

Minutes of the 1923rd Regular Meeting of May 7, 2025

CALL TO ORDER:

Council President Mabel called the Borough of Wood-Ridge Council meeting to order at 7:07 pm.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: was led by Councilperson Azzolini

ROLL CALL:

Mayor:	Paul Sarlo – excused
Council President:	Michele Mabel – present
Council:	Ezio Altamura – present
	Dominick Azzolini – present
	Philip Romero – present
	Michael Donato – present
	Richard Wall – excused
Borough Attorney:	Paul Barbire – present
Borough Engineer:	Brian Intindola – excused
Borough Clerk:	Gina Affuso – present
Borough Administrator:	Chris Eilert – present

OPEN PUBLIC MEETINGS ACT STATEMENT:

This meeting is being held in accordance with Public Law 1975 Chapter 231, the Open Public Meetings Act, also known as the “Sunshine Law”. The public meeting notice stating the date, time and place of this meeting was posted on the town bulletin board and the town website and was forwarded to the Record and the Star Ledger.

CEREMONIAL PRESENTATIONS:

None

ADVERTISED PUBLIC HEARING:

None

ORDINANCES ON SECOND READING AND FINAL PASSAGE:

ORDINANCE NO. 2025-9

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 10, ENTITLED BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, AND ESTABLISHING CHAPTER 128, ENTITLED RECREATION DEPARTMENT

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Wood-Ridge, County of Bergen, New Jersey, that the Code of the Borough of Wood-Ridge is hereby amended as follows:

SECTION 1. Article III, entitled Board of Recreation Commissioners, of Chapter 10, of the Code of the Borough of Wood-Ridge is hereby amended as follows:

SUBSECTION 1.1. Replace the title of Article III in its entirety as follows:

Article III – Board of Recreation

SUBSECTION 1.2. Replace Section 5 of Chapter 10 (§10-5) in its entirety as follows:

§10-5. Establishment; qualifications; quorum, definitions

- A. There is hereby established a Board of Recreation for the Borough of Wood-Ridge, which shall consist of a number of members not less than nine and not more than fifteen as may be determined by the Mayor and Council. All members shall be residents of the Borough of Wood-Ridge and shall possess experience as an Official in either a Recreation Program or an Athletics Department as defined in this Article and judged by the appointing authority. A quorum of the Board shall be the number of members constituting at least fifty percent (50%) of the appointed membership, less any vacancies.
- B. Definitions - As used in this Article the terms below shall have the meaning so indicated and the singular shall mean the plural and the plural shall mean the singular.
 - 1. Athletics Department – shall mean the sports teams and the department under which said teams are organized of a High School that is a member of the New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association.
 - 2. Board – shall mean the Board of Recreation of the Borough of Wood-Ridge.
 - 3. Borough – shall mean the Borough of Wood-Ridge.
 - 4. Coach – shall mean any person appointed by the Board, a Recreation Program or an Athletics Department to provide training and instruction for an athlete or a sports team, with titles such as Coach, Head Coach, Assistant Coach, Manager, Coordinator, etc.
 - 5. Official - shall mean any coach, administrator, supervisor, officer, trustee, board member, coordinator, moderator, counsellor, or any other person formally serving in a recognized leadership, authority, decision-making, or custodial role within a recreation program or athletic department and including persons performing officiating and refereeing duties in a game of sports competition.
 - 6. Participant - shall mean anyone enrolled in a recreation program, including the parent or guardian of an enrolled minor.
 - 7. Program – shall mean a Recreation Program.
 - 8. Recreation Program - shall mean any organized function, service, activity or sport established by the

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Board or organized and operating under the auspices of the Borough Recreation Department and covered by insurance policies provided by the Borough, as approved by resolution of the Mayor and Council.

SUBSECTION 1.3. Replace Section 6 of Chapter 10 (§10-6) in its entirety as follows:

§10-6. Appointment of members; terms of office and vacancies; organization

- A. The members of the Board shall be appointed by the Mayor for a term of four years, except that appointments to vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term only.
- B. The Board shall organize annually every January, at which time it shall elect from amongst its members a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson, respectively, who shall serve terms of one year from January 1st to December 31st, and shall establish a meeting schedule for the year of at least eight regular public meetings.
- C. All meetings of the Board shall be conducted according to the New Jersey Open Public Meetings Act and Roberts Rules of Order. Any and all actions and decisions of the Board shall be adopted by a majority vote of the membership voting and constituting a quorum.
- D. The Borough Council shall appoint no more than three of its members to serve as liaison(s) to the Board for a term of one year from January 1 to December 31. The Council Liaison(s) shall have the right to attend and participate in all meetings of the Board and its Committees, including any closed executive sessions, but shall not have a vote on the Board.
- E. The Recreation Director shall serve as Secretary of the Board. The Secretary shall be responsible for preparing meeting notices and agendas, keeping and maintaining the minutes of every meeting of the Board, and shall attend and participate in all meetings of the Board and its Committees, including any closed executive sessions, but shall not have a vote on the Board.

SUBSECTION 1.4. Replace Section 7 of Chapter 10 (§10-7) in its entirety as follows:

§ 10-7. Powers and duties.

- A. The Board shall have oversight of the Borough Recreation Department.
- B. The Board shall have jurisdiction and oversight of all recreation programs organized and operating under the auspices of the Borough Recreation Department and covered by insurance policies provided by the Borough, as approved by resolution of the Mayor and Council. Said jurisdiction and oversight shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - 1. Establishing the annual budget and approving appropriations for each program from the funding appropriated to the Recreation Department from the Borough budget.
 - 2. Monitoring the accounting practices of each program's finances including all purchases and any fundraising or solicitation of sponsorships or donations. The Board shall have the right to inspect the financial records, ledgers and bank statements of any program under its jurisdiction.
 - 3. Hearing, considering, investigating, and ruling on all complaints, disputes and appeals from participants or officials of a program regarding the rules, policies or procedures of a program, the actions or decisions of other participants or officials of a program, or any other matter that may come before the Board related to recreation matters, except that it shall not have jurisdiction over the criminal background check appeal process pursuant to Section 8 (§10-8) of this Chapter.
 - 4. Approval of all officials of a program, including establishing policies regarding eligibility, qualifications, and training to serve as such.

