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Dwelling unit shall include each separate apartment or unit where one or more individuals reside within an assisted living facility and each room, apartment, cottage or other area within a continuing care retirement community set aside for the exclusive use or control of one or more individuals constituting a household unit.

“Electric distribution lines” means all electric lines other than electric transmission lines.

“Electric transmission lines” means electric lines which are part of an electric company’s transmission and subtransmission system, which provide a direct connection between a generating station or substation of the utility company and: (a) another substation of the utility company; (b) a substation of or interconnection point with another interconnecting utility company; (c) a substation of a high-load customer of the utility.

“Enlargement” means an addition to the floor area of an existing building, an increase in the size of any other existing structure or an increase in that portion of a tract of land occupied by an existing use.

“Erosion” means the detachment and movement of soil rock fragments by water, wind, ice or gravity.

“Executive Director” means the chief administrative officer of the Commission or any representative designated by such chief administrative officer to perform any functions delegated to such chief administrative officer pursuant to any provision of this Plan.

“Fair market value” means the value of a parcel based on what a willing buyer will pay a willing seller in an arms length transaction for the parcel if no Waiver of Strict Compliance is approved. For undersized lots, the determination of fair market value shall include consideration of the extent to which the parcel would contribute to the value of a developable parcel if combined with one or more parcels.

“Family” means one or more persons related by blood, marriage, adoption or guardianship, or any number of persons not so related occupying a dwelling unit and living as a single housekeeping unit.

“Family, immediate”. See “Immediate family”.

“Federal Act” means Section 502 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (PL 95-625).

“First order stream” means that portion of a stream, as identifiable on the USGS 7 1/2 foot quadrangle maps, from the point of upstream origin, downstream to the first point of intersection with another branch, stream or tributary.

“Fish and wildlife management” means the changing of the characteristics and interactions of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats in order to promote, protect and enhance the ecological integrity of those populations.

“Flood plain” means the relatively flat area adjoining the channel of a natural stream, which has been or may be hereafter covered by flood water.

“Floor area” means the sum of the gross horizontal areas of the several floors of a building, measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls, or from the centerline of a wall separating two buildings.

“Forestry” means the planting, cultivating and harvesting of trees for the production of wood products, including firewood, or for forest health. It includes such practices as reforestation, site preparation and other silvicultural practices, including, but not limited to, artificial regeneration, bedding, broadcast scarification, clearcutting, coppicing, disking, drum chopping, group selection, individual selection, natural regeneration, root raking, seed tree cut, shelterwood cut and thinning. For purposes of this Plan, the following activities shall not be defined as forestry:

1. Removal of trees located on a parcel of land one acre or less on which a dwelling has been constructed;
2. Horticultural activities involving the planting, cultivating or harvesting of nursery stock or Christmas trees;
3. Removal of trees necessitated by the development of the parcel as otherwise authorized by this Plan;
4. Removal of trees necessary for the maintenance of utility or public rights-of-way;
5. Removal or planting of trees for the personal use of the parcel owner; and
6. Removal of trees for public safety.

“Forestry management plan”. See N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.44(b)7.

“Forest stand” means a uniform group of trees of similar species, composition, size, age and similar forest structure.

“Group selection” means a silvicultural practice whereby a group of trees is periodically selected to be removed from a large area so that age and size classes of the reproduction are mixed.

“Habitat” means the natural environment of an individual animal or plant, population, or community.

“Hazardous or toxic substances” means such elements, compounds and substances which pose a present or potential threat to human health, living organisms or the environment. They consist of all hazardous or toxic substances defined as such by the Department of Environmental Protection and the Environmental Protection Agency as of May 20, 1996 and any other substances defined as hazardous or toxic by the Department of Environmental Protection and the Environmental Protection Agency subsequent to May 20, 1996.

“Hazardous waste” means any waste or combination of wastes, including toxic, carcinogenic, corrosive, irritating,

sensitizing, radioactive, biologically infectious, explosive or flammable waste, which poses a present or potential threat to human health, living organisms or the environment. They consist of all hazardous wastes defined as such by the Department of Environmental Protection and the Environmental Protection Agency as of May 20, 1996 and any other wastes defined as hazardous by the Department of Environmental Protection and the Environmental Protection Agency subsequent to May 20, 1996.

