean a designated AO, AH, or VO zone on a community's Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) with a 1% annual or greater chance of flooding to an average depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

Shall mean the land in the flood plain within a community subject to a 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD RELATED EROSION HAZARD

Shall mean the land within a community which is most likely to be subject to severe flood related erosion losses. After a detailed evaluation of the special flood related erosion hazard area will be designated a Zone E on the Flood Insurance Rate Map.

BASE FLOOD

Shall mean the flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASEMENT

Shall mean any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

BREAKAWAY WALL

Shall mean a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.

COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA

Shall mean an area of special flood hazard extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources.

CRITICAL FACILITIES

Shall mean facilities that are designed as facilities that are vital to flood response activities or critical to the health and safety of the public before, during, and after a flood or facilities that, if flooded, would make the flood problem and its impacts much worse.

CUMULATIVE SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT

Shall mean any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvement of a structure that equals or exceeds 40% of the market value of the structure at the time of the improvement or repair when counted cumulatively for 10 years.

DEVELOPMENT

Shall mean any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials located within the area of special flood hazard.

DIGITAL FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (DFIRM)

Shall mean the official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

ELEVATED BUILDING

Shall mean a non-basement building (i) built in the case of a building in a coastal high hazard area to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the elevated floor, elevated above the ground level by means of piling, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water, and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood up to the magnitude of the base flood. In an area of special flood hazard "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters. In areas of coastal high hazard "elevated buildings" also includes a building otherwise meeting the definition of "elevated building" even though the lower area is enclosed by means of breakaway walls.

EROSION

Shall mean the process of the gradual wearing away of landmasses.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY (FIS)

Shall mean the official report in which the Federal Insurance Administration has provided flood profiles, as well as the Flood Insurance Rate Map(s) and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

FLOOD or FLOODING

Shall mean a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land

areas from:

- a. The overflow of inland or tidal waters and/or
- b. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

Shall mean zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as a flood plain ordinance, grading ordinance and erosion control ordinance) and other applications of police power. The term describes such State or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE

Shall mean the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of structure.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE

Shall mean any structure that is:

- a. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
- b. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
- c. Individually listed on a State inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- d. Individually listed on a local inventory of, historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
- 1. By an approved State program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- 2. Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

LOWEST FLOOR

Shall mean the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for the parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement is not considered a building's lowest floor provided that such enclosure is not built so to render the structure in violation of other applicable nonelevation design requirements.

MANUFACTURED HOME

Shall mean a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle."

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK or MANUFACTURED HOME SUBDIVISION

Shall mean a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for

rent or sale.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Shall mean structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

NEW MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION

Shall mean a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of the flood plain management regulations adopted by the municipality.

PRIMARY FRONTAL DUNE

Shall mean a continuous or nearly continuous mound or ridge of sand with relatively steep seaward and landward slopes immediately landward and adjacent to the beach and subject to erosion and overtopping from high tides and waves from coastal storms. The inland limit of the primary frontal dune occurs at the point where there is a distinct change from the relatively steep slope to a relatively mild slope.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE

Shall mean a vehicle which is [i] built on a single chassis; [ii] 400 square feet or less when measured at the longest horizontal projections; [iii] designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and [iv] designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

START OF CONSTRUCTION

For other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, (P.L. No. 97-348) includes substantial improvements and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site such as the pouring of a slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation, or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation.

Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways, nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings or piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms, nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

STRUCTURE

Shall mean a walled and roofed building, a manufactured home, or a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE

Shall mean damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 40% 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.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT

Shall mean any reconstruction, rehabilitation, modification, addition, or other improvement of a structure during a ten-year period the cost which exceeds 40% of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. Substantial improvement also means "cumulative substantial improvement" for the last 10 years prior to the issuance of a building permit for such improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage" regardless of the actual repair work performed or "repetitive loss." The term does not, however, include either:

- 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;
- b. Any alteration of a "historic structure," provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure."

VARIANCE

Shall mean a grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter that permits construction in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this chapter.

§ 29-4 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29-4.1 Lands to Which This Chapter Applies.