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5. Approval of a program's membership or participation in any league, conference, organization, event, tournament, or competition.
 6. Imposing discipline and/or sanction on any official or participant of a program for good cause after conducting an investigation and hearing.
- C. The Board shall have jurisdiction and oversight of the Borough Summer Recreation Program including its planning, organization, administration, budget, schedule, policies, procedures, and personnel, subject to the funding appropriated from the Borough budget. Said jurisdiction shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
1. Personnel policies and decisions including employee hiring, training and discipline, subject to the requirements of the Borough Employee Manual and Salary Ordinance.
 2. Hearing, considering, investigating, and ruling on all complaints, disputes and appeals from a participant or employee of the program.
- D. The Board shall have jurisdiction and oversight of all officials and participants in all programs under its jurisdiction, which shall include, but not be limited to, approval of eligibility criteria, participation rules, and disciplinary policies and actions.
- E. The Board shall approve registration and participation fees for all programs under its jurisdiction
- F. The Board may establish programs for the enjoyment of the residents of the Borough, subject to approval of insurance coverage by resolution of the Mayor and Council and funding from the Borough budget or from participation or sponsorship fees.
- G. The Board may establish Committees to exercise the authority of the Board over a specific program or subject, to perform any duties or functions of the Board, to plan and provide specific programs, to study and report on any questions or issues, or for any other purpose deemed necessary and proper by the Board. The Board shall appoint the members of any Committee from amongst its membership and shall designate a Chair and Vice Chair, respectively, thereof. The establishment of a Committee by the Board for any purpose shall not abridge the authority or jurisdiction of the Board and all Committee actions shall be subject to review by the full membership of the Board.
- H. The Board shall appoint Liaisons from amongst its membership to represent the Board at the meetings and events of the various recreation programs organized and operating under the auspices of the Recreation Department.
- I. Any decision, ruling or judgement of the Board, including the imposition of a sanction or discipline of an official or participant, may be appealed to the Mayor and Council by submitting a typed or written appeal to the Borough Clerk within 20 days of the Board's decision. The Mayor and Council may consider the appeal or direct that the Borough Administrator do so. The Mayor and Council, or the Borough Administrator, as the case may be, shall consider the appeal and issue a ruling based upon a review of the available record, interviewing any persons deemed appropriate, and with or without conducting an appeal hearing.

SUBSECTION 1.5. Renumber Section 8.1 of Chapter 10 (§10-8.1) as Section 8 (§10-8).

SUBSECTION 1.6. The terms of office of all members and alternate members of the Borough of Wood-Ridge Board of Recreation Commissioners shall by operation automatically expire on the date that the Mayor appoints seven or more members of the Borough of Wood-Ridge Board of Recreation established by this ordinance. All such members and alternate members shall be eligible for appointment to the Borough of Wood-Ridge Board of Recreation established by this ordinance.

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SUBSECTION 1.7. Upon the effective date of this ordinance, the Mayor shall be authorized to appoint members of the Board of Recreation at any official meeting of the Mayor and Council. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 6 of Chapter 10 of the Borough Code (§10-6), the initial appointment of members to the Board shall be for terms of office of one, two, three and four years, respectively, so as to establish a staggered structure for the full Board membership in which an equal, or near equal, number of members' terms expire each year. The Mayor, when making the initial appointments, shall designate terms of office for each member appointed.

SUBSECTION 1.8. Upon the Mayor's appointment of seven or more members of the Board of Recreation, the Borough Clerk shall cause to be published a public meeting notice for the purpose of organizing the Board of Recreation pursuant to Section 6 (§10-6) of Chapter 10 of the Borough Code and conducting any such business that may come before it. The initial organization meeting of the Board shall be called to order by either the Borough Clerk or the Board Secretary, who shall conduct the meeting until such time is reached on the meeting agenda that a Board Chairperson is elected who shall then preside thereafter. The Board shall conduct organization business at said meeting including administering oaths of office to all members not already so sworn, electing a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson, respectively, establishing a meeting schedule for the remainder of the calendar year, appointing committees and liaisons, and any other such business deemed necessary and proper by the Board.

SECTION 2. Chapter 128 is hereby established in the Code of the Borough of Wood-Ridge as follows:

Chapter 128. Recreation Department

§128-1. Establishment; purpose; definitions

- A. There shall be a Recreation Department for the purpose of providing, sponsoring, supervising, and administering recreation programs for the residents of the Borough of Wood-Ridge. The Department shall be particularly focused on providing or sponsoring programs for the youth of the Borough that promote and encourage physical fitness and social interaction.
- B. The Recreation Department shall serve as an umbrella administrative and supervisory entity over all recreation programs organized and operating under its auspices and covered by insurance policies provided by the Borough of Wood-Ridge, as approved by resolution of the Mayor and Council. No program may be organized or operated under the Department if not approved for insurance coverage by resolution of the Mayor and Council.
- C. All references to "Department" in this Chapter shall mean the Recreation Department of the Borough of Wood-Ridge and all references to "Borough" shall mean the Borough of Wood-Ridge.

§128-2. Responsibilities; subject to audit

- A. The Recreation Department shall be responsible for the following tasks and functions:
 1. Performing administrative functions for all recreation programs organized and operating under its auspices, which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - a. Registering participants and confirming their eligibility and documentation
 - b. Collecting funds from registration fees, sponsorships and donations
 - c. Monitoring program budgets, purchasing and fundraising
 - d. Performing financial functions and bank deposits
 - e. Coordinating all mandatory training and background checks of coaches
 - f. Enforcing Borough policies and procedures
 - g. Maintaining records of all functions listed above

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2. Scheduling the use and maintenance of the Borough athletic fields and facilities, including those operated under a shared services agreement with the Wood-Ridge Board of Education or any other government entity.
 3. Planning and conducting a Summer Recreation Program for the youth of the Borough.
 4. Coordinating the work of other Borough departments, independent contractors and outside vendors as necessary to provide or sponsor recreation programs in the Borough.
 5. Providing assistance and advice to the recreation programs, and officials thereof, organized and operating under its auspices.
- B. The Recreation Department and the recreation programs organized and operating under its auspices shall be subject to annual audit by the Borough Auditor.

§128-3. Recreation Director; reporting; staffing

- A. The Department shall be managed by the Recreation Director, or an Acting Director, appointed by the Mayor with advice and consent of the Council. The Director shall supervise the employees of the Department in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Department.
- B. The Director shall report to the Borough Administrator and shall also be subject to oversight by the Board of Recreation regarding operational matters of the programs organized and operating under the auspices of the Department. Any disagreement between the Director and the Board shall be mediated and judged by the Borough Administrator and any appeal thereof, by either the Director or the Board, shall be judged by the Mayor and Council.
- C. The Department shall be staffed by any number of employees possessing the knowledge, skills, training, credentials, and experience necessary to perform the duties and responsibilities of the department as determined by the Mayor and Council.

§128-4. Oversight by the Board of Recreation

- A. The Board of Recreation shall have oversight of the Recreation Department and the recreation programs organized and operating under its auspices as provided for by Article III of Chapter 10 of the Borough Code.
- B. The Recreation Director shall serve as Secretary to the Board of Recreation as provided for by Article III of Chapter 10 of the Borough Code and shall report upon the activities of the Department to the Board at every meeting of the Board, unless otherwise excused. The Mayor may appoint, with the advice and consent of the Council, an Assistant Secretary to the Board to assist the Secretary in performing his or her duties.

