

January 6, 2021

A regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal, New Jersey was held on January 6, 2021 at 9:00 A.M. This meeting was conducted via Teleconference only due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mayor Cohen lead the salute to the flag.

It was stated that in conjunction with the "Open Public Meeting Law", p.l. 1975 ch. 231, a notice required by this statute has been satisfied as per a resolution passed on December 9, 1997 at 5:05 P.M. at Borough Hall at a regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners, Borough of Deal, and Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Present: Mayor Cohen, Commissioner Ades & Commissioner Simhon
Also Present: Paul Fernicola, Borough Attorney

It was moved by Commissioner Simhon, seconded by Commissioner Ades and carried that the minutes of the previous meeting held on December 2, 2020 be approved as recorded.

Ordinance 1225 to exceed the Municipal Budget Appropriation limits and to establish a Cap Bank was introduced by Commissioner Ades, seconded by Commissioner Simhon. Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon.

Public Hearing for this ordinance will be given on February 3, 2021 at 9:00 A.M.

ORDINANCE 1225

CALENDAR YEAR 2021

ORDINANCE TO EXCEED THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET APPROPRIATION LIMITS AND TO ESTABLISH A CAP BANK (N.J.S.A. 40A: 4-45.14)

WHEREAS, the Local Government Cap Law, N.J.S. 40A: 4-45.1 et seq., provides that in the preparation of its annual budget, a municipality shall limit any increase in said budget up to 1.0% unless authorized by ordinance to increase it to 3.5% over the previous year's final appropriations, subject to certain exceptions; and,

WHEREAS, N.J.S.A. 40A: 4-45.15a provides that a municipality may, when authorized by ordinance, appropriate the difference between the amount of its actual final appropriation and the 3.5% percentage rate as an exception to its final appropriations in either of the next two succeeding years; and,

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal in the County of Monmouth finds it advisable and necessary to increase its CY 2021 budget by up to 3.5% over the previous year's final appropriations, in the interest of promoting the health, safety and welfare of the citizens; and,

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners hereby determines that a 3.5 % increase in the budget for said year, amounting to \$314,044.68 in excess of the increase in final appropriations otherwise permitted by the Local Government Cap Law, is advisable and necessary; and,

WHEREAS the Board of Commissioners hereby determines that any amount authorized hereinabove that is not appropriated as part of the final budget shall be retained as an exception to final appropriation in either of the next two succeeding years.

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NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal, in the County of Monmouth, a majority of the full authorized membership of this governing body affirmatively concurring, that, in the CY 2021 budget year, the final appropriations of the Borough of Deal shall, in accordance with this ordinance and N.J.S.A. 40A: 4-45.14, be increased by 3.5%, amounting to \$314,044.68, and that the CY 2021 municipal budget for the Borough of Deal be approved and adopted in accordance with this ordinance; and,

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that any that any amount authorized hereinabove that is not appropriated as part of the final budget shall be retained as an exception to final appropriation in either of the next two succeeding years; and,

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that a certified copy of this ordinance as introduced be filed with the Director of the Division of Local Government Services within 5 days of introduction; and,

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that a certified copy of this ordinance upon adoption, with the recorded vote included thereon, be filed with said Director within 5 days after such adoption.

Ordinance 1226 for the adoption of the Floodplain Management Regulation was introduced by Commissioner Ades, seconded by Commissioner Simhon. Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon.

Public Hearing for this ordinance will be given on February 3, 2021 at 9:00 A.M.

ORDINANCE 1226

ORDINANCE FOR ADOPTION OF THE FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS OF THE BOROUGH OF DEAL

AN ORDINANCE BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AMENDING THE BOROUGH OF DEAL CODE OF ORDINANCES TO REPEAL CHAPTER XIX; TO ADOPT A NEW CHAPTER XIX; TO ADOPT FLOOD HAZARD MAPS; TO DESIGNATE A FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR; AND PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency has identified special flood hazard areas within the boundaries of the Borough of Deal 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 Deal was accepted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program in January 2020 and the Board of Commissioners desires to continue to meet the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 59 and 60, necessary for such participation; and

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WHEREAS, the Borough of Deal is required, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 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 Deal 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 Deal 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 Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal 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 XIX of the Revised General Ordinances of the Borough of Deal.

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 Deal (hereinafter "these regulations").

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.

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- (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 Deal administer and enforce the State building codes, the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal 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, 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 misdemeanor 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 \$2000 under N.J.S.A. 40:49-5, imprisonment for a term not exceeding ninety (90) days or a period of community service not exceeding 90 days, in the discretion of the Borough of Deal Municipal Court Judge.

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.

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Subsequent to the expiration of the 30-day period, a fine greater than \$2000 under N.J.S.A 40:49-5 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. The Board of Commissioners, at their discretion, may choose not to impose an additional fine upon a person for a repeated violation of this ordinance and may waive the additional fine by ordinance or resolution.

Any person convicted of the violation of any ordinance may, in the discretion of the court by which he was convicted, and in default of the payment of any fine imposed therefore, be imprisoned in the county jail or place of detention provided by the municipality, for any term not exceeding 90 days, or be required to perform community service for a period not exceeding 90 days.

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 Deal was accepted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program in January 2020.

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) floodplain management regulations encourage that all Federal, State, and Local regulations that are more stringent than the minimum NFIP standards take precedence in permitting decisions. The FHACA requires that the effective Flood Insurance

Rate Map, most recent preliminary FEMA mapping and flood studies, and Department delineations be compared to determine the most restrictive mapping. The FHACA also regulates unstudied flood hazard areas in watersheds measuring 50 acres or greater in size and most riparian zones in New Jersey. Because of these higher standards, the regulated flood hazard area in New Jersey may be more expansive and more restrictive than the FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area. Maps and studies that establish flood hazard areas are on file at the Borough of Deal, 190 Norwood Avenue, Deal, NJ 07723.

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

- 1) **Effective Flood Insurance Study.** Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a scientific and engineering report entitled Flood Insurance Study Monmouth County dated January 31, 2014 and the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) identified in Table 102.2(1) whose effective date is January 31, 2014 are hereby adopted by reference.