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the Borough of Manasquan, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

§ 29-5 BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD. [Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

The areas of special flood hazard for the Borough of Manasquan, Community No. 345303, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- a. A scientific and engineering report "Flood Insurance Study, Monmouth County, New Jersey (All Jurisdictions)" dated September 25, 2009.
- 1. A scientific and engineering report "Flood Insurance Study, Monmouth County, New Jersey (All Jurisdictions)" dated September 25, 2009.
- 2. Flood Insurance Rate Map for Monmouth County, New Jersey (All Jurisdictions) as shown on Index and panel numbers 34025CO343F, 34025C0456F; whose effective date is September 25, 2009.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this chapter. The Flood Insurance Study and maps are on file at 201 East Main Street, Manasquan, New Jersey 08736.

§ 29-6 PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE. [Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full

compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations. Violation of the provisions of this chapter by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$2,500 or imprisoned for not more than 10 days, or both, for each violation, and in addition shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Borough of Manasquan from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation involved in the case. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Borough of Manasquan from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

§ 29-7 ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS. [Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

This chapter is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this chapter and other ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

§ 29-8 INTERPRETATION.

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

In the interpretation and application of this chapter, all provisions shall be:

- a. Considered as minimum requirements;
- b. Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and,
- c. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.

\S 29-9 WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY. [Ord. No. 2054-09 \S 2]

The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages.

This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the Borough of Manasquan, any officer or employee thereof or the Federal Insurance Administration, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

§ 29-10 ADMINISTRATION.

§ 29-10.1 Establishment of Development Permit.

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

A development permit shall be obtained before construction or development begins within any area of special flood hazard established in Section **29-5**. Application for a development permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Construction Official and may include, but not be limited to: plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the foregoing.

Specifically, the following information is required:

- a. Elevation in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement) of all structures;
- b. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any structure has been floodproofed;
- c. Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing methods for any nonresidential structure meet the floodproofing criteria in subsection **29-12.2b**; and
- d. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

§ 29-10.2 Designation of the Local Administrator.

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

The Construction Official is hereby appointed to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

§ 29-10.3 Duties and Responsibilities of the Administrator.

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

Duties of the Construction Official shall include, but not be limited to the following.

§ 29-10.4 **Permit Review.**

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

- a. Review all development permits to determine that the permit requirements of this chapter have been satisfied.
- 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.
- c. Review all development permits to determine if the proposed development is located in the floodway.
- d. Review all development permits in the coastal high hazard area of the area of special flood hazard to determine if the proposed development alters sand dunes so as to increase potential flood damage.
- e. Review plans for walls to be used to enclose space below the base flood level in accordance with subsection 29-12.3b4.

\S 29-10.5 Use of Other Base Flood and Floodway Data.

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

When base flood elevation and floodway data has not been provided in accordance with Section **29-5**, Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard, the Construction Official 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 subsections **29-12.2a**, Specific Standards, Residential Construction, and 29-12.2b, Specific Standards, Nonresidential Construction.

§ 29-10.6 Information to Be Obtained and Maintained.

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

a. Obtain and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement.

- b. For all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures:
- 1. Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level); and
- 2. Maintain the floodproofing certifications required in subsection **29-10.1c**.
- c. In coastal high hazard areas, certification shall be obtained from a registered professional engineer or architect that the provisions of subsection **29-12.3b** and subsection **29-12.3b2(a)** and **(b)** are met.
- d. Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this chapter.

§ 29-10.7 Alterations of Watercourses.

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

- a. Notify adjacent communities and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Dam Safety and Flood Control section and the Land Use Regulation Program prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration.
- b. Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.

§ 29-10.8 Interpretation of FIRM Boundaries.

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

Make interpretations where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (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 section **29-11**.

§ 29-11 VARIANCE PROCEDURE.