§128-5. Participation in programs

- A. Participation in any program provided or sponsored by the Department, or a program organized and operating under its auspices, shall be open to all residents of the Borough, subject to all applicable eligibility rules, Borough policies, and payment of registration or participation fees.

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- B. Persons who are not residents of the Borough may participate in programs provided or sponsored by the Department, or programs organized and operating under its auspices, if said persons comply with all other applicable eligibility rules, Borough policies, and payment of registration or participation fees, and:
 - 1. Are enrolled as students in the Wood-Ridge Public School District; or
 - 2. Are residents of a municipality with which the Borough has entered into a shared or interlocal service agreement as approved by resolution of the Mayor and Council; or
 - 3. Are permitted to participate in a specific program pursuant to a policy adopted by the Board or a policy of the governing conference or league or regional event, tournament, or competition in which the program is participating or is a member.

- C. Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting programs from competing against teams or participants from outside the Borough or from hosting events, tournaments, or competitions at Borough facilities involving teams or participants from outside the Borough.

SECTION 3. Within ninety days of the effective date of this ordinance, the Mayor and Council shall adopt a resolution to memorialize the list of approved recreation programs organized and operating under the auspices of the Recreation Department and covered by insurance policies provided by the Borough of Wood-Ridge.

SECTION 4. All actions, decisions, and policies approved by the Board of Recreation Commissioners of the Borough of Wood-Ridge prior to the adoption of this ordinance shall hereby be adopted and affirmed as actions, decisions, and policies of the Board of Recreation and the Recreation Department of the Borough of Wood-Ridge and shall hereby stand and remain in full force and effect unless otherwise amended or repealed by the Board of Recreation or the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Wood-Ridge.

SECTION 5. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. If any part, sections, provisions, or the total of any of the abovementioned publications are held to be invalid or unenforceable by any court, the findings or judgments of which court are applicable in the State of New Jersey, that the balance and remainder of such publication shall remain in full force and effect as an Ordinance of the Borough of Wood-Ridge.

SECTION 7. This Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon adoption and publication according to law.

Advertisement of the above Ordinance has been made according to law and a copy of the Ordinance was posted on the bulletin board.

Council President Mabel called for a Hearing of Citizens on Ordinance #2025-9

Council President Mabel closed Hearing of Citizens on Ordinance #2025-9

Motion: Councilperson Azzolini, seconded by Donato moved to the adoption of Ordinance #2025-9

Roll Call: Mabel yes, Altamura yes, Azzolini yes, Romero yes, Donato yes, Wall excused

ORDINANCES ON FIRST READING:

ORDINANCE NO.2025-10

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 288 OF THE CODE OF THE BOROUGH OF WOOD RIDGE, ENTITLED FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION, TO MAKE IT COMPLIANT WITH REQUIREMENTS OF THE NJ DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (NJDEP), THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA), AND THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP)

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 Wood-Ridge** 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 Wood-Ridge** was accepted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program on **August 11, 1978** and **Mayor and Council** 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 Wood-Ridge** 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 Wood-Ridge** 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 Wood-Ridge** 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 **Mayor and Council** of **the Borough of Wood-Ridge** that the following floodplain management regulations are hereby adopted.

SECTION 1. RECITALS.

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

SECTION 2. These regulations specifically repeal and replace the following ordinance(s) and regulation(s): **Chapter 288 Flood Damage Prevention, adopted by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Wood-Ridge 7-17-1995 by Ord. No. 95-9 (Ch. 150 of the 1986 Code); amended in its entirety 8-21-2019 by Ord. No. 2019-11.**

SECTION 101 SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

101.1 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 Wood-Ridge* (hereinafter "these regulations").

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101.2 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 Section 102 of these regulations.

101.3 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 hazard areas.
- (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.

101.4 Coordination with Building Codes. Pursuant to the requirement established in N.J.A.C. 5:23, the Uniform Construction Code, that the **Borough of Wood-Ridge** administer and enforce the State building codes, the **Mayor and Council of the Borough of Wood-Ridge** 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.

101.5 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 103.14 of this ordinance.

101.6 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.

101.7 Other laws. The provisions of these regulations shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, State, or Federal law.

101.8 Violations and Penalties for Noncompliance. No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed,

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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 reinspection 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.

101.8.1 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.

101.9 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.

SECTION 102 APPLICABILITY

102.1 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.

102.2 Establishment of Flood Hazard Areas. The **Borough of Wood-Ridge** was accepted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program on **August 11, 1978**.

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

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flood hazard areas are on file with the **Borough Engineer, 85 Humboldt Street, Wood Ridge, NJ 07075.**

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, Bergen County, New Jersey (All Jurisdictions) dated August 28, 2019 and the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) identified in Table 102.2(1) whose top-level document (appendix map) effective date is August 28, 2019 are hereby adopted by reference.

Table 102.2(1)

Map Panel #	Effective Date	Suffix
34003C0251	2019-08-28	H
34003C0252	2019-08-28	H
34003C0254	2019-08-28	H

- 2) **Federal Best Available Information.** The **Borough of Wood-Ridge** 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 102.2(2)

Map Panel #	Preliminary Date
34003C0251J	2014-08-29
34003C0252J	2014-08-29
34003C0254J	2014-08-29

- 3) **Other Best Available Data.** The **Borough of Wood-Ridge** 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 Wood-Ridge**. 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 102.2 (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 201, 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 FEMA. The following is a list of New Jersey State studied waters in this community under the FHACA, and their respective map identification numbers.

Table 102.2(3) List of State Studied Waters

Name of Studied Water	File Name	Map Number
Passaic Rv, Saddle Rv	AB000047	18

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Passaic Rv	AB000049	16A
Saddle Rv	SUPPXIII02	1
Saddle Rv	SUPPXIII03	2
Saddle Rv	SUPPXIII04	2

102.3 Establishing the Local Design Flood Elevation (LDFE). The Local Design Flood Elevation (LDFE) is established in the flood hazard areas determined in Section 102.2, 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 102.2, 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 102.2 (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 105.2-3.
- 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.

SECTION 103 DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR

103.1 Floodplain Administrator Designation. The **Borough Engineer** is designated the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator shall have the authority to delegate performance of certain duties to other employees.

103.2 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

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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 107 of these regulations.

103.3 Coordination. The Floodplain Administrator shall coordinate with the Construction Official to administer and enforce the flood provisions of the Uniform Construction Code.

103.4 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 102 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 103.14 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 107 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 106 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 107 of these regulations.
- (13) Cite violations in accordance with Section 108 of these regulations.
- (14) Notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency when the corporate boundaries of **the Borough of Wood-Ridge** have been modified.
- (15) Permit Ordinary Maintenance and Minor Work in the regulated areas discussed in Section 102.2.

103.5 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

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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.