Table 102.2(1)

Map Panel #	Effective Date	Revision Letter	Map Panel #	Effective Date	Revision Letter
0213G	1/31/2014				
0332G	1/31/2014				
0351G	1/31/2014				

- 2) **Federal Best Available Information.** The Borough of Deal 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	Map Panel #	Preliminary Date
0213F	9/25/2009		
0194F	9/25/2009		
0332F	9/25/2009		
0351F	9/25/2009		

- 3) **Other Best Available Data.** The Borough of Deal 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 Deal. 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

<u>Name of Studied Water</u>	<u>Section Studied</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>File Name</u>	<u>Map Number</u>

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 two (2) feet or as described by N.J.A.C. 7:13 of freeboard; or
- 2) For any un-delineated 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 two (2) feet of freeboard to comply with this ordinance; 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) which includes two (2) feet of freeboard and is 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 two feet 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 two (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

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higher of the 0.2% annual chance (500 year) flood elevation or the Flood Hazard Area Design Flood Elevation with an additional two (2) feet 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 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

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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 Deal 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 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 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 102.2, performed in the floodplain regulated by this ordinance in addition to the costs of those improvements regulated by the Construction Official in substantial damage and substantial improvement calculations.
- (3) Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair the damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, where applicable, to the market value of the building or structure.
- (4) Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage.
- (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 in writing when it is determined that work does not constitute substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage. The Floodplain Administrator shall also provide all letters documenting substantial damage and compliance with flood resistant construction requirements of the building code to the NJDEP Bureau of Flood Engineering.

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 definitely 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.

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 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 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 Deal Planning Board shall hear and decide requests for variances. The Deal 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 Deal 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 is authorized to be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of a historic structure upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure, the historic structure is eligible for the exception in the section in Chapter 12 of the Existing Building Code applicable to historic structures in flood hazard areas, 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 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, 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

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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 Monmouth County Board of Appeals for an independent determination concerning the violation. Subsequent to the expiration of the 30-day period, a fine greater than \$2000.00 under N.J.S.A. 40:49-5 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 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

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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 guidance FEMA has provided. The Best Available Flood Hazard Data may be depicted on but not limited to Advisory Flood Hazard Area Maps, Work Maps, or Preliminary FIS and FIRM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CRITICAL BUILDING – Per the FHACA, “Critical Building” means that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENCROACHMENT – The placement of fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or other

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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 Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY (FIS) – The official report in which the Federal Insurance Administration 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

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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 Board of Commissioners 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.

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

HISTORIC STRUCTURE – Any structure that is:

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

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

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

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

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

LETTER OF MAP CHANGE – The Letter of Map Change (LOMC) process is a service provided by FEMA for a fee that allows the public to request a change in flood zone designation in an Area of Special Flood Hazard on 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

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(SFHA). The LOMR officially revises the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and sometimes the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report, and when appropriate, includes a description of the modifications. The LOMR is generally accompanied by an annotated copy of the affected portions of the FIRM or FIS report. Because a LOMR officially revises the effective NFIP map, it is a public record that the community must maintain. Any LOMR should be noted on the community's master flood map and filed by panel number in an accessible location.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOWEST HORIZONTAL STRUCTURAL MEMBER - In an elevated building in a Coastal A or Coastal High Hazard Zone, the lowest beam, joist, or other horizontal member that supports the building is the lowest horizontal

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structural member. Grade beams installed to support vertical foundation members where they enter the ground are not considered lowest horizontal members.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

RESIDENTIAL – Pursuant to the ASCE 24:

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

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

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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 including those considered ordinary maintenance and minor work of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (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. The term does not, however, include either:

- a. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of State or local health, sanitary or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement officer and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- b. Any alteration of a "historic structure", provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure."

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

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

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

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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

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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).

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 permanent, reinforced foundations that are designed in accordance with Section R322 of the Residential Code.

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

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

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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 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.

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- 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:
 - 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

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- 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 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 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).

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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.

SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Ordinance shall take effect upon passage and publication according to law.

Ordinance 1227 to amend Chapter V Police Regulations was introduced by Commissioner Ades, seconded by Commissioner Simhon. Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon.

Public Hearing for this ordinance will be given on February 3, 2021 at 9:00 A.M.

ORDINANCE NO. 1227

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER V OF
"REVISED GENERAL ORDINANCES OF
THE BOROUGH OF DEAL, 1982"**

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOROUGH OF DEAL
HEREBY ORDAIN:

Section 1. That Chapter V of the "Revised General Ordinance of the Borough of Deal, 1982 be and it hereby is amended in the following particulars:

Section 2. Subsection 5-1.5 **Certain Gardening and Construction Activities Prohibited** is amended to read as follows:

5-1.5 Certain Gardening and Construction Activities Prohibited

- a. No person shall use any noise generating power equipment in connection with construction, gardening, landscaping, lawn service, tree trimming or the like in the borough between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. on weekdays, and at no time on Saturday and Sunday.

Tree trimming or removal, by means of noise generating power equipment, is hereby prohibited, except in emergency situations, between June 15th and September 15th.

There are no restrictions for snow blowers or other motorized snow removal equipment when snow has reached a depth that warrants the Borough snow plows to remove snow from public streets or when accumulation prevents personal access to walkways and vehicle access to driveways.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall take effect upon passage and publication according to law.

The following Resolutions were discussed and enacted:

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-01

January 6, 2021

WHEREAS, the Local Budget Law, (N.J.S.A. 40:1-19) requires every municipality to make temporary appropriations sufficient to cover commitments made during the period January 1st to the date of adoption of the budget; and

WHEREAS, the total of this temporary budget shall not exceed 26 ¼ % of the total appropriations made for all purposes in the budget for the preceding year excluding appropriations made for interest and debt reduction charges, capital improvement fund and public assistance; and

WHEREAS, 26 ¼ % of the total appropriations in the 2020 budget less the exclusions mentioned in the preceding paragraph in the sum of \$3,049,141.23.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal that the following temporary appropriations be made and a certified copy of the Resolution be transmitted to the Chief Financial Officer for his records.

2021 Temporary Municipal Budget

Administrative & Executive	
20-100-1 Salaries	90,000.00
20-100-2 Other Expense	60,058.75
Human Resources	
20-105-2 Other Expense	1,325.00
Director Public Affairs & Safety	
20-110-1 Salaries	1,000.00
20-110-2 Other Expense	367.50
Director Revenue & Finance	
20-111-1 Salaries	1,000.00
20-111-2 Other Expense	131.25
Director Public Works & Public Property	
20-112-1 Salaries	1,000.00
20-112-2 Other Expense	131.25
Municipal Clerk	
20-120-2 Other Expense	1,312.50
Elections	
20-121-2 Other Expense	5,171.25
Financial Administration	
20-130-1 Salaries	7,000.00
20-130-2 Other Expense	210.00
Audit Service	
20-135-2 Other Expense	40,000.00
Collection of Taxes	
20-145-1 Salaries	15,000.00
20-145-2 Other Expense	3,320.63
Assessment of Taxes	
20-150-1 Salaries	25,000.00
20-150-2 Other Expense	40,367.50