§ 29-11.1 **Appeal Board.**

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

- a. The Planning Board as established by the Borough of Manasquan shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.
- b. The Planning Board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Construction Official in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.
- c. Those aggrieved by the decision of the Planning Board, or any taxpayer, may appeal such decision to the Superior Court, as provided in by law.
- d. In passing upon such applications, the Planning Board shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter, and:
- 1. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
- 2. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
- 3. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;

- 4. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
- 5. The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- 6. The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
- 7. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
- 8. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and flood plain management program of that area;
- 9. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- 10. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and,
- 11. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- e. Upon consideration of the factors of subsection **29-11.1d** and the purposes of this chapter, the Planning Board may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this chapter.
- f. The Construction Official shall maintain the records of all appeal actions, including technical information, and report any variances to the Federal Insurance Administration upon request.

§ 29-11.2 Conditions for Variances. [Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

- a. 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 items (1-11) in subsection **29-11.1d** have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the 1/2 acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- b. 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.
- c. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- d. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
- e. Variances shall only be issued upon:

- 1. Showing of good and sufficient cause;
- 2. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and.
- 3. A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public as identified in subsection **29-11.1d**, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
- f. 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.

§ 29-12 PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION.

§ 29-12.1 General Standards.

[Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2; Ord. No. 2159 § 2]

In all areas of special flood hazards the following standards are required:

- a. Anchoring.
- 1. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
- 2. All manufactured homes shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not to be limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.
- b. Construction Materials and Methods.
- 1. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- 2. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
- c. Utilities.
- 1. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system;
- 2. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharge from the systems into floodwaters;
- 3. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding; and
- 4. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the

components during conditions of flooding.

- d. Subdivision Proposals.
- 1. All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- 2. All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- 3. All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage; and,
- 4. Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development which contain at least 50 lots or five acres (whichever is less).
- e. Enclosure Openings. All new construction and substantial improvements haying fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria: A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other covering or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
- f. Fill. All new buildings constructed on fill in the regulatory flood plain must be constructed on properly designed and compacted fill that meets the criteria of Section 1803.58 and Section 1804.4 of the International Building Code and must be on fill that has appropriate protection from erosion and scour.
- g. Drainage. All new construction must provide positive drainage away from the building site in accordance with Section 1803.3 and Section 1805 of the International Building Code.

§ 29-12.2 Specific Standards. [Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2; Ord. No. 2159 § 3; Ord. No. 2211-2016]

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data have been provided as set forth in Section **29-5**, Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard or in subsection **29-10.5**, Use of Other Base Flood Data, the following standards are required:

- a. Residential Construction.
- 1. New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement together with the attendant utilities and sanitary facilities, elevated to one foot above the NJ Flood Hazard Area Design Flood elevation, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:13.
- 2. Within any AO zone on the municipality's FIRM that all new construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet (at least two feet if no depth number is specified). And, require adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide floodwaters

around and away from proposed structures.

- b. Nonresidential Construction. In an area of special flood hazard, all new construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall:
- 1. Either have the lowest floor, including basement together with the attendant utilities and sanitary facilities, elevated to the level of the base flood elevation; and
- Within any AO zone on the municipality's FIRM that all new construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet (at least two feet if no depth number is specified). And, require adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures; or
- (a) Be floodproofed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
- (b) Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and,
- (c) Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the applicable provisions of this subsection. Such certification shall be provided to the official as set forth in subsection 29-10.6b2.
- c. Manufactured Homes.
- 1. Manufactured homes shall be anchored in accordance with subsection 29-12.1a2.
- 2. All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved within an area of special flood hazard shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the top of the lowest floor is at or above the base flood elevation.
- d. Critical Facilities. New critical facilities shall not be permitted within the 500-year floodplain.

§ 29-12.3 Coastal High Hazard Area. [Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

Coastal high hazard areas (V or VE Zones) are located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Section **29-5**. These areas have special flood hazards associated with high velocity waters from tidal surges and hurricane wave wash; therefore, the following provisions shall apply:

- a. Location of Structures.
- 1. All buildings or structures shall be located landward of the reach of the mean high tide.
- 2. The placement of manufactured homes shall be prohibited, except in an existing manufactured home park or manufactured home subdivision.
- b. Construction Methods.