103.6 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.

103.7 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 102.2 and 102.3 respectively. This information shall be provided to the Construction Official and documented according to Section 103.15.

103.8 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.

103.9 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.

103.10 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.

103.10.1 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.

103.11 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

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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.

103.11.1 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.

103.12 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.

103.13 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.

103.14 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 101.5, 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 shall also include the evaluation of flood related damages over a 10-year period to determine if the costs of repairs at the times of each flood constitutes a repetitive loss as defined by this ordinance.
- (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

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the building code to the NJDEP Bureau of Flood Engineering.

103.15 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 as-built 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.

103.16 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.

SECTION 104 PERMITS

104.1 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.

104.2 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 105 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.

104.3 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.

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104.4 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.

104.5 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.

SECTION 105 SITE PLANS AND CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

105.1 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 105.2.
- (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 105.2(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) Floodproofing 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.

105.2 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

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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.

105.3 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 105.4 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 105.4 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).

105.4 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.

SECTION 106 INSPECTIONS

106.1 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

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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.

106.2 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.

106.3 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 801.2 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 801.2 shall be submitted to the Construction Official on an Elevation Certificate.
- 3) **Installation of attendant utilities** (electrical, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and other service equipment) and sanitary facilities elevated as discussed in Section 801.2.
- 4) **Final inspection.** Prior to the final inspection, certification of the elevation required in Section 801.2 shall be submitted to the Construction Official on an Elevation Certificate.

106.4 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.

SECTION 107 VARIANCES

107.1 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 107.5, the conditions of issuance set forth in Section 107.6, and the comments and recommendations of the Floodplain Administrator and, as applicable, the Construction Official. The **Planning Board** has the right to attach such conditions to variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of these regulations.

107.2 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.

107.3 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.

107.4 Restrictions in floodways. A variance shall not be issued for any proposed development in a floodway when

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any increase in flood levels would result during the base flood discharge, as evidenced by the applicable analysis and certification required in Section 105.3(1) of these regulations.

107.5 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.

107.6 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.

SECTION 108 VIOLATIONS

108.1 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,

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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.

108.2 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.

108.3 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.

108.4 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 reinspection of the property, it is determined that the abatement has not been substantially completed.

SECTION 201 DEFINITIONS

201.1 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.

201.2 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

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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 floodproofed to or above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) as any other nonresidential building. Under some circumstances it may be appropriate to wet-floodproof 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-floodproofing 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

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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.

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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 foundation 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

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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.

FLOODPROOFING – 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.

FLOODPROOFING CERTIFICATE – Certification by a licensed design professional that the design and methods of construction for floodproofing 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 floodproofing certificate is required at permit application.

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 107 of this ordinance, meaning the exceptional hardship that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The *Planning Board* 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.

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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 an 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

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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 tax assessor's office, or (3) established by a qualified independent appraiser.

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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.

REPETITIVE LOSS – any flood-related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10 year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

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 pre-release 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 groundwaters.

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

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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 before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 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, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed. This term also includes structures which have incurred “repetitive loss” or “substantial damage”, regardless of the actual repair work performed. 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 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

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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 FLOODPROOFING – Floodproofing 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 floodproofing 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.

SECTION 301 SUBDIVISIONS AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

301.1 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 flood damage.
- (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.

301.2 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.

SECTION 401 SITE IMPROVEMENT

401.1 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 105.3(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 105.3(1) is satisfied, proposed elevation, addition, or reconstruction of a lawfully existing structure within a floodway shall also be in accordance with Section 801.2 of this ordinance and the floodway requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:13.

401.1.1 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.

401.2 Coastal High Hazard Areas (V Zones) and Coastal A Zones. In Coastal High Hazard Areas and Coastal A Zones:

- (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.

401.3 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.

401.4 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.

401.5 Storm drainage. Storm drainage shall be designed to convey the flow of surface waters to minimize or eliminate damage to persons or property.

401.6 Streets and sidewalks. Streets and sidewalks shall be designed to minimize potential for increasing or aggravating flood levels.

401.7 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.

401.8 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 105.3(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 801.9(3) of these regulations and as permitted under the NJ Coastal Zone Management Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:7).

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401.9 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.

SECTION 501 MANUFACTURED HOMES

501.1 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).

501.2 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 801.2.

501.3 Foundations. All new, relocated, and replacement manufactured homes, including substantial improvement of existing manufactured homes, shall be placed on foundations as specified by the manufacturer only if the manufacturer's installation instructions specify that the home has been designed for flood-resistant considerations and provides the conditions of applicability for velocities, depths, or wave action as required by 24 CFR Part 3285-302. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to determine whether the design meets or exceeds the performance necessary based upon the proposed site location conditions as a precondition of issuing a flood damage prevention permit. If the Floodplain Administrator determines that the home's performance standards will not withstand the flood loads in the proposed location, the applicant must propose a design certified by a New Jersey licensed design professional and in accordance with 24 CFR 3285.301 (c) and (d) which conforms with ASCE 24, the accepted standard of engineering practice for flood resistant design and construction.

501.4 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.

501.5 Enclosures. Fully enclosed areas below elevated manufactured homes shall comply with the requirements of Section 801.2.

501.6 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 801.2 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 801.2, 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).

SECTION 601 RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

601.1 Placement prohibited. The placement of recreational vehicles shall not be authorized in coastal high hazard areas and in floodways.

601.2 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.

601.3 Permanent placement. Recreational vehicles that are not fully licensed and ready for highway use, or that

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are to be placed on a site for more than 180 consecutive days, shall meet the requirements of Section 801.2 for habitable buildings and Section 501.3.

SECTION 701 TANKS

701.1 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.

SECTION 801 OTHER DEVELOPMENT AND BUILDING WORK

801.1 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 flood damage;
- (2) Meet the limitations of Section 105.3(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 102.3;
- (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 102.3 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.

801.2 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 201) 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 102.3, 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, air-conditioning and other service equipment) and sanitary facilities, elevated to or above the Local Design Flood Elevation as determined in Section 102.3, 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

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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 Floodproofing 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:
- iii. 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;
 - iv. 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 801.2.1(d)ii are met;
 - v. Be constructed to meet the requirements of ASCE 24 Chapter 2;
 - vi. Have openings documented on an Elevation Certificate; and
 - vii. 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 pre-construction 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 201) located in coastal high hazard areas shall have the lowest horizontal structural member, together with the attendant utilities (including all electrical, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and other service equipment) and sanitary facilities, elevated to the Local Design Flood Elevation as determined in Section 102.3, 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 102.3, 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:

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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 Floodproofing 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 non-supporting 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:
- i. 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 801.2.2(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 801.2.2(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 pre-construction 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;

801.3 Garages and accessory storage structures. Garages and accessory storage structures shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Uniform Construction Code.