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Legal Services & Costs	
20-155-2 Other Expenses	50,000.00
Engineering	
20-165-2 Other Expense	15,250.00
Municipal Land Use - Planning Board	
21-180-1 Salaries	15,000.00
21-180-2 170-200 Other Expense	6,588.13
Municipal Land Use – Zoning Board	
21-185-1 Salaries	15,000.00
21-185-2 Other Expense	1,207.50
Construction Code Regulation	
22-195-1 Salaries	66,000.00
22-195-2 Other Expense	9,975.00
Plumbing Sub Code Official	
22-196-1 Salaries	7,000.00
22-196-2 Other Expense	52.50
Fire Sub Code Official	
22-197-1 Salaries	6,000.00
22-197-2 Other Expense	105.00
Electrical Sub Code Official	
22-198-1 Salaries	7,000.00
22-198-2 Other Expense	52.50
Insurance	
23-210-2 General Liability	75,000.00
23-215-2 Workers Comp.	90,000.00
23-220-2 Group Ins. Retirees	100,000.00
23-220-2 Group Ins. Employees	300,000.00
Police	
25-240-1 Salaries	615,000.00
25-240-2 Other Expense	93,632.57
Office of Emergency Management	
25-252-2 Other Expenses	656.25
First Aid	
25-260-2 Other Expense	26,312.50
Fire	
25-265-1 Salaries	95,000.00
25-265-2 Other Expense	19,950.00
25-265-2 Fire Hydrants	30,000.00
Prosecutor	
25-275-1 Salaries	10,000.00
25-275-2 130-200 Other Expenses	78.75
Streets and Roads Maintenance & Repair	
26-290-1 Salaries	125,000.00
26-290-2 Other Expense	40,083.75
Traffic Signals	
26-300-2 Other Expense	1,968.75

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Sanitation	
26-305-1 Salaries	64,000.00
26-305-2 Other Expense	13,518.75
Public Grounds & Buildings	
26-310-200 Other Expense	21,573.02
Vehicle Maintenance	
26-315-2 Other Expense	24,937.50
Deal Lake Weed Control	
26-320-2 Other Expense	1,750.00
Board of Health	
27-330-2 Other Expense	7,612.50
Dog/Animal Regulation	
27-340-2 Other Expense	2,225.00
Aid to Health Care Facilities	
27-360-2 Other Expenses	131.25
Recreation	
28-370-2 Other Expense	367.50
Parks and Playgrounds	
28-375-2 Other Expense	18,375.00
Deal Casino	
28-380-1 Salaries	68,000.00
28-380-2 Other Expense	59,246.25
Conover Pavilion	
28-381-1 Salaries	-0-
28-381-2 Other Expense	9,660.00
Accumulated Leave Compensation	
30-415-2 Other Expense	262.50
Utilities & Bulk Purchases	
31-430-2 Electricity	20,000.00
31-435-2 Street Lighting	22,000.00
31-440-2 Telephone	12,000.00
31-445-2 Water	8,000.00
31-446-2 Gas	10,000.00
31-455-2 Sewerage	14,000.00
31-460-2 Gasoline & Motor Fuel	35,000.00
32-465-2 Solid Waste Land Fill	75,000.00
Contingent	
35-470-2 Other Expense	656.25
Statutory Expenditures	
36-472-2 Social Security	68,000.00
36-476-2 SDI Contribution	1,500.00
36-475-2 Police & Fire Retire	-0-
36-471-2 Public Employees Retire.	-0-
Interlocal Municipal Service Agreements	
42-250-2 Police Mandates 911 SVC.	2,625.00

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42- Reverse 911	262.25
42-240-2 Ocean Twp. Tactical Team	275.63
Municipal Court	
43-490-1 Salaries	50,000.00
43-490-2 Other Expense	11,628.75
Public Defender	
43-495-2 Other Expenses	2,050.00
Shared Service Agreements	
45-250-2 Police Services-Interlaken	215,000.00
45-250-2 Police Service-Loch Arbour	57,000.00
45-250-2 Court Services-Loch Arbour	2,500.00
45-251-2 Public Works-Loch Arbour	37,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,049,141.23
Capital Improvement Fund	
44-901-02 Capital Improvement Fund	900,000.00

Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-02

WHEREAS, the Local Budget Law, (N.J.S.A. 40:1-19) requires every municipality to make temporary appropriations sufficient to cover commitments made during the period January 1st to the date of adoption of the budget; and

WHEREAS, the total appropriations made for all purposes in the budget for the preceding year excluding appropriations made for interest and debt reduction charges, capital improvement fund and public assistance; and

WHEREAS, 26 ¼ % of the total appropriations in the 2020 budget less the exclusions mentioned in the preceding paragraph in the sum of \$307,295.63.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal that the following temporary appropriations be made and a certified copy of the Resolution be transmitted to the Chief Financial Officer for his records.

2021 Temporary Sewer Budget

Operating	
55-501-1 Salaries & Wages	\$ 79,220.63
55-502-2 Other Expense	208,075.00
Statutory Expenditures	
55-530-2 Pub. Employ. Retirement	14,000.00
55-541-2 Social Security	6,000.00
Debt Service	
55-523-501 – Interest on Bans	0.00
Total	\$307,295.63

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Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

**RESOLUTION 21-03
TEMPORARY CAPITAL BUDGET**

Whereas, it is desired to adopt a temporary capital budget,

Now, Therefore Be It Resolved, by the _____ Board of Commissioners _____ of the _____ Borough _____ of _____ Deal _____,

County of _____ Monmouth _____, that the following temporary capital budget be adopted:

RECORDED VOTE	(((
(Insert last names)	Ayes (Cohen	Nays (Abstain (
	(Ades	((
	(Simhon	(Absent (
	(((

CAPITAL BUDGET (Current Year Action)
2021

1 PROJECT	2 PROJECT NUMBER	3 ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	4 AMOUNTS RESERVED IN PRIOR YEARS	5 PLANNED FUNDING SERVICES FOR CURRENT YEAR 2021					6 TO BE FUNDED IN FUTURE YEARS
				5a 2013 Budget Appropriations	5b Capital Improvement Fund	5c Capital Surplus	5d Grants In Aid and Other Funds	5e Debt Authorized	
Various Impts to Streets and Drains	1	1,070,000			800,000		270,000	0	
Purchase & Impt to Police Equip.	2	100,000			100,000				
TOTALS ALL PROJECTS		1,170,000		0	900,000		270,000	0	

3 YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAM 2021 - 2023
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 2021	20	20	20	20	20
Various Impts to Streets and Drains	1	1,070,000	2021	1,070,000					
Purchase & Impt to Police Equip.	2	100,000	2021	100,000					
TOTALS ALL PROJECTS		1,170,000		1,170,000					

Capital Ordinance 1228 to provide for the various improvements to streets and drains was introduced by Commissioner Ades, seconded by Commissioner Simhon. Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon.

Public Hearing for this ordinance will be given on February 3, 2021 at 9:00 A.M.