- 1. Elevation. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be elevated on piling or columns so that the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor (excluding the piling or columns) is elevated to or above the base flood level, with all space below the lowest floor's supporting member open so as not to impede the flow of water, except for breakaway walls as provided or in subsection 29-12.3b4.
- 2. Structural Support.
- (a) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be securely anchored on piling or columns.
- (b) The pile or column foundation and structure attached thereto shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement due to the effects of wind and water loading values each of which shall have a one 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (100-year mean recurrence interval).
- (c) There shall be no fill used for structural support.
- 3. Certification. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop or review the structural design specifications and plans for the construction and shall certify that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for compliance with the provisions of subsection 29-12.3b1 and 29-12.3b2(a) and (b).
- 4. Space Below the Lowest Floor.
- (a) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvement to a structure started after the enactment of this chapter shall not enclose the space below the lowest floor unless breakaway walls, open wood latticework or insect screening are used as provided for in this section.
- (b) Breakaway walls, open wood lattice-work or insect screening shall be allowed below the base flood elevation provided that they are intended to collapse under wind and water loads without causing collapse, displacement or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system. Breakaway walls shall be designed for a safe loading resistance of not less than 10 and no more than 20 pounds per square foot. Use of breakaway walls which exceed a design safe loading of 20 pounds per square foot (either by design or when so required by local or State codes) may be permitted only if a registered professional engineer or architect certifies that the designs proposed meet the following conditions.
- (1) Breakaway wall collapse shall result from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood and,
- (2) The elevated portion of the building and supporting foundation system shall not be subject to collapse, displacement or other structural damage due to the effects of wind and water load acting simultaneously on all building components (structural and nonstructural). Water loading values used shall be those associated with the base flood. Wind loading values used shall be those required by applicable State or local building standards.
- (3) If breakaway walls are utilized, such enclosed space shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage and not for human habitation.

(4) Prior to construction, plans for any breakaway wall must be submitted to the construction official for approval.

§ 29-12.4 **Sand Dunes.** [Ord. No. 2054-09 § 2]

Prohibit man-made alteration of sand dunes within Zones VE and V on the community's DFIRM which would increase potential flood damage.

BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN ORDINANCE NO. 2372-22

BOND ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR WATER AND SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES IN AND BY THE BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN, IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, **NEW** JERSEY. APPROPRIATING \$550,000 **THEREFOR AND** AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF \$550,000 BONDS OR NOTES OF THE BOROUGH TO FINANCE THE COST THEREOF

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN, IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY (with not less than two-thirds of all members thereof affirmatively concurring) AS FOLLOWS:

- **Section 1.** The improvement described in Section 3(a) of this bond ordinance is hereby authorized to be undertaken by the Borough of Manasquan, in the County of Monmouth, New Jersey (the "Borough"). For the improvement or purpose described in Section 3(a), there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$550,000. No down payment is required as the purpose authorized herein is deemed self-liquidating and the bonds and bond anticipation notes authorized herein are deductible from the gross debt of the Borough, as more fully explained in Section 6(e) of this bond ordinance.
- **Section 2.** In order to finance the cost of the improvement or purpose, negotiable bonds are hereby authorized to be issued in the principal amount of \$550,000 pursuant to the Local Bond Law. In anticipation of the issuance of the bonds, negotiable bond anticipation notes are hereby authorized to be issued pursuant to and within the limitations prescribed by the Local Bond Law.
- **Section 3.** (a) The improvement hereby authorized and the purpose for the financing of which the bonds are to be issued is the upgrade of water and sewer infrastructure for the water and sewer utility, including, but not limited to, upgrades to the South Street and East Virginia Avenue Pump Stations and a study to determine interconnections needed to supplement water to the Borough, including equipment, work and materials necessary therefor or incidental thereto.
- (b) The estimated maximum amount of bonds or bond anticipation notes to be issued for the improvement or purpose is as stated in Section 2 hereof.
- (c) The estimated cost of the improvement or purpose is equal to the amount of the appropriation herein made therefor.
- **Section 4.** All bond anticipation notes issued hereunder shall mature at such times as may be determined by the chief financial officer; provided that no bond anticipation note shall mature later than one year from its date, unless such bond anticipation notes are permitted to mature at such later date in accordance with applicable law. The bond anticipation notes shall bear interest at such rate or rates and be in such form as may be determined by the chief financial officer. The chief financial officer shall determine all matters in connection with bond anticipation notes issued pursuant to this bond ordinance, and the chief financial officer's signature upon the bond anticipation notes