801.4 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 105.3(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

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limit climbing require a variance as described in Section 107 of this ordinance.

801.5 Retaining walls, sidewalks, and driveways. Retaining walls, sidewalks and driveways that involve placement of fill in floodways shall meet the requirements of Section 105.3(1) of these regulations and N.J.A.C. 7:13.

801.6 Swimming pools. Swimming pools shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Uniform Construction Code. Above-ground swimming pools and below-ground swimming pools that involve placement of fill in floodways shall also meet the requirements of Section 105.3(1) of these regulations. Above-ground swimming pools are prohibited in floodways by N.J.A.C. 7:13.

801.7 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 105.3(1) of these regulations.

801.8 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 runup 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 or otherwise function to avoid obstruction of floodwater; and
- (3) On-site filled or mound sewage systems.

801.9 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 runup 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 runup 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.

SECTION 901 TEMPORARY STRUCTURES AND TEMPORARY STORAGE

901.1 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

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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.

901.2 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.

901.3 Floodway encroachment. Temporary structures and temporary storage in floodways shall meet the requirements of Section 105.3(1) of these regulations.

SECTION 1001 UTILITY AND MISCELLANEOUS GROUP U

1001.1 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.

1001.2 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 102.3.

1001.3 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 102.3 and in accordance with ASCE 24. Utility lines shall be designed and elevated in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:13.

1001.4 Enclosures below base flood elevation. Fully enclosed areas below the design flood elevation shall be constructed in accordance with Section 801.2 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.

1001.5 Flood-damage resistant materials. Flood-damage-resistant materials shall be used below the Local Design Flood Elevation determined in Section 102.3.

1001.6 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 102.3.

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).

SECTION 3. 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.

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SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon final publication and ordinance adoption.

BOND ORDINANCE 2025-11

BOND ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY (BLOCK 314, LOTS 14, 19 AND 20) FOR PARKING AND OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES IN, BY AND FOR THE BOROUGH OF WOOD-RIDGE, IN THE COUNTY OF BERGEN, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, TO APPROPRIATE THE SUM OF \$1,000,000 TO PAY THE COST THEREOF, TO MAKE A DOWN PAYMENT, TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS TO FINANCE SUCH APPROPRIATION AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES IN ANTICIPATION OF THE ISSUANCE OF SUCH BONDS

BE IT ORDAINED by the Borough Council of the Borough of Wood-Ridge, in the County of Bergen, State of New Jersey, as follows:

Section 1. The Borough of Wood-Ridge, in the County of Bergen, State of New Jersey (the "Borough"), is hereby authorized to acquire real property (by purchase or eminent domain), including existing structures, for parking and other public purposes in, by and for the Borough. Said improvement shall include real estate transaction and relocation expenses, demolition, and all work, materials and appurtenances necessary and suitable therefor. The property to be acquired consists of the following parcels, as designated on the Tax Assessment Map of the Borough: Block 314, Lots 14, 19 and 20.

Section 2. The sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the payment of the cost of making the improvement described in Section 1 hereof (hereinafter referred to as "purpose"). Said appropriation shall be met from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds authorized and the down payment appropriated by this ordinance. Said improvement shall be made as a general improvement and no part of the cost thereof shall be assessed against property specially benefited.

Section 3. It is hereby determined and stated that (1) said purpose is not a current expense of the Borough, and (2) it is necessary to finance said purpose by the issuance of obligations of the Borough pursuant to the Local Bond Law (Chapter 2 of Title 40A of the New Jersey Statutes Annotated, as amended; the "Local Bond Law"), and (3) the estimated cost of said purpose is \$1,000,000, and (4) \$50,000 of said sum is to be provided by the down payment hereinafter appropriated to finance said purpose, and (5) the estimated maximum amount of bonds or notes necessary to be issued for said purpose is \$950,000, and (6) the cost of such purpose, as hereinbefore stated, includes the aggregate amount of \$250,000, which is estimated to be necessary to finance the cost of such purpose, including architect's fees, accounting, engineering and inspection costs, legal expenses and other expenses, including interest on such obligations to the extent permitted by Section 20 of the Local Bond Law.

Section 4. It is hereby determined and stated that moneys exceeding \$50,000, appropriated for down payments on capital improvements or for the capital improvement fund in budgets heretofore adopted for the Borough, are now available to finance said purpose. The sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated from such moneys to the payment of the cost of said purpose.

Section 5. To finance said purpose, bonds of the Borough of an aggregate principal amount not exceeding \$950,000 are hereby authorized to be issued pursuant to the Local Bond Law. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate per annum as may be hereafter determined within the limitations prescribed by law. All matters with respect to said bonds not determined by this ordinance shall be determined by resolutions to be hereafter adopted.

Section 6. To finance said purpose, bond anticipation notes of the Borough of an aggregate principal amount not exceeding \$950,000 are hereby authorized to be issued pursuant to the Local Bond Law in anticipation of the issuance of said bonds. In the event that bonds are issued pursuant to this ordinance, the aggregate amount of notes hereby authorized to be issued shall be reduced by an amount equal to the principal amount of the bonds so issued. If the aggregate amount of outstanding bonds and notes issued pursuant to this ordinance shall at any time exceed the sum first mentioned in this section, the moneys raised by the issuance of said bonds shall, to not less than the amount of such excess, be applied to the payment of such notes then outstanding.

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Section 7. Each bond anticipation note issued pursuant to this ordinance shall be dated on or about the date of its issuance, shall be payable not more than one year from its date, shall bear interest at a rate per annum as may be hereafter determined within the limitations prescribed by law and may be renewed from time to time pursuant to and within the limitations prescribed by the Local Bond Law. Each of said bond anticipation notes shall be signed by the Mayor and by a financial officer and shall be under the seal of the Borough and attested by the Borough Clerk or Deputy Borough Clerk. Said officers are hereby authorized to execute said notes in such form as they may adopt in conformity with law. The power to determine any matters with respect to said notes not determined by this ordinance, and also the power to sell said notes, is hereby delegated to the Chief Financial Officer who is hereby authorized to sell said notes either at one time or from time to time in the manner provided by law.

Section 8. It is hereby determined and declared that the period of usefulness of said purpose, according to its reasonable life, is a period of forty years computed from the date of said bonds.

Section 9. It is hereby determined and stated that the Supplemental Debt Statement required by the Local Bond Law has been duly made and filed in the office of the Borough Clerk of the Borough, and that such statement so filed shows that the gross debt of the Borough, as defined in Section 43 of the Local Bond Law, is increased by this ordinance by \$950,000 and that the issuance of the bonds and notes authorized by this ordinance will be within all debt limitations prescribed by said Local Bond Law.

Section 10. Any funds received from private parties, the County of Bergen, the State of New Jersey or any of their agencies or any funds received from the United States of America or any of its agencies in aid of such purpose shall be applied to the payment of the cost of such purpose, or, if bond anticipation notes have been issued, to the payment of the bond anticipation notes, and the amount of bonds authorized for such purpose shall be reduced accordingly.