CAPITAL ORDINANCE NO. 1228

CAPITAL ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE VARIOUS IMPROVEMENTS TO STREETS AND DRAINS AND APPROPRIATING \$1,070,000 THEREFOR, AND PROVIDING THAT SUCH SUM APPROPRIATED SHALL BE RAISED FROM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND AND GRANTS IN AID IN AND BY THE BOROUGH OF DEAL, IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal, in the County of Monmouth, New Jersey (the "Borough") has determined to provide for the various improvements to streets and drains; and

WHEREAS, the Borough has available in the Borough's Capital Improvement Fund.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOROUGH OF DEAL, IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The improvements described in Section 2 of this ordinance are hereby authorized as general capital improvements to be

January 6, 2021

undertaken in and by the Borough of Deal, in the County of Monmouth, New Jersey (the "Borough"). For the improvements or purposes described in Section 2, there is hereby appropriated \$1,070,000, said sum being inclusive of \$800,000 from the Borough's Capital Improvement Fund and \$270,000.00 from Grants In Aid.

Section 2. The improvements hereby authorized to be undertaken consist of the various improvements to Streets and Drains necessary for the safety of employees and efficiency of maintaining the various systems of the Borough of Deal, together with all purposes necessary, incidental or appurtenant thereto, all as shown on and in accordance with contracts, plans, specifications or requisitions therefore on file with or through the Borough Clerk, as finally approved by the governing body of the Borough.

Section 3. The 2021 temporary capital budget of the Borough will conform to the provisions of this ordinance to the extent of any inconsistency herewith. The resolution in the form promulgated by the Local Finance Board showing full detail of the amended capital budget and capital program as approved by the Director of the Division of Local Government Services is on file with the Borough Clerk and is available there for public inspection.

Section 4. An aggregate amount not exceeding \$214,000 for interest on said obligations, costs of issuing said obligations, engineering costs, legal fees and other items of expense listed in and permitted under N.J.S.A. 40A:2-20 is included as part of the cost of said improvements and is included in the estimated cost indicated herein for said improvements.

Section 5. Any grant or similar moneys from time to time received by the Borough for the improvements or purposes described in Section 2 hereof, shall be applied either to direct payment of the cost of the improvements within the appropriation herein authorized or to payment of the obligations issued pursuant to this ordinance. The amount of obligations authorized but not issued hereunder shall be reduced to the extent that such funds are received and so used.

Section 6. The Borough Attorney and other Borough officials and representatives are hereby authorized to do all things necessary to accomplish the purposes of the appropriation made herein.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect as provided by law.

Capital Ordinance 1229 to provide for the purchase of and various improvements to Police Department Equipment was introduced by Commissioner Ades, seconded by Commissioner Simhon. Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon.

Public Hearing for this ordinance will be given on February 3, 2021 at 9:00 A.M.

CAPITAL ORDINANCE NO. 1229

CAPITAL ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE PURCHASE OF AND VARIOUS IMPROVEMENTS TO POLICE DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT AND APPROPRIATING \$100,000 THEREFOR, AND PROVIDING THAT SUCH SUM APPROPRIATED SHALL BE RAISED FROM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND IN AND BY THE BOROUGH OF DEAL, IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal, in the County of Monmouth, New Jersey (the "Borough") has determined to provide for the purchase of and various improvements to Police Department equipment; and

January 6, 2021

WHEREAS, the Borough has available funds in the Borough's Capital Improvement Fund.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOROUGH OF DEAL, IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The improvements described in Section 2 of this ordinance are hereby authorized as general capital improvements to be undertaken in and by the Borough of Deal, in the County of Monmouth, New Jersey (the "Borough"). For the improvements or purposes described in Section 2, there is hereby appropriated \$100,000, said sum being inclusive of \$100,000 from the Borough's Capital Improvement Fund.

Section 2. The improvements hereby authorized to be undertaken consist of the purchase of and various improvements to Police Department equipment necessary for the safety of employees and efficiency of maintaining the various systems of the Borough of Deal, together with all purposes necessary, incidental or appurtenant thereto, all as shown on and in accordance with contracts, plans, specifications or requisitions therefore on file with or through the Borough Clerk, as finally approved by the governing body of the Borough.

Section 3. The 2021 capital budget of the Borough will conform to the provisions of this ordinance to the extent of any inconsistency herewith. The resolution in the form promulgated by the Local Finance Board showing full detail of the amended capital budget and capital program as approved by the Director of the Division of Local Government Services is on file with the Borough Clerk and is available there for public inspection.

Section 4. An aggregate amount not exceeding \$0 for interest on said obligations, costs of issuing said obligations, engineering costs, legal fees and other items of expense listed in and permitted under N.J.S.A. 40A:2-20 is included as part of the cost of said improvements and is included in the estimated cost indicated herein for said improvements.

Section 5. Any grant or similar moneys from time to time received by the Borough for the improvements or purposes described in Section 2 hereof, shall be applied either to direct payment of the cost of the improvements within the appropriation herein authorized or to payment of the obligations issued pursuant to this ordinance. The amount of obligations authorized but not issued hereunder shall be reduced to the extent that such funds are received and so used.

Section 6. The Borough Attorney and other Borough officials and representatives are hereby authorized to do all things necessary to accomplish the purposes of the appropriation made herein.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect as provided by law.

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-04

WHEREAS, there exists within the salary ordinance of the Borough of Deal pay ranges for certain positions; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners are desirous of setting the salaries for the person filling these certain positions,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the following persons receive the assigned salary for the year 2021, said salary to be paid according to section two of the salary ordinance:

January 6, 2021

Samuel Cohen	3,000.00
Morris Ades	2,500.00
David Simhon	2,500.00
Stephen Carasia, Boro Clerk/Administrator	181,280.00
Theresa Davis, Tax Collector (L)	88,579.99
Michael Egan, Secretary, Deputy Clerk (L)	84,788.17
Alison Gavin, Administrative Clerk	78,772.50
Carrie Sniffen	51,500.00
Krystle Reiner, Court Administrator	61,800.00
Ronen Neuman, Police Chief (LH)	180,763.32
William Hulse (LH)	160,606.40
Matthew Sharin (LH)	157,615.85
Brian Egan (LH)	140,972.65
Nicholas Vaccaro (LH)	140,972.65
Daniel Kobil (LH)	140,972.65
Brad Kerney (LH)	139,972.65
Vincent Volek (LH)	138,201.06
Jonathan Losquadro (LH)	133,290.45
Daniel Liptak (H)	133,290.45
Daniel Lokerson(H)	128,290.45
Nicholas Dowling(H)	128,290.45
Christopher Mirrione (H)	103,887.40
Jeffrey Kless (H)	93,157.45
Miguel Medina (H)	93,157.45
Zachariah Bell (H)	88,826.20
Daniel Maguire (H)	67,323.25
Tyler Redy (H)	67,323.25
Dale Wong	18.00/hr
Tyler O'Brien	15.00/hr
Michael Della Ragione (LH)	54,142.50
Christopher Conti (H)	42,500.85
Charles Zhoa (H)	42,500.85
Michael McDonald (H)	38,490.90
Robert Simmen, Fire Fighter (LH)	107,225.68
Alan Roussell, Fire Fighter (LH)	55,125.00
Charles Rivera, Relief Driver	52,500.00
John Hansen, Relief Driver	15.00/hr
Victor Huhn, Relief Driver	15.00/hr
James Corrao, Relief Driver	15.00/hr
Joseph Santorelli, Street & Sewer Superintendent	122,400.00
James Foley, Beach Superintendent	83,640.00
Harold Josefowitz, DPW Forman (L)	77,201.90
Robert Roxey, DPW, Mechanic (L)	88,462.60
Robert Yorg, DPW (L)	63,732.77
Chris Beradesco, DPW (L)	63,732.77
Joseph Hagerman, DPW (L)	79,446.55
Mark Powers, DPW (L)	63,732.77
Michael Herzog, DPW	38,245.00
Benjamin Turetzkin, DPW	38,245.00
Brandon Catley	36,774.00
James Valente	35,360.00
Austin Racine	35,360.00
James Turetzkin	34,683.00
Justin Holmes	34,683.00
Eric Aguiar, Tax Assessor	40,000.00
Scott Basen, Judge Municipal Court	34,502.52
Jason Shamy, Prosecutor	30,362.22
Thomas Seaman, Chief Financial Officer	12,240.00
John Palmer,Sub-Code Plumbing	12,635.55
Eric Sudia Sub-Code Electrical	12,696.93