shall be conclusive evidence as to all such determinations. All bond anticipation notes issued hereunder may be renewed from time to time subject to the provisions of the Local Bond Law or other applicable law. The chief financial officer is hereby authorized to sell part or all of the bond anticipation notes from time to time at public or private sale and to deliver them to the purchasers thereof upon receipt of payment of the purchase price plus accrued interest from their dates to the date of delivery thereof. The chief financial officer is directed to report in writing to the governing body at the meeting next succeeding the date when any sale or delivery of the bond anticipation notes pursuant to this bond ordinance is made. Such report must include the amount, the description, the interest rate and the maturity schedule of the bond anticipation notes sold, the price obtained and the name of the purchaser.

Section 5. The Borough hereby certifies that it has adopted a capital budget or a temporary capital budget, as applicable. The capital or temporary capital budget of the Borough is hereby amended to conform with the provisions of this bond ordinance to the extent of any inconsistency herewith. To the extent that the purposes authorized herein are inconsistent with the adopted capital or temporary capital budget, a revised capital or temporary capital budget has been filed with the Division of Local Government Services.

Section 6. The following additional matters are hereby determined, declared, recited and stated:

- (a) The improvement or purpose described in Section 3(a) of this bond ordinance is not a current expense. It is an improvement or purpose that the Borough may lawfully undertake as a self-liquidating purpose of a municipal public utility. No part of the cost thereof has been or shall be specially assessed on property specially benefitted thereby.
- (b) The period of usefulness of the improvement or purpose within the limitations of the Local Bond Law, according to the reasonable life thereof computed from the date of the bonds authorized by this bond ordinance, is 40 years.
- (c) The Supplemental Debt Statement required by the Local Bond Law has been duly prepared and filed in the office of the Clerk, and a complete executed duplicate thereof has been filed in the office of the Director of the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs of the State of New Jersey. Such statement shows that the gross debt of the Borough as defined in the Local Bond Law is increased by the authorization of the bonds and notes provided in this bond ordinance by \$550,000, but that the net debt of the Borough determined as provided in the Local Bond Law is not increased by this bond ordinance. The obligations authorized herein will be within all debt limitations prescribed by the Local Bond Law.
- (d) An aggregate amount not exceeding \$110,000 for items of expense listed in and permitted under N.J.S.A. 40A:2-20 is included in the estimated cost indicated herein for the purpose or improvement.
- (e) This bond ordinance authorizes obligations of the Borough solely for purposes described in N.J.S.A. 40A:2-7(h). The obligations authorized herein are to be issued for a purpose that is deemed to be self-liquidating pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40A:2-47(a) and are deductible from the gross debt of the Borough pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40A:2-44(c).

Section 7. The Borough hereby makes the following covenants and declarations with respect to obligations determined to be issued by the Chief Financial Officer on a tax-exempt basis. The Borough hereby covenants that it will comply with any conditions subsequent imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), in order to preserve the exemption from taxation of interest on the obligations, including, if necessary, the requirement to rebate all net investment earnings on the gross proceeds above the yield on the obligations. The Chief Financial Officer is hereby authorized to act on behalf of the Borough to deem the obligations authorized herein as bank qualified for the purposes of Section 265 of the Code, when appropriate. The Borough hereby declares the intent of the Borough to issue bonds or bond anticipation notes in the amount authorized in Section 2 of this bond ordinance and to use the proceeds to pay or reimburse expenditures for the costs of the purposes described in Section 3 of this bond ordinance. This Section 7 is a declaration of intent within the meaning and for purposes of Treasury Regulations \[\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} \] 1.150-2 or any successor provisions of federal income tax law.

Section 8. Any grant moneys received for the purpose described in Section 3 hereof shall be applied either to direct payment of the cost of the improvement or to payment of the obligations issued pursuant to this bond ordinance. The amount of obligations authorized but not issued hereunder shall be reduced to the extent that such funds are so used.