Section 11. The capital budget is hereby amended to conform with the provisions of this ordinance to the extent of any inconsistency therewith and the resolutions promulgated by the Local Finance Board showing full detail of the amended capital budget and capital program as approved by the Director, Division of Local Government Services, is on file with the Borough Clerk and is available for public inspection.

Section 12. The Borough intends to issue the bonds or notes to finance the cost of the improvement described in Section 1 of this bond ordinance. If the Borough incurs such costs prior to the issuance of such bonds or notes, the Borough hereby states its reasonable expectation to reimburse itself for such expenditures with the proceeds of such bonds or notes in the maximum principal amount of bonds or notes authorized by this bond ordinance.

Section 13. The full faith and credit of the Borough are hereby pledged to the punctual payment of the principal of and interest on the obligations authorized by this ordinance. Said obligations shall be direct, unlimited and general obligations of the Borough, and the Borough shall levy ad valorem taxes upon all the taxable real property within the Borough for the payment of the principal of and interest on such bonds and notes, without limitation as to rate or amount.

Section 14. This ordinance shall take effect twenty days after the first publication thereof after final passage.

BOND ORDINANCE 2025-12

BOND ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY (BLOCK 274, LOTS 16.01, 16.02, 16.03 AND 16.04) FOR PARKING AND OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES IN, BY AND FOR THE BOROUGH OF WOOD-RIDGE, IN THE COUNTY OF BERGEN, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, TO APPROPRIATE THE SUM OF \$2,000,000 TO PAY THE COST THEREOF, TO MAKE A DOWN PAYMENT, TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS TO FINANCE SUCH APPROPRIATION AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES IN ANTICIPATION OF THE ISSUANCE OF SUCH BONDS

BE IT ORDAINED by the Borough Council of the Borough of Wood-Ridge, in the County of Bergen, State of New Jersey, as follows:

Section 1. The Borough of Wood-Ridge, in the County of Bergen, State of New Jersey (the "Borough"), is hereby authorized to acquire real property (by purchase or eminent domain), including an existing structure, for parking and other public purposes in, by and for the Borough. Said improvement shall include real estate transaction expenses, demolition, and all work, materials and appurtenances necessary and suitable therefor. The property to be acquired consists of the following parcels, as designated on the Tax Assessment Map of the Borough: Block 274, Lots 16.01, 16.02, 16.03 and 16.04.

Section 2. The sum of \$2,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the payment of the cost of making the improvement described in Section 1 hereof (hereinafter referred to as "purpose"). Said appropriation shall be met from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds authorized and the down payment appropriated by this ordinance. Said improvement shall be made as a general improvement and no part of the cost thereof shall be assessed against property specially benefited.

Section 3. It is hereby determined and stated that (1) said purpose is not a current expense of the Borough, and (2) it is necessary to finance said purpose by the issuance of obligations of the Borough pursuant to the Local Bond Law (Chapter 2 of Title 40A of the New Jersey Statutes Annotated, as amended; the "Local Bond Law"), and (3) the estimated cost of said purpose is \$2,000,000, and (4) \$100,000 of said sum is to be provided by the down payment hereinafter appropriated to finance said purpose, and (5) the estimated maximum amount of bonds or notes necessary to be issued for said purpose is \$1,900,000, and (6) the cost of such purpose, as hereinbefore stated, includes the aggregate amount of \$150,000, which is estimated to be necessary to finance the cost of such purpose, including architect's fees, accounting, engineering and inspection costs, legal expenses and other expenses, including interest on such obligations to the extent permitted by Section 20 of the Local Bond Law.

Section 4. It is hereby determined and stated that moneys exceeding \$100,000, appropriated for down payments on capital improvements or for the capital improvement fund in budgets heretofore adopted for the Borough, are now available to finance said purpose. The sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated from such moneys to the payment of the cost of said purpose.

Section 5. To finance said purpose, bonds of the Borough of an aggregate principal amount not exceeding \$1,900,000 are hereby authorized to be issued pursuant to the Local Bond Law. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate per annum as may be hereafter determined within the limitations prescribed by law. All matters with respect to said bonds not determined by this ordinance shall be determined by resolutions to be hereafter adopted.

Section 6. To finance said purpose, bond anticipation notes of the Borough of an aggregate principal amount not exceeding \$1,900,000 are hereby authorized to be issued pursuant to the Local Bond Law in anticipation of the issuance of said bonds. In the event that bonds are issued pursuant to this ordinance, the aggregate amount of notes hereby authorized to be issued shall be reduced by an amount equal to the principal amount of the bonds so issued. If the aggregate amount of outstanding bonds and notes issued pursuant to this ordinance shall at any time exceed the sum first mentioned in this section, the moneys raised by the issuance of said bonds shall, to not less than the amount of such excess, be applied to the payment of such notes then outstanding.

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Section 7. Each bond anticipation note issued pursuant to this ordinance shall be dated on or about the date of its issuance, shall be payable not more than one year from its date, shall bear interest at a rate per annum as may be hereafter determined within the limitations prescribed by law and may be renewed from time to time pursuant to and within the limitations prescribed by the Local Bond Law. Each of said bond anticipation notes shall be signed by the Mayor and by a financial officer and shall be under the seal of the Borough and attested by the Borough Clerk or Deputy Borough Clerk. Said officers are hereby authorized to execute said notes in such form as they may adopt in conformity with law. The power to determine any matters with respect to said notes not determined by this ordinance, and also the power to sell said notes, is hereby delegated to the Chief Financial Officer who is hereby authorized to sell said notes either at one time or from time to time in the manner provided by law.

Section 8. It is hereby determined and declared that the period of usefulness of said purpose, according to its reasonable life, is a period of forty years computed from the date of said bonds.

Section 9. It is hereby determined and stated that the Supplemental Debt Statement required by the Local Bond Law has been duly made and filed in the office of the Borough Clerk of the Borough, and that such statement so filed shows that the gross debt of the Borough, as defined in Section 43 of the Local Bond Law, is increased by this ordinance by \$1,900,000 and that the issuance of the bonds and notes authorized by this ordinance will be within all debt limitations prescribed by said Local Bond Law.

Section 10. Any funds received from private parties, the County of Bergen, the State of New Jersey or any of their agencies or any funds received from the United States of America or any of its agencies in aid of such purpose shall be applied to the payment of the cost of such purpose, or, if bond anticipation notes have been issued, to the payment of the bond anticipation notes, and the amount of bonds authorized for such purpose shall be reduced accordingly.

Section 11. The capital budget is hereby amended to conform with the provisions of this ordinance to the extent of any inconsistency therewith and the resolutions promulgated by the Local Finance Board showing full detail of the amended capital budget and capital program as approved by the Director, Division of Local Government Services, is on file with the Borough Clerk and is available for public inspection.