"Height of building" means the vertical distance measured from grade to the highest point of the roof for flat roofs, to the deck line for mansard roofs and to the mean height between eaves and ridge for gable, hip and gambrel roofs.

"Historic Preservation Commission". See N.J.A.C. 70:50-6.153.

"Historic resource" means any site, building, area, district, structure or object important in American history or pre-history, architecture, archaeology and culture at the national, state, county, local or regional level.

"Home occupations" means an activity for economic gain, carried out in a residential dwelling or accessory structure thereto, in which an occupant of the residence and no more than two other individuals are employed and which is clearly secondary to the use of the dwelling as a residence.

"Household hazardous waste" means any hazardous waste material derived from households, including single-family and multi-family residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds and day-use recreation areas.

"Hydrophytes" means any plant growing in water or in substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content.

"Immediate family" means those persons related by blood or legal relationship in the following manner: husbands and wives, great-grandparents, grandparents, great-grandchildren, grandchildren, parents, sons, daughters, brothers and sisters, aunts and uncles, nephews, nieces and first cousins.

"Impermeable surface" means any surface which does not permit fluids to pass through or penetrate its pores or spaces, typically having a maximum permeability for water of  $10^{-7}$  cm/second at the maximum anticipated hydrostatic pressure. The term "impermeable" is equivalent in meaning.

"Impervious surface" means any surface that has been compacted or covered with a layer of material so that it prevents, impedes or slows infiltration or absorption of fluid, including stormwater directly into the ground, and results in either reduced groundwater recharge or increased stormwater runoff sufficient to be classified as impervious in Urban Areas by the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service Title 210 - Engineering, 210-3-1 - Small Watershed Hydrology (WINTR-

55) Version 1.0, incorporated herein by reference, as amended and supplemented, available with user guide and tutorials at [http://www.wsi.nrcs.usda.gov/products/W2Q/H&H/Tools\\_Models/WinTr55.html](http://www.wsi.nrcs.usda.gov/products/W2Q/H&H/Tools_Models/WinTr55.html) or at Natural Resources Conservation Service, 220 Davidson Avenue, Somerset, NJ 08873. Such surfaces may have varying degrees of permeability.

"Incinerator" means a thermal device in which waste is burned and results in volume reduction. For purposes of this definition, it shall include a facility used to obtain energy but shall not include a facility where methane gas burnoff occurs in association with an approved landfill closure and post-closure plan.

"Individual selection" means a silvicultural practice whereby single trees are periodically selected to be removed from a large area so that age and size classes of the reproduction are mixed.

"Institutional use" means any land used for the following public or private purposes: educational facilities, including universities, colleges, elementary and secondary and vocational schools, kindergartens and nurseries; cultural facilities such as libraries, galleries, museums, concert halls, theaters and the like; hospitals, including such educational, clinical, research and convalescent facilities as are integral to the operation of the hospital; medical and health service facilities, including nursing homes, rehabilitation therapy centers and public health facilities; law enforcement facilities; military facilities; churches; public office buildings; cemeteries; and other similar facilities. For purposes of this Plan, institutional use shall not include medical offices which are not associated with hospitals or other medical or health service facilities, nor shall it include assisted living facilities.

"Interested person" means any persons whose right to use, acquire or enjoy property is or may be affected by any action taken under this Plan, or whose right to use, acquire or enjoy property under this Plan or under any other law of this State or of the United States has been denied, violated or infringed upon by an action or a failure to act under this Plan.

"Interim rules and regulations" means the regulations adopted by the Pinelands Commission pursuant to the Pinelands Protection Act to govern the review of applications from the adoption of the regulations until the Comprehensive Management Plan took effect on January 14, 1981. These regulations were formerly codified as N.J.A.C. 7:1G-1 et seq.

"Land" includes the surface and subsurface of the earth as well as improvements and fixtures on, above, or below the surface and any water found thereon.

"Landfill" means a site where any waste is disposed of by application on or into the land, with or without the use of management practices or soil covering. It does not include a site where land application of waste or waste derived material occurs in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.79.

"Landscaping" means the installation of plant material or seed as part of development.