Section 9. The chief financial officer of the Borough is hereby authorized to prepare and to update from time to time as necessary a financial disclosure document to be distributed in connection with the sale of obligations of the Borough and to execute such disclosure document on behalf of the Borough. The chief financial officer is further authorized to enter into the appropriate undertaking to provide secondary market disclosure on behalf of the Borough pursuant to Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Rule") for the benefit of holders and beneficial owners of obligations of the Borough and to amend such undertaking from time to time in connection with any change in law, or interpretation thereof, provided such undertaking is and continues to be, in the opinion of a nationally recognized bond counsel, consistent with the requirements of the Rule. In the event that the Borough fails to comply with its undertaking, the Borough shall not be liable for any monetary damages, and the remedy shall be limited to specific performance of the undertaking.

Section 10. The full faith and credit of the Borough are hereby pledged to the punctual payment of the principal of and the interest on the obligations authorized by this bond ordinance. The obligations shall be direct, unlimited obligations of the Borough, and the Borough shall be obligated to levy *ad valorem* taxes upon all the taxable property within the Borough for the payment of the obligations and the interest thereon without limitation of rate or amount.

Section 11. This bond ordinance shall take effect 20 days after the first publication thereof after final adoption, as provided by the Local Bond Law.

NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ordinance No. 2372-22 was introduced at a meeting of the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Manasquan on the 16th day of May, 2022, and was then read for the first time. The said Ordinance will be further considered for final passage by the Mayor and Council at Borough Hall, 201 East Main Street, Manasquan, NJ 08736 at 7:00 p.m. on the 13th day of June, 2022. At such time and place, or at any such time or place to which said meeting may be adjourned, all interested persons will be given an opportunity to be heard concerning said ordinance. A copy of this ordinance can be obtained without cost by any member of the general public at the office of the Municipal Clerk in Borough Hall between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on legal holidays.

Barbara Ilaria, RMC, CMC Municipal Clerk

Mark G. Kitrick, Esquire Municipal Attorney 2329 Route 34 South, Suite 104 Manasquan, NJ 08736

Passed on First Reading and Introduction: May 16, 2022 Approved on Second Reading and Final Hearing: June 13, 2022

EDWARD G. DONOVAN

EDWARD G. DONOVAN Mayor

BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN ORDINANCE NO. 2373-22

BOND ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW SEA WATCH BUILDING FOR THE BEACH UTILITY IN AND BY BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN, THE IN **COUNTY** MONMOUTH, JERSEY. OF **NEW** APPROPRIATING \$2,750,000 THEREFOR AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF \$2,750,000 BONDS OR NOTES OF THE BOROUGH TO FINANCE THE COST THEREOF

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF MANASQUAN, IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY (with not less than two-thirds of all members thereof affirmatively concurring) AS FOLLOWS:

- **Section 1.** The improvement described in Section 3(a) of this bond ordinance is hereby authorized to be undertaken by the Borough of Manasquan, in the County of Monmouth, New Jersey (the "Borough"). For the improvement or purpose described in Section 3(a), there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$2,750,000. No down payment is required as the purpose authorized herein is deemed self-liquidating and the bonds and bond anticipation notes authorized herein are deductible from the gross debt of the Borough, as more fully explained in Section 6(e) of this bond ordinance.
- **Section 2.** In order to finance the cost of the improvement or purpose, negotiable bonds are hereby authorized to be issued in the principal amount of \$2,750,000 pursuant to the Local Bond Law. In anticipation of the issuance of the bonds, negotiable bond anticipation notes are hereby authorized to be issued pursuant to and within the limitations prescribed by the Local Bond Law.
- **Section 3.** (a) The improvement hereby authorized and the purpose for the financing of which the bonds are to be issued is the construction of the new Sea Watch Building for the Beach Utility, including acquisition and installation of equipment and furnishings, work, materials and costs necessary therefor or incidental thereto.
- (b) The estimated maximum amount of bonds or bond anticipation notes to be issued for the improvement or purpose is as stated in Section 2 hereof.
- (c) The estimated cost of the improvement or purpose is equal to the amount of the appropriation herein made therefor.
- Section 4. All bond anticipation notes issued hereunder shall mature at such times as may be determined by the chief financial officer; provided that no bond anticipation note shall mature later than one year from its date, unless such bond anticipation notes are permitted to mature at such later date in accordance with applicable law. The bond anticipation notes shall bear interest at such rate or rates and be in such form as may be determined by the chief financial officer. The chief financial officer shall determine all matters in connection with bond anticipation notes issued pursuant to this bond ordinance, and the chief financial officer's signature upon the bond anticipation notes shall be conclusive evidence as to all such determinations. All bond anticipation notes issued hereunder may be renewed from time to time subject to the provisions of the Local