Section 12. The Borough intends to issue the bonds or notes to finance the cost of the improvement described in Section 1 of this bond ordinance. If the Borough incurs such costs prior to the issuance of such bonds or notes, the Borough hereby states its reasonable expectation to reimburse itself for such expenditures with the proceeds of such bonds or notes in the maximum principal amount of bonds or notes authorized by this bond ordinance.

Section 13. The full faith and credit of the Borough are hereby pledged to the punctual payment of the principal of and interest on the obligations authorized by this ordinance. Said obligations shall be direct, unlimited and general obligations of the Borough, and the Borough shall levy ad valorem taxes upon all the taxable real property within the Borough for the payment of the principal of and interest on such bonds and notes, without limitation as to rate or amount.

Section 14. This ordinance shall take effect twenty days after the first publication thereof after final passage.

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Wood-Ridge that **Ordinance No. 2025-10, 2025-11 and 2025-12** as above, be passed on first reading, to be published in the Record on **May 12, 2025** and public hearing on the Ordinance to be held at the Regular Meeting on **May 21, 2025** at 6:00 p.m. or soon thereafter as the matter can be reached, in the Municipal Building, 85 Humboldt Street, Wood-Ridge, New Jersey.

Motion: Councilperson Altamura, seconded by Donato moved to the adoption of **Ordinance No. 2025-10, 2025-11 and 2025-12**

Roll Call: Mabel yes, Altamura yes, Azzolini yes, Romero yes, Donato yes, Wall excused

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PETITIONS:

None

COMMUNICATIONS:

Communications and correspondence received are identified on this evening's agenda has been distributed to all Council for appropriate action.

REPORTS OF GOVERNING BODY:

Chairs of Council Committees and Council Liaisons to Boards, Commissions, Committees & Constituencies

Council President Mabel:

Permission slips for the senior banners have gone out to all parents. We should have them all back by the end of May.

Councilperson Altamura:

My full report will be at the May 21st meeting. I just want to thank everyone for participating in the Blue Mass this past Sunday.

Councilperson Azzolini:

No report

Councilperson Romero:

During the month of April 2025, the Wood-Ridge Fire Department responded to 22 alarms of fire and 2 mutual aid alarms for a total of 238 hours of service. The Department also expended the following additional hours of service: Department training: 40 hours, Equipment Maintenance: 100 hours, Misc. / Special Duties: 125 hours, Subtotal: 265 hours, Fire Calls: 238 hours, Total: 503 hours.

Councilperson Donato:

No report

REPORTS OF OFFICERS:

Administrator Eilert: We are introducing the budget tonight.

Borough Clerk Affuso: no report

Attorney Barbire: progress

Engineer Neglia: on file

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS: If any, on file in clerk's office

FIRST HEARING OF CITIZENS:

Council President Mabel declared the Hearing of Citizens to be open. With no citizens wishing to speak, the hearing of citizens was closed.

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CONSENT AGENDA:

All matters listed below are considered to be routine in nature and will be enacted by one motion. There will be no separate discussion of these items. If any discussion is desired by Council, that particular item will be removed from the Consent Agenda and will be considered separately.

MINUTES:

Minutes of the April 16, 2025 Meeting.

RESOLUTIONS: Adoption of the following

**RESOLUTION NO.: 072-2025
PERSON-TO-PERSON TRANSFER OF LIQUOR LICENSE
MAGIC LANTERN, LCC. TO CALO WR, LCC.**

WHEREAS, an application has been filed for a person-to-person transfer of Plenary Retail Consumption License #0269-33-009-011 from Calo WR, LLC. for premises at 191-193 Valley Boulevard, Wood-Ridge, New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, the submitted application form is complete in all respects, the transfer fees have been paid, and license has been properly renewed for the current license term; and

WHEREAS, the applicant is qualified to be licensed according to all standards established by Title 33 of the New Jersey Statutes, regulations promulgated thereunder, as well as pertinent local ordinances and conditions consistent with Title 33; and

WHEREAS, the applicant has disclosed the source of all funds used in the purchase of the license and the licensed business and all additional financing obtained in connection with the licensed business; and

WHEREAS, the applicant has provided tax clearance from the NJ Division of Taxation; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Wood-Ridge, County of Bergen and State of New Jersey does hereby approve the Person-to-Person Transfer of Plenary Retail Consumption License #0269-33-009-011 from Magic Lantern, LLC. to Calo WR, LLC.; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the license number is changed to #0269-33-009-012 to reflect this transfer; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Wood-Ridge, County of Bergen and State of New Jersey does hereby direct the Municipal Clerk to endorse the license certificate to the new ownership as follows: "This license, subject to all its terms and conditions, is hereby transferred to Calo WR, LLC., effective May 7, 2025".

**RESOLUTION NO.: 073-2025
RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING TEMPORARY CAPITAL BUDGET**

Whereas, the local capital budget for the year 2025 has not been adopted.
Whereas, the Borough Council desires to introduce a Capital Ordinance.
Now, Therefore Be It Resolved, by the Borough Council of the Borough of Wood-Ridge, that the following temporary capital budget amendments of 2025 be made:

1 PROJECT	2 PROJECT NUMBER	3 ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	4 AMOUNTS RESERVED IN PRIOR YEARS	5 PLANNED FUNDING SERVICES FOR CURRENT YEAR 2025					6 TO BE FUNDED IN FUTURE YEARS
				5a 2025 Budget Appropriations	5b Capital Improvement Fund	5c Capital Surplus	5d Grants in Aid and Other Funds	5e Debt Authorized	
Acquisition of Property		\$ 2,000,000			\$ 100,000			\$ 1,900,000	
Acquisition of Property		1,000,000			50,000			950,000	
TOTALS ALL PROJECTS		\$ 3,000,000			\$ 100,000			\$ 2,850,000	

3 YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAM 2025 - 2027 Anticipated PROJECT Schedule and Funding Requirement									
1 PROJECT	2 PROJECT NUMBER	3 ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	4 ESTIMATED COMPLETION TIME	5 FUNDING AMOUNTS PER YEAR					
				Budget Year 2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Acquisition of Property		\$ 2,000,000		\$ 2,000,000					
Acquisition of Property		1,000,000		1,000,000					
TOTALS ALL PROJECTS		\$ 3,000,000		\$ 3,000,000					

**RESOLUTION NO.: 074-2025
INTRODUCTION OF 2025 BUDGET**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the following statements of revenues and appropriations attached hereto constitute the local Budget of the Borough of Wood-Ridge, Bergen County, New Jersey for the year 2025.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the said budget be published in The Record in the issue of May 12, 2025, and that a hearing on the Budget will be held at the Borough Hall on June 18, 2025 at 7:00 o'clock (P.M.) or as soon thereafter as the matter may be reached.