"Land use ordinance" or "land use regulation" means any county or municipal ordinance or regulation which, in any way, regulates or affects the development of land.

"Lawful use" means a use of land, building or structure, or portion thereof, that is permitted under all relevant local, State and Federal land use, nuisance and environmental statutes.

"Leachate collector", for the purposes of this Plan, shall mean attributed to the phrase by, and each such "leachate collector" shall conform to the requirements of the New Jersey Solid Waste Administration.

"Local communications facility" means an antenna and any support structure, together with any accessory facilities, which complies with the standards in N.J.A.C. 7:50-5.4 and which is intended to serve a limited, localized audience through point to point communication, including cellular telephone cells, paging systems and dispatch communications. It does not include radio or television broadcasting facilities or microwave transmitters.

"Local permitting agency" means any county or municipal official, department agency or other body authorized to rule on any application for development.

"Lot" means a designated parcel, tract or area of land designated for use or development as a unit.

"Mobile home" means a dwelling unit manufactured in one or more sections, designed for long-term occupancy and which can be transported after fabrication to a site where it is to be occupied.

"Municipal master plan" means a composite of one or more written or graphic proposals for development of the municipality as set forth and adopted pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55-28.

"Municipality" means any city, borough, town or township wholly or partially located within the Pinelands Area or Pinelands National Reserve.

"Natural regeneration" means the establishment of a plant or plant age class from natural seeding, sprouting, suckering or layering.

"Navigable waters" means water capable of being traversed by pleasure craft.

"Nonconforming use" means a use or activity, which was lawful prior to the adoption or amendment of this Plan, but which fails to conform to the requirements of the municipal zoning district and/or Pinelands management area in which it is located by reasons of adoption or amendment of this Plan.

"Off-site commercial advertising sign" means a sign which directs attention to a business, commodity, service or entertainment conducted, sold or offered at a location other than the premises on which the sign is located.

"Parcel" means any quantity of land, consisting of one or more lots, that is capable of being described with such definiteness that its location and boundaries may be established. For agricultural or horticultural purpose or use, parcel includes noncontiguous lands in common ownership which have an active production history as a unit or where a farm management plan has been prepared which demonstrates that the parcels will be farmed as a unit.

"Permeability" means the rate at which water moves through a unit area of soil, rock, or other material at hydraulic gradient of one.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, public agency, business trust, partnership, association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal entity.

"Pinelands" means the Pinelands National Reserve and the Pinelands Area.

"Pinelands Area" means that area designated as such by Section 10(a) of the Pinelands Protection Act.

"Pinelands Development Review Board" means the agency responsible from February 8, 1979 until June 28, 1979 for the review of and action on applications for development in the Pinelands Area which required approvals of other state agencies, except where the Pinelands Commission acted on applications during that time period.

"Pinelands National Reserve" means that area designated as such by Section 3(i) of the Pinelands Protection Act.

"Pinelands Protection Act". See: N.J.S.A. 13:18A-1 to 29.

"Pinelands resource related use" means any use which is based on resources which are indigenous to the Pinelands including but not limited to forest products, berry agriculture and sand, gravel, clay or ilmenite.

"Plants, threatened or endangered" means a Pinelands plant species whose survival worldwide, nationwide, or in the state is in jeopardy.

"Plat" means one or more maps of a subdivision or a site plan which shows the location, boundaries and ownerships of individual properties.

"Plan" means the Comprehensive Management Plan for the Pinelands.

"Pre-application conference". See N.J.A.C. 7:50-4.2.

"Preservation Area" means that area so designated by Section 10(b) of the Pinelands Protection Act.

"Protection Area" means all land within the Pinelands Area which is not included in the Preservation Area.

"Public agencies" means the government of the United States of America; the State of New Jersey or any other state; their political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities; and interstate and regional agencies exercising sovereign powers of government.

"Public services" means sewer service, gas, electricity, water, telephone, television and other public utilities, roads and streets and other similar services provided or maintained by any public or private entity.

"Public service infrastructure" means sewer service, gas, electricity, water, telephone, cable television and other public utilities developed linearly, roads and streets and other similar services provided or maintained by any public or private entity.