Bond Law or other applicable law. The chief financial officer is hereby authorized to sell part or all of the bond anticipation notes from time to time at public or private sale and to deliver them to the purchasers thereof upon receipt of payment of the purchase price plus accrued interest from their dates to the date of delivery thereof. The chief financial officer is directed to report in writing to the governing body at the meeting next succeeding the date when any sale or delivery of the bond anticipation notes pursuant to this bond ordinance is made. Such report must include the amount, the description, the interest rate and the maturity schedule of the bond anticipation notes sold, the price obtained and the name of the purchaser.

Section 5. The Borough hereby certifies that it has adopted a capital budget or a temporary capital budget, as applicable. The capital or temporary capital budget of the Borough is hereby amended to conform with the provisions of this bond ordinance to the extent of any inconsistency herewith. To the extent that the purposes authorized herein are inconsistent with the adopted capital or temporary capital budget, a revised capital or temporary capital budget has been filed with the Division of Local Government Services.

Section 6. The following additional matters are hereby determined, declared, recited and stated:

- (a) The improvement or purpose described in Section 3(a) of this bond ordinance is not a current expense. It is an improvement or purpose that the Borough may lawfully undertake as a self-liquidating purpose of a municipal public utility. No part of the cost thereof has been or shall be specially assessed on property specially benefitted thereby.
- (b) The period of usefulness of the improvement or purpose within the limitations of the Local Bond Law, according to the reasonable life thereof computed from the date of the bonds authorized by this bond ordinance, is 20 years.
- (c) The Supplemental Debt Statement required by the Local Bond Law has been duly prepared and filed in the office of the Clerk, and a complete executed duplicate thereof has been filed in the office of the Director of the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs of the State of New Jersey. Such statement shows that the gross debt of the Borough as defined in the Local Bond Law is increased by the authorization of the bonds and notes provided in this bond ordinance by \$2,750,000, but that the net debt of the Borough determined as provided in the Local Bond Law is not increased by this bond ordinance. The obligations authorized herein will be within all debt limitations prescribed by the Local Bond Law.
- (d) An aggregate amount not exceeding \$550,000 for items of expense listed in and permitted under N.J.S.A. 40A:2-20 is included in the estimated cost indicated herein for the purpose or improvement.
- (e) This bond ordinance authorizes obligations of the Borough solely for purposes described in N.J.S.A. 40A:2-7(h). The obligations authorized herein are to be issued for a purpose that is deemed to be self-liquidating pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40A:2-47(a) and are deductible from the gross debt of the Borough pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40A:2-44(c).
- **Section 7.** The Borough hereby makes the following covenants and declarations with respect to obligations determined to be issued by the Chief Financial Officer on a tax-

exempt basis. The Borough hereby covenants that it will comply with any conditions subsequent imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), in order to preserve the exemption from taxation of interest on the obligations, including, if necessary, the requirement to rebate all net investment earnings on the gross proceeds above the yield on the obligations. The Chief Financial Officer is hereby authorized to act on behalf of the Borough to deem the obligations authorized herein as bank qualified for the purposes of Section 265 of the Code, when appropriate. The Borough hereby declares the intent of the Borough to issue bonds or bond anticipation notes in the amount authorized in Section 2 of this bond ordinance and to use the proceeds to pay or reimburse expenditures for the costs of the purposes described in Section 3 of this bond ordinance. This Section 7 is a declaration of intent within the meaning and for purposes of Treasury Regulations \\$1.150-2 or any successor provisions of federal income tax law.

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NOTICE

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Barbara Ilaria, RMC, CMC Municipal Clerk

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EDWARD G. DONOVAN Mayor