**2025 MUNICIPAL BUDGET
for the Fiscal Year 2025
Revenue and Appropriation Summaries**

Summary of Revenues	Anticipated	
	2025	2024
1. Surplus	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 4,500,000
2. Total Miscellaneous Revenues	12,563,265	12,640,103
3. Receipts from Delinquent Taxes	200,000	200,000
4. Amount to be Raised by Taxes for Support of Municipal Budget:		
a) Local Tax for Municipal Purposes	16,459,375	15,856,563
c) Minimum Library Tax	719,059	660,614
Total Amount to be Raised by Taxes to Support Municipal Budget	17,178,434	16,517,177
Total General Revenues	\$ 32,441,699	\$ 33,857,280

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Summary of Appropriations	2025 Budget	Final 2024 Budget
1. Operating Expenses: Salaries & Wages	\$ 9,094,000	\$ 8,787,000
Other Expenses	9,845,250	9,426,920
2. Deferred Charges & Other Appropriations	2,243,790	2,101,410
3. Capital Improvements	250,000	1,000,000
4. Debt Service (Include for School Purposes)	10,243,659	11,776,950
5. Reserve for Uncollected Taxes	765,000	765,000
Total General Appropriations	\$ 32,441,699	\$ 33,857,280

Debt Information - Bonds, Notes and Loans			
	Serial Bonds	Bond Anticipation Notes	
Interest	\$ 565,913	\$ 527,746	
Principal	1,950,000	7,200,000	
Outstanding Balance - 12/31/2024	\$ 2,515,913	\$ 7,727,746	

RESOLUTION NO.: 075-2025

RESOLUTION TO CONTRACT FOR ENGINEERING AND RELATED SERVICES TO PREPARE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE 2025 ROAD PROGRAM IN THE BOROUGH OF WOOD-RIDGE

WHEREAS, there exists a need to contract for engineering, surveying and design services to prepare plans and specifications for the 2025 Road Program (“services”) for the Borough of Wood-Ridge (“Borough”); and

WHEREAS, the provisions of any such contract shall be in accordance with the dictates of N.J.S.A. 19:44A-20.5; and

WHEREAS, Neglia Group (“contractor”) was appointed by the Borough Mayor and Council as the Borough Engineer for the current year pursuant to a fair and open process; and

WHEREAS, contractor has submitted a proposal to perform said services; and

WHEREAS, the Borough Administrator has determined and certified in writing that the value of total services will likely exceed \$17,500 and said funds are subject to appropriation by the Borough Mayor and Council;

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NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Borough Mayor and Council as follows:

1. The Borough Mayor and Clerk are hereby authorized and directed to execute a professional services contract with contractor for said services.
2. The maximum amount of said contract is \$176,300.00 pursuant to a proposal submitted by the contractor.
3. A Notice of this action shall be printed once in the official newspaper of the Borough.

RESOLUTION NO.: 076-2025

RESOLUTION TO CONTRACT FOR ENGINEERING AND RELATED SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH'S GREEN ACRES GRANT APPLICATION FOR THE WOOD-RIDGE ATHLETIC COMPLEX

WHEREAS, there exists a need for engineering and related services for the Borough's Green Acres Grant Application for the Wood-Ridge Athletic Complex; and

WHEREAS, the maximum amount of the Contract is \$20,000.00 and funds are subject to an appropriation by the Borough of Wood-Ridge; and

WHEREAS, the Local Public Contracts Law (N.J.S.A. 40A:111 et seq.) requires that the Resolution authorizing the award of contracts for "Professional Services" without competitive bids and the Contract itself must be available for public inspection;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Borough of Wood-Ridge as follows:

4. The Mayor and Borough Clerk of the Borough of Wood-Ridge are hereby authorized and directed to execute the attached Contract with Roux Associates, Inc,
5. This Contract is awarded without competitive bidding as a "Professional Service" in accordance with N.J.S.A. 40A:11-5(1)(a) of the Local Public Contracts Law because the services are to be performed by a person authorized by law to practice a recognized profession.
6. The Business Disclosure Entity Certification and the Determination of Value be placed on file with this resolution.
7. A Notice of this action shall be printed once in the local newspaper.

RESOLUTION NO.: 077-2025

RESOLUTION TO MEMORIALIZE AGREEMENT WITH BOROUGH OF CARLSTADT ON TRAFFIC CONTROL MEASURES ON CENTER STREET

WHEREAS, Center Street is a public road shared by the Borough of Carlstadt ("Carlstadt") and the Borough of Wood-Ridge ("Wood-Ridge") (both collectively as "Boroughs") by which the south side with east-bound traffic is in Carlstadt and the north side with west-bound traffic is in Wood-Ridge; and

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WHEREAS, Neglia Engineering is the Municipal Engineer for both Boroughs; and

WHEREAS, Neglia Engineering has recommended that the intersection of Center Street with the road known as Madison Street in Wood-Ridge and as 5th Street in Carlstadt should be controlled by 4-way stop signs in order to improve the traffic operational characteristics of the intersection and provide increased safety for pedestrians; and

WHEREAS, the Boroughs agree with the recommendation of Neglia Engineering and desire to implement the 4-way stop intersection; now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Wood-Ridge Mayor and Council as follows:

1. The above referenced intersection shall be made a 4-way stop intersection.
2. The Wood-Ridge DPW shall install all necessary stop signs for both Boroughs.
3. Both Boroughs shall adopt ordinances as necessary to provide police enforcement.

APPLICATIONS:

- a. Block party on Fourth and Fritsch Avenue to Madison Avenue on June 28th from 6:30pm – 10:00pm.

All applications have been approved by the Wood-Ridge Police Department

APPOINTMENTS:

None

HIRINGS:

- a. Liam Kelly, Matthew Macchia, Chase Christiana, Owen Caprio, Pasqualino Ragozzino Jr., Raymond Greenough, Dean Singh, Michael Marchitelli, Aidan Kelly, Corrado Scarimbola, Devin Gravina hired as DPW Summer Seasonal Workers.

Motion: Councilperson Azzolini, seconded by Romero moved to the adoption of all matters on the above **CONSENT AGENDA.**

Roll Call: Mabel yes, Altamura yes, Azzolini yes, Romero yes, Donato yes, Wall excused

UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

None

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NEW BUSINESS:

None

SECOND HEARING OF CITIZENS:

Council President Mabel declared the Hearing of Citizens to be open. With no citizens wishing to speak, the hearing of citizens was closed.

ADJOURNMENT:

Since there was no further business to come before the Council, Councilperson Azzolini, seconded by Councilperson Romero moved for adjournment. By unanimous vote of the members of the Council present, the Regular Meeting of the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Wood-Ridge held on May 7, 2025 was duly adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Gina Affuso, RMC
Borough Clerk