"Recommended management practice" means the management program which employs the most efficient use of available technology, natural, human and economic resources.

"Record tree" means the largest tree of a particular species in New Jersey based on its circumference at 4.5 feet above ground level. A listing of the largest known tree of each species and its location is maintained at the principal office of the Commission.

"Recreational facility, intensive" means any recreational facility which does not satisfy the definition of low intensive recreational facility including but not limited to golf courses, marinas, amusement parks, hotels, and motels.

"Recreational facility, low intensive" means a facility or area which complies with the standards in N.J.A.C. 7:50-5, Part III, utilizes and depends on the natural environment of the Pinelands and requires no significant modifications of that environment other than to provide access, and which has an insignificant impact on surrounding uses or on the environmental integrity of the area. It permits such low intensity uses as hiking, hunting, trapping, fishing, canoeing, nature study, orienteering, horseback riding, and bicycling.

"Recyclable material" means the following materials which would otherwise become solid waste and which may be collected, separated or processed and returned to the economic mainstream in the form of raw materials or products: source-separated non-putrescible metal, glass, paper, plastic containers, corrugated and other cardboard; vegetative waste; waste concrete; asphalt; brick; block; asphalt-based roofing scrap and wood waste; other waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings, pavements and other structures; whole trees, tree trunks, tree parts, tree stumps, brush and leaves that are not composted; scrap tires; petroleum contaminated soil that is delivered to a non-mobile in-State asphalt plant, concrete production plant or brick-making facil-

ity for incorporation as a raw material; and petroleum contaminated soil that is processed at its point of generation by mobile recycling equipment which produces asphalt, concrete or bricks by incorporating it as a raw material in its mobile production process.

"Recycling center" means a facility designed and operated solely for receiving, storing, processing or transferring recyclable materials, except that recycling center shall not include a manufacturer. For purposes of this definition, processing may include, but is not necessarily limited to, separating by type, grade or color, crushing, grinding, shredding or baling.

"Regulated medical waste" means any waste regulated pursuant to the New Jersey Comprehensive Regulated Medical Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-48.1 et seq.

"Remediation" means a process to remove or treat a waste or hazardous or toxic substance from soil or water but does not include any subsequent burial or land application of contaminated soil or other solids.

"Resource conservation plan" means a plan, prepared for review by the Soil Conservation District, which details the proposed use of agricultural recommended management practices.

"Resource extraction" means the dredging, digging, extraction, mining and quarrying of sand, gravel, clay, or ilmenite for commercial purposes, not including, however, the private or agricultural extraction and use of the extracted material on the same parcel by the landowner.

"Resource extraction, agricultural" means those resource extraction activities accessory to an existing agricultural or horticultural use which meet the standards contained in N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.55 or which do not require an application to the Pinelands Commission pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:50-4.1(a) 19.

"Resource management system plan" means a plan, prepared in accordance with the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service New Jersey Field Office Technical Guide, dated June 2005, incorporated herein by reference, as amended and supplemented and available at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/efotg>. Such plans shall:

1. Prescribe needed land treatment and related conservation and natural resources management measures, including forest management practices, for the conservation, protection and development of natural resources, the maintenance and enhancement of agricultural or horticultural productivity, and the control and prevention of non-point source pollution; and
2. Establish criteria for resource sustainability of soil, water, air, plants and animals.



"Root raking" means a silvicultural practice involving the drawing of a set of tines, mounted on the front or trailed behind a tractor, over an area to thoroughly disturb tree and vegetation roots and/or to collect stumps and slash.

"Scenic corridors". See: N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.103.

"Seasonal high water table" means the level below the natural surface of the ground to which water seasonally rises in the soil in most years.

"Seed tree cut" means a silvicultural practice involving the removal of old forest stand in one cutting, except for a small number of trees left singly, in small groups or narrow strips, as a source of seed for natural regeneration.

"Sewage sludge" means the solid residue and associated liquid resulting from the physical, chemical or biological treatment of wastewater in a domestic treatment works.

"Shelterwood cut" means a silvicultural practice involving the establishment of a new, essentially even-aged forest stand from release, typically in a series of cuttings, of new trees started under the old forest stand. A shelterwood cut involves the establishment of the new forest stand before the old forest stand is removed.