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Ron Viglioto Sub-Code Building	24,854.00
Joseph Ciccone Construction & Fire Official	61,200.00
Kevin Diaz, Code Enforcement	3,641.40
Jennifer Simmen	120.00/DAY
Carol Dice	120.00/DAY

(H) Includes Holidays
(L) Includes Longevity
(LH) Includes Longevity & Holidays

Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Simhon offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-05

BE IT RESOLVED, that the regular meetings of the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal, New Jersey will be held for the ensuing year, 2021, on the following dates and times, action will be taken as appropriate.

January 6, 2021 – 9:00 am
February 3, 2021 – 9:00 am
March 3, 2021 – 9:00 am
April 7, 2021 – 9:00 am
May 5, 2021 – 9:00 am
June 2, 2021 – 9:00 am
July 7, 2021 – 9:00 am
August 4, 2021 – 9:00 am
September 1, 2021 – 9:00 am
October 6, 2021 – 9:00 am
November 3, 2021 – 9:00 am
December 1, 2021 – 9:00 am

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Borough Clerk will publish notice thereof in the Official Newspapers.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that with the utmost concern for the health and safety of the public and our municipal staff due to the potential spread of the COVOD-19 virus, it is necessary that the Borough of Deal take proactive measures. The health and safety of our community remains our number one priority

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal will hold these meetings allowing the public to remotely access the public meeting due to the Municipal Building being closed to the public. Utilize the following call-in information:

<https://zoom.us/j/94635937014>
Meeting ID: 946 3593 7014
Passcode: 261984

Phone:
Call # 1-646-558-8656
Meeting ID/PIN: 946 3593 7014#
Passcode: 261984

The Preliminary Agenda will be available on the Borough's website, www.dealborough.com, 72 hours prior to the start of the meeting. The public

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may participate during public comment when the Mayor or his designee opens the meeting to the public. The public may also provide comments via electronic mail or in writing 24 hours prior to the meeting to be read by the Municipal Clerk during the public comment portion of the meeting. These comments can be sent to administrator@dealborough.com, mailed or hand delivered to Borough Hall, 190 Norwood Avenue, Deal, NJ 07723 24 hours prior to the meeting. The Mayor or his designee will limit public comments to 3 minutes per person.

Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Simhon offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-06

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal, New Jersey that the Asbury Park Press and The Coaster be designated the official newspapers for the Borough of Deal for legal notices of the year 2021. Legal ads may be published in either or both of the newspapers listed above.

Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Simhon offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-07

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE AWARD OF A NON-FAIR AND OPEN CONTRACT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

WHEREAS, the Borough of Deal has a need to obtain the following Professional Services, and their services will be provided as a non-fair and open contract pursuant to the provisions of *N.J.S.A. 19:44A-20.4 or 20.5* as appropriate; and,

WHEREAS, the Borough Clerk/Administrator has determined and certified in writing that the value of the acquisition will exceed \$17,500; and,

WHEREAS, the anticipated term of this contract is one year; and

WHEREAS, each of the following business entities have completed and submitted a Business Entity Disclosure Certification which certifies that they have has not made any reportable contributions to a political or candidate committee serving individually or collectively as the Board of Commissioners in the Borough of Deal in the previous one year, and that the contract will prohibit each from making any reportable contributions through the term of the contract, and

WHEREAS, funds have been made available in the Annual Budget of the Borough of Deal to support these services,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that:

1. The following appointments are hereby ratified and confirmed for the year 2021 with the amounts charged for these services in accordance with any contracts.

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Engineer	Peter Avakian, P.E.	Not to exceed \$240,000.00
Auditor	Suplee, Clooney & Co.	Not to exceed \$55,000.00
Borough Attorney	Paul V. Fernicola, Esq.	Not to exceed \$75,000.00
Tax / Conflict Attorney	Martin Barger, Esq.	Not to exceed \$60,000.00
Public Defender	Eric Casriel, Esq.	Not to exceed \$20,000.00
Public Defender-Substitute	David Gardner, Esq.	Not to exceed \$3,000.00
Prosecutor	Jason Shamy, Esq.	Not to exceed \$32,000.00
Prosecutor – Substitute	James Carton, Esq.	Not to exceed \$3,000.00
Planning/Zoning Attorney	Eric Anderson, Esq.	Not to exceed \$30,000.00
Bond Counsel	GluckWalrath, LLP.	Not to exceed \$20,000.00

2. A copy of the Resolution shall be published in The Coaster within 10 days of its passage.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Business Disclosure Entity Certification and the Determination of Value be placed on file with this resolution.

Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-08

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal that the Investors Bank, Norwood Avenue, Deal branch, shall be the depository for the following Borough of Deal funds: General Capital, Payroll, General Checking, Sewer Capital, Sewer Checking, Engineering Escrow, Street Opening, Dog Account, Law Enforcement Trust Account, Trust Other Interfund, Tax Collectors Escrow Account, General Reserve, the SUI Fund and Accumulated Leave Compensation.

All disbursements from these accounts shall be made by checks signed by three of the following: Mayor Samuel Cohen, Commissioner Morris Ades, Commissioner David Simhon, and Stephen Carasia, Borough Clerk.

Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-09

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOROUGH OF DEAL,
COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, STATE OF NEW JERSEY
FIXING THE RATE OF INTEREST TO BE CHARGED
ON DELIQUENT TAXES OR ASSESSMENTS**

WHEREAS, N.J.S.A. 54:4-67 permits the governing body of each municipality to fix the rate of interest to be charged for non-payment of taxes or assessments subject to any abatement or discount for the late payment of taxes as provided by law; and

WHEREAS, N.J.S.A. 54:4-67 has been amended to permit the fixing of said rate of 8% per annum on the first \$1,500.00 of the delinquency and 18% per annum on any amount in excess of \$1,500.00 and allows an additional penalty of 6% be collected against a delinquency in excess of \$10,000.00 on

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properties that fail to pay the delinquency prior to the end of the calendar year,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey as follows:

1. The Tax collector is hereby authorized and directed to charge 8% per annum on the first \$1,500.00 of taxes becoming delinquent after due date and 18% per annum on any amount of taxes in excess of \$1,500.00 becoming delinquent after due date and if a delinquency is in excess of \$10,000.00 and remains in arrears beyond December 31st, an additional penalty of 6% shall be charged against the delinquency.
2. There will be ten (10) days grace period of quarterly tax payments made by cash, check or money order.
3. Any payments not made in accordance with paragraph two of this resolution shall be charged interest from the date set forth in paragraph one of this resolution.
4. This resolution shall be published in its entirety once in an official newspaper of the Borough of Deal.
5. The Borough Clerk shall provide a certified copy of this resolution to the Tax Collector, Borough Attorney and Borough Auditor for the Borough of Deal.

Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-10

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal that the New Jersey Cash Management Fund, shall be the depository for funds not needed immediately and shall be maintained in the following accounts: General, Sewer, and the SUI Fund.

All disbursements from these accounts shall be made by checks signed by three of the following: Mayor Samuel Cohen, Commissioner Morris Ades, Commissioner David Simhon, and Stephen Carasia, Borough Clerk.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that any wire transfers from the above listed accounts must have the approval of the three government officials listed above and the funds may only be wired to a Borough of Deal bank account maintained at the Investors Bank or New Jersey Cash Management account.

Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-11

WHEREAS, the Borough of Deal desires to appoint Emergency Management Coordinators; and

WHEREAS, such appointment is authorized under NJSA Appendix A:9-33, est. seq.

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NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal that Chief of Police Ronen Neuman is hereby appointed Borough of Deal Emergency Management Coordinator. The term of office shall be from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2022.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Matthew Sharin and Brian Egan are hereby appointed Deputy Emergency Management Coordinators. The term of office shall be from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Simhon offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-12

WHEREAS, The Borough of Deal is a member of the Monmouth County Community Development Program; and

WHEREAS, the Borough of Deal must appoint a representative and alternate;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Stephen Carasia Borough Clerk / Administrator is hereby appointed the representative of the Borough of Deal to the Monmouth County Community Development Program for the year to include January 1 through December 31, 2021; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Michael Egan, Deputy Clerk, is hereby appointed the alternate of the Borough of Deal to the Monmouth County Community Development Program for the year 2021.

Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Simhon offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-13

WHEREAS, N.J.A.C 17:27 requires the Borough of Deal to appoint a Public Agency Compliance Officer (PACO) to perform the duties described in the rules and ensure that the Borough and its contractors comply with these rules; and

WHEREAS, the Borough of Deal shall appoint the Public Agency Compliance Officer at the first meeting in January of each year and notify the Department of the Treasury, State Affirmative Action Office by January 10th.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal that Stephen Carasia, Clerk/Administrator is appointed as the Public Agency Compliance Officer (PACO) for the year ending December 2021.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk send a certified copy of this Resolution to the State Affirmative Action Office.

Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

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Commissioner Simhon offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-14

WHEREAS, there exists a need to coordinate alcohol, drug and audio hearing testing within the Borough of Deal; and

WHEREAS, Dynamic Testing Service, 230 Main Street, Toms River, NJ 08753 offers the service for alcohol and drug testing; and

WHEREAS, Interstate Mobile Care, P.O. Box 64, Sewell, NJ 08080 offers the service for audio testing; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Dynamic Testing Services conduct alcohol and drug testing and Interstate Mobile Care conduct audio testing for the required employees for the Borough of Deal for the year 2021.

Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-15

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE TAX ASSESSOR TO ACT AS AGENT FOR THE BOROUGH OF DEAL FOR THE PURPOSE OF FILING AND SETTLING TAX APPEALS ON BEHALF OF THE TAXING DISTRICT FOR THE TAX YEAR 2020

WHEREAS, the Tax Assessor is knowledgeable regarding the valuation and assessment of properties in the Borough of Deal; and

WHEREAS, the Tax Assessor has the statutory responsibility, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:4-23 to 36 to set assessments for properties in the Borough of Deal under the Local Property Tax, N.J.S.A. 54:4-1 et seq; and

WHEREAS, the governing body of the Taxing District deems the Tax Assessor to be responsible and acting in the best interests of the municipality.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal, that the Tax Assessor is hereby authorized to act as agent for the Taxing District without further governing body approval to:

- (a) Determine when tax appeals, cross appeals, complaints and counterclaims should be filed on behalf of the Taxing District with regarding to any property located in the Borough of Deal and accordingly direct the attorney for the Taxing District to file such documents with either the County Tax Board or Tax Court of New Jersey as deemed appropriate.
- (b) Resolve and settle tax appeals pending before the County Tax Board, Tax Court or Appellate Courts for any tax year and authorize the attorney for the Taxing District to formalize such settlement in the appropriate Courts and/or County Tax Board.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a certified copy of this Resolution shall be forwarded to Matthew Clark, Monmouth County Board of Taxation, Martin Barger, Borough Tax Attorney and Erick Aguiar, Borough Tax Assessor.

Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

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Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-16

WHEREAS, the Borough of Deal is required to appoint a representative to the Deal Lake Commission; and

WHEREAS, Steven Kassin, Ocean Place, Loch Arbour, expressed an interest in becoming the representative for the Borough of Deal on the Deal Lake Commission.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal that Steven Kassin be appointed as the representative to the Deal Lake Commission to commence January 1, 2021 and to expire December 31, 2021.

Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-17

WHEREAS, due to the age and mileage of a police car 6103 Chevy Caprice and car 6109 Chevy Caprice, which has made it necessary to purchase a replacement for these vehicles; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners have agreed to replace this police vehicle with one (2) 2021 Chevy Tahoes.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners that one (2) 2021 Chevrolet Tahoe 4WD SSV Police Vehicle be purchased through competitive biddings with bids due by January 28, 2021.

Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-18

WHEREAS, the Borough of Deal seeks to promote the efficient and expeditious transfer of excess Department of Defense personal property; and

WHEREAS, said property is required in the furtherance of the Borough of Deal Police Department's law enforcement program and will be used in connection with law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, the United States Congress authorized the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Law Enforcement Support Office (LESO) 1033 Program to make use of excess Department of Defense personal property by making that personal property available to municipal, county and State law enforcement agencies (LEA's); and

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WHEREAS, the Borough authorizes the LEA to obtain controlled and non-controlled equipment and authorizes the LEA to obtain equipment deemed necessary by the Chief Executive.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal hereby authorizes the Deal Police Department to enter into an Agreement with the State of New Jersey for its 1033 Law Enforcement Support Office Program (LESO) for excess Department of Defense personal property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal hereby authorize the LEA to obtain controlled and non-controlled equipment that may become available through the 1033 LESO program and also authorizes the LEA obtain equipment deemed necessary by the Chief Executive.

Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-19

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE BOROUGH OF DEAL TO PARTICIPATE
IN INTRA-COUNTY MUTUAL AID AND ASSISTANCE
AGREEMENTS WITH PARTICIPATING UNITS
IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH**

WHEREAS, the Uniform Shared Services and Consolidation Act, N.J.S.A. 40A:65-1 et. Seq., (“Act”) provides that any local governmental unit may enter into a contract with any other local governmental unit to provide or receive any service that each local unit is empowered to provide or receive within its own jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, mutual aid and assistance agreements between municipalities, counties, law enforcement agencies, police, emergency medical service, fire departments, fire companies, or EMS organizations and fire departments situated in fire districts operated by a Board of Fire Commissioners, are permitted pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40A: 14-26 and 40A: 14-156.1; and

WHEREAS, the President in Homeland Security Directive (HSPD-5), directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (“NIMS”), which would provide a consistent nationwide approach to Federal, State, local and tribal governments to work together more effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity; and

WHEREAS, “The New Jersey Civilian Defense and Disaster Control Act” App.A9-33 et. seq., provides for the health, safety and welfare of the people of the State of New Jersey during any emergency by centralizing control of all civilian activities having to do with such emergency giving the Governor control over the resources of each and every political subdivision to cope with any condition that shall arise out of such emergency; and

WHEREAS, The Director of the Division of Fire Safety in the Department of Community Affairs promulgated rules in accordance with the “Fire Service Resource Emergency Deployment Act,” N.J.A.C. 52:14E-11 et. seq.,

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commonly referred to as the “Fire Service Resource Emergency Deployment Regulations” N.J.A.C. 5:75A et. seq.; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal deem it to be in the best interests of the Borough of Deal to enter into Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements with governmental entities throughout Monmouth County and all of their departments, authorities, boards, commissions and other functions under the auspices of each participating governmental entity including but not limited to, law enforcement, public works, emergency medical services, emergency management, human services, hazardous materials response units technical or special operations teams, Community Emergency Response Team (“CERT”) members, Medical Reserve Corps (“MRC”) members or other volunteers and other jurisdictions defined “local governments” in the Homeland Security Act of 2002; and

WHEREAS, N.J.S.A. 40A: 14-26 AND 156.1 et seq. has authorized interjurisdictional mutual aid; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal and the Participating Units recognize the benefit of entering into an Agreement for mutual aid and assistance with each other to protect against loss, damage or destruction by fire, civil unrest, hazardous material, major criminal or emergency events, natural and man-made disaster or catastrophe and to address those situations when additional aid and assistance is needed to protect the best interests of the persons and property of each individual jurisdiction.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Intra-County Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements between the Borough of Deal and Participating Units be and are hereby accepted.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Borough Administrator and Chief of Police are authorized to execute the Intra-County Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements once they have been authorized and executed by each Participating Unit.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Borough Administrator forward a certified true copy of this resolution to the Monmouth County Sheriff and the Office of Emergency Management Coordinator.

Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-20

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MONMOUTH COUNTY
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Borough of Deal has experienced natural hazards that result in public safety hazards and damages to private and public property; and

WHEREAS, the hazard mitigation planning process set forth by the State of New Jersey and the Federal Emergency Management Agency offer the opportunity to consider natural hazards and risks, and to identify mitigation actions to reduce future risks; and

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WHEREAS, the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management has provided federal mitigation funds to support development of an updated mitigation plan; and

WHEREAS, a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by the County Office of Emergency Management and Mitigation Planning Committee; and

WHEREAS, the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan includes a prioritized list of mitigation actions including activities that, over time will help minimize and reduce safety threats and damage to private and public property; and

WHEREAS, the draft plan was provided to each participating jurisdiction through a website hosted by Michael Baker International, the contracted vendor assisting with the planning process. Links were links also posted on the Emergency Management and Division of Planning websites so as to introduce the planning concept and to solicit questions and comments and to present the Plan and request comments, as required by law; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal, Monmouth County NJ:

1. The Monmouth County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, as submitted on June 23, 2020 by the Monmouth County Office of Emergency Management to the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency and subsequently approved by both agencies on August 27, 2020, be and is hereby adopted as an official plan of the County or Monmouth; with the required yearly updates and minor revisions recommended by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and/or the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management may be incorporated without further action.
2. The Borough of Deal departments identified in the Plan are hereby directed to further pursue potential or suggested implementation of the recommended high priority activities that are assigned to their departments.
3. Any action proposed by the Plan shall be subject to and contingent upon budget approval, if required, which shall be at the discretion of the Borough of Deal and this resolution shall not be interpreted so as to mandate any such appropriation.
4. The Borough of Deal Emergency Management Coordinator is designated to coordinate with other offices and shall periodically report on the activities, accomplishments, and progress, and shall prepare an annual progress report to be submitted to the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management. The status reports shall be submitted on a yearly basis by a predetermined date agree upon by all stakeholders.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Borough Clerk forward a certified true copy of this resolution to the Monmouth County Office of Emergency Management Coordinator and the Office of Emergency Management.

Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

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Commissioner Simhon offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-21

WHEREAS, East Coast Research and Discovery has requested the rental of the W. Stanley Conover Pavilion for an event on April 17, 2021 and April 18, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners approved the use of the W. Stanley Conover Pavilion at a Commissioners meeting; and

WHEREAS, an agreement has been created outlining the conditions for the use.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal that the Mayor and Borough Administrator are authorized to execute the agreement with East Coast Research and Discovery for the use of the W. Stanley Conover Pavilion.

Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Simhon offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-22

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE AWARD OF A NON-FAIR AND OPEN CONTRACT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

WHEREAS, the Borough of Deal has a need to obtain the following Professional Service, and their services will be provided as a non-fair and open contract pursuant to the provisions of *N.J.S.A. 19:44A-20.4 or 20.5* as appropriate; and,

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners are interested in improvements to the Deal Casino Beach Club; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners are looking to appoint a planner to provide a vision for development of the Deal Casino; and

WHEREAS, LFB Land Planning has provided a scope of work for this project that satisfies the vision of the Board of Commissioners.

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners would like to proceed with items 1, 2 and 3 under the scope of work.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal that LFB Land Planning be appointed as a professional under the Non-Fair and Open contract for Professional Services to provide items 1, 2 and 3 under the Proposal's Scope of Work at a cost not to exceed \$50,000.00.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal that the Mayor and Borough Administrator are authorized to execute the agreement with LFB Land Planning for the outlined scope of work.

Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

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Commissioner Simhon offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-23

WHEREAS, the Deal Police Department is in need of a part time Police Dispatcher; and

WHEREAS, Emily Walsh, has applied for this position, has been interviewed and has been determined to be qualified for this position.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal that Emily Walsh be offered a position as a part time Police Dispatcher, serving under the direction of the Chief of Police at the pay scale set for this position.

Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Simhon offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-24

WHEREAS, the pavement on Roosevelt Avenue between Norwood and Ocean Avenue within the Borough are in need of repair; and

WHEREAS, the Borough has applied for and received funding from the State of New Jersey for the roadway project; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners have agreed to authorize bids for the repaving of Roosevelt Avenue.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners that competitive bids be received on January 21, 2021 for the repaving and any concrete work for Roosevelt Avenue as approved by the NJ Department of Transportation Trust Fund Grant.

Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Simhon offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-25

WHEREAS, the pavement on various streets within the Borough are in need of repair; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners have agreed to authorize bids for the repaving of the various roadways.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners that competitive bids be received on January 27, 2021 for the repaving and any concrete work for the various roadways listed:

- 1) Monmouth Drive (Roseld Avenue to Atlantic Avenue)
- 2) Woodford Road (Norwood Avenue to Richmond Avenue)
- 3) Roseld Avenue (Stratford Road to Ocean Avenue)
- 4) Whitehall Road (Ocean Avenue to Street End)
- 5) Ocean Lane (Ocean Avenue to Street End)
- 6) Wallace Road (Ocean Avenue to Street End)

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Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Simhon offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-26

WHEREAS, an opening has occurred for a laborer within the Department of Public Works; and

WHEREAS, Hunter Daly, has been employed as a Seasonal Worker for the past several years and has been recommended for the position of laborer within the Department of Public Works.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Hunter Daly be appointed a Laborer effective January 1, 2021 at an annual base salary of \$35,030, paid bi-monthly.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Hunter Daly is to be assigned his duties by the Superintendent of Public Works consistent with the laws of the State of New Jersey and the Ordinance of the Borough of Deal.

Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Simhon offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-27

WHEREAS, West End – KB, LLC, Oceanport, NJ has been awarded a contract for the installation of a 60x120 steel building at the Borough Garage at a cost of \$298,826.60; and

WHEREAS, West End – KB, LLC. has requested payment #2 in the amount of \$130,532.86; and

WHEREAS, the DPW Superintendent has verified that the work to date has justified this payment.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal that payment #2 of \$130,532.86 be made to West End – KB, LLC for the 60x120 steel building at the Borough Garage..

Seconded by Commissioner Ades

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

Resolution 21-28

WHEREAS, due to the fact the Board of Commissioners will be holding one meeting for the month of January; and

WHEREAS, payroll and miscellaneous expenses must be approved for payment.

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NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal that payroll and associated deductions for the period ending January 31, 2020 be approved in the amount not to exceed \$300,000.00; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the miscellaneous expenses not to exceed the amount of \$300,000.00 be paid at this time.

Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

A report of the monthly activities, time and sick use for the Police Department for the month of December was received from Chief Ronen Neuman.

A report of the Building Department for the month of December was received from Allison Gavin.

A report of the disbursement checks for the Municipal Court for the month of December was received from Krystal Reiner.

A letter was received from the 11th District Senator and Assembly providing their Legislative update.

A Notice of Public Hearing was received from NJ Natural Gas for approval of existing and energy efficiency programs.

A Public Notice was received from NJ Transit as they will be accepting applications for FFY2020 Section 5310 enhanced mobility of Seniors.

A resolution was received from the Township of Long Hill demanding that NJ State Legislatures accept the responsibility to administer the provisions of the Affordable Housing Act.

A letter was received from the Borough of Union Beach advising of a current law suit on property assessments and the need for assistance from other municipalities.

A letter was received from the Deal Fire Company advising of the members of the Executive Officer and Line Officers for the year 2021.

Commissioner Ades offers the following Resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of the Borough of Deal, New Jersey that the following bills reported by the finance committee be ordered paid and vouchers drawn for same as listed on page 21-01 of the Warrant Register in the amount of \$3,244,811.41.

Seconded by Commissioner Simhon

Roll Call: Ayes 3; Cohen, Ades & Simhon

Mayor Cohen moved to open the floor to public comments, seconded by Commissioner Simhon and approved.

No communications were received 24 hours prior to the meeting to be read during the public comment.

Barbara Coffey, 85 Norwood Avenue, thanked the Deal Fire Department and Deal Police Department for their professional response to a

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grill fire at her residence. Ms. Coffey asked for the Commissioners to explain what the planning professional was being hired for. Mayor Cohen advised the planner will provide a direction for the upgrading of the Deal Casino. Ms. Coffey asked that the Commissioner meetings be moved to the evenings. Mayor Cohen stated that he has tried that but no additional members of the public attended.

Raina Grossman, 5 Poplar Avenue, stated that the Deal Casino is in need for improvement and quality control. Mrs. Grossman asked that a focus group be formed to work with the planner.

MaryAnne Cronheim, 88 Monmouth Drive, asked the Board of Commissioners when the information would be provided to the public, Mayor Cohen stated that approximately 6 months the planner will present information at a Commissioner meeting. Mrs. Cronheim asked what the letter from Union Beach was about, Mrs. Cronheim was advised about the content of the letter.

Isadora Chamlin, 5 Poplar Avenue, stated that the Police should be doing something about the driving in the left hand lane of Norwood Avenue and the drivers are not using turn signals. Chief Neuman stated that officers are enforcing violations. Mrs. Chamlin asked what improvements are being considered for the 2021 budget. Mrs. Chamlin stated possible upgrades to Poplar Brook, the Deal Casino and various roadways within the Borough are being repaved.

Jack Kassin, 29 Morgan Avenue, stated to the Board of Commissioners that the traffic has been escalating and is dangerous. He requested additional traffic lights on Ocean Avenue. Mr. Kassin stated that the foliage in the center islands of Norwood Avenue is dangerous in the summer. Mr. Kassin thanked the Board of Commissioners for introducing the noise ordinance. Mr. Kassin also asked that Fridays during the summer be added to prohibit landscaping.

MaryAnne Cronheim, also asked what the about adding additional crosswalks on Ocean Avenue. Chief Neuman stated he will follow up with the Department's Traffic Officer.

Mayor Cohen asked for any additional comments from the public, which there was none and closed the floor to public comments.

It was announced that the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners, which will be on Wednesday, February 3, 2021 at 9:00 A.M.

There being no further business or comments, it was moved by Mayor Cohen and seconded by Commissioner Simhon that the meeting be adjourned at 9:47 A.M.

SC _____

MA _____

DS _____

Clerk