"Sign" means any object, device, display or structure, or part thereof, situated outdoors or indoors, which is used to advertise, identify, display, direct or attract attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business, product, service, event or location by any means, including words, letters, figures, designs, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination or projected images. Signs do not include the flag or emblem of any nation, organization of nations, state or city, or any fraternal, religious or civic organizations; merchandise, pictures or models of products or services incorporated in a window display; works of art which in no way identify a product; or scoreboards located on athletic fields.

"Structural alteration" means any change in either the supporting members of a building, such as bearing walls, columns, beams and girders, or in the dimensions or configurations of the roof or exterior walls.

"Structure" means a combination of materials to form a construction for occupancy, use or ornamentation having a fixed location on, above or below the surface of land or attached to something having a fixed location on, above or below the surface of land.

"Subdivision" means the division of a parcel of land into two or more lots, tracts, parcels or other divisions of land. The following shall not be considered subdivisions within the meaning of this Plan, if no development occurs or is proposed in connection therewith:

1. Divisions of property by testamentary or intestate provisions;
2. Divisions of property upon court order; and

3. Conveyances so as to combine existing lots by deed or other instrument.

The term "subdivision" shall also include the term "resubdivision".

"Submerged land" means those lands which are inundated with water throughout the year.

"Suitable sewage sludge" means sewage sludge in which the concentrations of any metals, measured on a dry weight basis, do not exceed the following limits: 10 parts per million arsenic; 40 parts per million cadmium; 1,000 parts per million chromium; 1,200 parts per million copper; 4,800 parts per million lead; 10 parts per million mercury; 1,250 parts per million nickel; and 2,400 parts per million zinc. The metal concentration limits used to define suitable sewage sludge are identical to those set forth in the Department of Environmental Protection's September 1993 draft Solid Waste Management State Plan Update for Class B sludge.

"Thinning" means a silvicultural practice involving the removal of competing trees to favor certain species, sizes and qualities of trees.

"Transfer station or facility" means a facility at which waste is transferred from one waste vehicle to another waste vehicle for transportation to a waste management facility.

"Uncertified municipality or county" means a municipality or county whose master plan and land use ordinances or regulations have not been certified by the Commission under N.J.A.C. 7:50-3.

"Utility distribution lines" means lines, conduits or pipes located in a street, road, alley or easement through which natural gas, electricity, telephone, cable television, water, sewage or storm water discharge is distributed to or from service lines extending from the main line to the distribution system of the building or premises served. Utility distribution lines do not include electric transmission lines.

"Vegetation" means any plant material including grasses, shrubs and trees.

"Vegetative waste" means leaves, grass clippings, twigs, shrubbery and residue from the raising of plants, such as stalks, hulls and leaves. It includes vegetative processing wastes which do not contain non-vegetative additives; and whole trees, branches, tree trunks and stumps processed through a wood chipper.

"Waste" means any hazardous waste, regulated medical waste, garbage, refuse, septage, sludge, discarded materials, and other by-products and substances which become unsuitable for their original purpose, resulting from industrial, commercial and agricultural operations and from domestic and community activities. They shall include solid and liquid waste materials. For purposes of this definition, liquids which are released from a sewage treatment plant or on-site septic

waste water treatment system and solid animal and vegetable wastes collected by swine producers licensed by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture to collect, prepare and feed such wastes to swine on their own farms shall not be considered waste.

"Waste derived material" means a waste which has been separated, collected or processed such that it is converted into an economically valuable raw material or product which is not hazardous.

"Waste management facility" means any property, site, system, equipment or structure which is utilized for the storage, collection, processing, transfer, transportation, separation, recycling, reclamation, recovery, reuse or disposal of waste. It includes, but is not necessarily limited to, landfills, composting facilities, recycling facilities and centers, incinerators, materials recovery facilities, reclamation facilities, resource recovery facilities, waste reuse facilities and transfer facilities.

"Waste water collection facility" means any part of a system used to carry waste water and includes laterals, mains, trunks, interceptors and other similar facilities.

"Wetlands". See N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.3.

"Wetlands, coastal". See N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.4.

"Wetlands, impaired" means any wetland that meets each of the following three tests:

1. The wetland meets at least one of the following two criteria:

- i. The entire wetland is less than one acre; or
- ii. The overall wetland area is larger than one acre but the portion of the wetland that is to be directly impacted is less than one acre and the impacted area is separated from the remainder of the wetland by a substantial hydrologic barrier; and

2. The wetland meets at least one of the following three criteria:

- i. The wetland is within an area that is predominantly developed, has direct access to a paved public road and is serviced by a municipal wastewater treatment system; or
- ii. The wetland was filled prior to February 8, 1979, the fill is at least one foot in depth, and the seasonal high water table is not within one foot of the altered land surface; or
- iii. The wetland is an actively cultivated non-berry agricultural field which was cleared and in production prior to February 8, 1979; and

3. The wetland is not:

- i. An Atlantic white cedar swamp;

ii. A wetland which is frequently ponded or flooded for a period of at least seven days during the growing season;

iii. A herbaceous or shrub dominated wetland type found in naturally occurring circular or nearly circular depressions within upland or wetland complexes;

iv. Located within 300 feet of a lake, pond, river or permanent stream; or

v. A wetlands supporting plant species which are designated as endangered pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.151 et seq. or a supporting plant or wildlife species designated as threatened or endangered pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.27 and N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.33.

"Wetlands management" means the establishment of a characteristic wetland or the removal of exotic species or Phragmites from a wetland in accordance with the standards of N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.10. For purposes of this definition, exotic species are those that are not indigenous to North America.

"Wetland soils" means those soils designated as very poorly drained or poorly drained by the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, including but not limited to Atsion, Bayboro, Berryland, Colemantown, Elkton, Keansbury, Leon, Muck, Othello, Pocomoke, St. Johns and Freshwater Marsh and Tidal Marsh soil types.

Emergency Amendment R.1985 d.399, effective July 15, 1985 (expired September 13, 1985).

See: 17 N.J.R. 1918(a).

"Certificate of Compliance" added. "Certificate of Conformity" deleted.

Amended by R.1985 d.494, effective September 12, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1918(a), 17 N.J.R. 2394(a).

Amended by R.1987 d.436, effective November 2, 1987.

See: 18 N.J.R. 2239(a), 19 N.J.R. 2010(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1988 d.405, effective September 19, 1988.

See: 20 N.J.R. 716(a), 20 N.J.R. 2384(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1990 d.170, effective March 19, 1990.

See: 21 N.J.R. 3381(a), 22 N.J.R. 948(a).

Corrected errors in "Parcel" and "Subdivision".

Amended by R.1992 d.91, effective March 2, 1992.

See: 23 N.J.R. 2458(b), 24 N.J.R. 832(b).

Amended "Contiguous lands"; added "fair market value" and "wetland, impaired".

Amended by R.1994 d.590, effective December 5, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 165(a), 26 N.J.R. 4795(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.449, effective August 21, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 1557(a), 27 N.J.R. 1927(a), 27 N.J.R. 3158(a).

Amended "Agricultural employee housing", "Certified county master plan or ordinance", and "Uncertified municipality or county"; added "Local communications facility"; and deleted "Local review officer" and "Notice of filing".

Amended by R.1996 d.225, effective May 20, 1996.

See: 27 N.J.R. 3878(a), 28 N.J.R. 2596(a).

Added "Collection facility", "Domestic treatment works", "Domestic wastewater", "Hazardous or toxic substances", "Hazardous waste", "Household hazardous waste", "Incinerator", "Lawful use", "Record tree", "Recyclable material", "Recycling center", "Regulated medical waste", "Remediation", "Sewage sludge", "Suitable sewage sludge", "Transfer station or facility", "Vegetative waste", "Waste", "Waste derived material", and "Waste management facility"; deleted "Solid



waste transfer station" and "Specimen tree"; and amended "Forestry", "Landfill" and "Wetlands, impaired".

Amended by R.2000 d.272, effective July 3, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 145(a), 32 N.J.R. 2435(a).

Inserted "Assisted living facility" and "Continuing care retirement community"; in "Dwelling unit", added a second sentence; and in "Institutional use", deleted a reference to supervised residential institutions, and added a second sentence.

Amended by R.2001 d.103, effective April 2, 2001.

See: 32 N.J.R. 4037(a), 33 N.J.R. 1095(a).

In "Agricultural or horticultural purpose or use", inserted "aquatic organisms as part of aquaculture;" following "fur animals;"; added "Aquaculture" and "Aquatic organisms".

Amended by R.2001 d.454, effective December 3, 2001.

See: 33 N.J.R. 2005(a), 33 N.J.R. 4133(a).

Rewrote "Parcel"; in "Resource extraction" insert "on the same parcel" following "material"; added "Resource extraction, agricultural".

Amended by R.2002 d.247, effective August 5, 2002.

See: 34 N.J.R. 722(a), 34 N.J.R. 2804(b).

Added "Alternate design pilot program treatment system".

Amended by R.2005 d.171, effective June 6, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4401(a), 37 N.J.R. 172(a), 37 N.J.R. 2013(b).

Added "Consumer electronics".

Amended by R.2007 d.372, effective December 3, 2007.

See: 39 N.J.R. 1970(a), 39 N.J.R. 5077(b).

Added definitions "Abandonment" and "Nonconforming use"; and in definition "Alternate design pilot program treatment system", deleted paragraph 1 and recodified paragraphs 2 through 5 as paragraphs 1 through 4.

Amended by R.2009 d.108, effective April 6, 2009.

See: 40 N.J.R. 4874(a), 41 N.J.R. 1405(a).

Rewrote definition "Impermeable surface"; and added definitions "Impervious surface", "Permeability" and "Resource management system plan".

Amended by R.2009 d.385, effective December 21, 2009.

See: 41 N.J.R. 2398(a), 41 N.J.R. 4786(a).

Added definition "Wetlands management".

Amended by R.2010 d.029, effective March 1, 2010.

See: 41 N.J.R. 2402(a), 42 N.J.R. 629(a).

Added definitions "Artificial regeneration", "Bedding", "Broadcast scarification", "Clearcutting", "Coppicing", "Disking", "Drum chopping", "Group selection", "Individual selection", "Natural regeneration", "Root raking", "Seed tree cut", "Shelterwood cut" and "Thinning"; in the introductory paragraph of definition "Forestry", inserted "or for forest health" and "including, but not limited to, artificial regeneration, bedding, broadcast scarification, clearcutting, coppicing, diskings, drum chopping, group selection, individual selection, natural regeneration, root raking, seed tree cut, shelterwood cut and thinning"; in definition "Forestry management plan", updated the N.J.A.C. reference; and in definition "Forest stand", inserted "composition," and "and similar forest structure", and deleted "and" preceding "age".

#### Case Notes

New Jersey Pinelands Commission was entitled to a preliminary injunction preventing construction of a solid waste transfer facility in the Pinelands National Reserve based on failure by a railroad and the purported owners and operators of the facility site to obtain regulatory approvals under the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, 16 U.S.C.S. § 471i et seq., the Pinelands Protection Act, N.J.S.A. 13:18A-1 et seq., and the Commission's Comprehensive Management Plan, N.J.A.C. 7:50-1.1 et seq.; the Commission was likely to succeed on its claim that regulation of the facility was not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Board pursuant to 49 U.S.C.S. § 10501(b). *J.P. Rail, Inc. v. New Jersey Pinelands Comm'n*, 404 F.Supp.2d 636, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 36411 (D.N.J. 2005).

Municipality without plan or ordinance has standing to challenge Commission's developmental approvals. In re Application of John Madin/Lordland Development International, 201 N.J.Super. 105, 492 A.2d 1034 (App.Div.1985), certiorari vacated as moot 103 N.J. 689, certification granted 102 N.J. 380, 508 A.2d 243, certification vacated 103 N.J. 689, 512 A.2d 490 (1986).

Plotted but unbuilt street did not render non-contiguous commonly owned adjoining parcels of land; no hardship waiver from wetlands requirement. *Bisignano v. Pinelands Commission*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPC) 36.

### SUBCHAPTER 3. CERTIFICATION OF COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND FEDERAL INSTALLATION PLANS

#### PART I—PURPOSE

#### 7:50-3.1 Purpose

(a) The Pinelands Protection Act is a legislative determination that management and protection of the essential character and ecological values of the Pinelands require a regional perspective in the formulation and implementation of land use policies and regulations. The Act also recognizes, as does this Plan, that local government participation in the management process is fundamental to achieving the goals and objectives of the Act. The Act and this Plan contemplate that local governments will be the principal management entities implementing the Plan, with the Pinelands Commission providing technical assistance to local authorities, monitoring development review and updating the Plan.

(b) The Act also contemplates that the Commission will achieve local participation in the implementation program and oversee implementation of the Plan. The Act provides for certification of local master plans and land use ordinances by the Commission, after which the certified plans and ordinances act as the governing regulations for the municipalities. However, if a local government should choose not to participate in the implementation program, then the Act requires that the Commission adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as are necessary to implement the minimum standards of this Plan.

(c) This Plan is intended, therefore, to serve two functions: as a general guide for local authorities in preparing master plans and land use ordinances for certification by the Commission, and as a planning and regulatory mechanism that can be adopted and enforced by the Commission if a county or municipality fails to secure certification.

**Case Notes**

Regulations set forth the minimum standards for protection of the Pinelands. *Fine v. Galloway Twp. Committee*, 190 N.J.Super. 432, 463 A.2d 990 (Law Div.1983).

**7:50-3.38 Effect on and responsibilities of municipality upon certification**

Commission certification of a municipal master plan and land use ordinances shall authorize such municipality to grant, to the extent that it is so authorized by State law or municipal ordinance, any permits or approvals of development within its Pinelands Area jurisdiction subject to N.J.A.C. 7:50-4.31 through 4.42 or N.J.A.C. 7:50-3.81 through 3.85; provided, however, that all such permits or approvals granted, and any other action taken by such municipality with respect to the development or use of land within the Pinelands Area, shall be in strict conformance with the certified municipal master plan, land use ordinances and this Plan.

Amended by R.1995 d.449, effective August 21, 1995.  
See: 27 N.J.R. 1557(a), 27 N.J.R. 1927(a), 27 N.J.R. 3158(a).

**7:50-3.39 Standards for certification of municipal master plans and land use ordinances**

(a) Municipal master plans and land use ordinances, and any parts thereof, shall be certified only if:

1. They are based upon a current and comprehensive inventory and analysis of the natural resources of the municipality prepared by the municipality or any other source. A municipality may use the inventory provided by the Commission;
2. They include provisions which:
  - i. Regulate the character, location and magnitude of development within the Pinelands Area;
  - ii. Prescribe standards relating to lot layout, road design and construction, and public utility installation which conform to all similar standards contained in this Plan;
  - iii. Implement the overall development intensity standards contained in this Plan through minimum lot specifications or other appropriate means;
  - iv. Are adequate to ensure that all development of land in the Pinelands Area is in conformance with the development standards established by N.J.A.C. 7:50-5 and 6;
  - v. Encourage coordinated development along roadways by concentrating commercial development at transportation nodes, providing shared access points, encouraging comprehensive commercial planning and design and use of other appropriate techniques;
  - vi. Implement Pinelands management area and zoning district boundaries in a manner which provides

consistent treatment of similarly situated lands and considers the suitability of lands for their assigned management area and zoning district designations as they relate to the standards and objectives of this Plan;

vii. Enable permitted densities in each Regional Growth Area zoning district in which residential development is permitted to be reasonably achieved in most cases;

viii. Establish and implement a mitigation plan as part of any municipal stormwater management plan and ordinance adopted in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:8-4.2(c)11 which:

- (1) Identifies those measures necessary to offset the granting of exceptions to the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.84(a)6i through v;
- (2) Specifies that exceptions to the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.84(a)6i through v will be considered only in cases where an applicant is able to demonstrate that such standards cannot be met on a particular parcel or where the municipality determines that stormwater management would more effectively be achieved through alternative measures;
- (3) Requires that any off-site mitigation measures identified pursuant to (a)2viii(1) above occur within the Pinelands Area and within the same drainage area as the parcel proposed for development;
- (4) Allows for monetary contributions to be made to the municipality in lieu of performing the off-mitigation measures identified pursuant to (a)2viii(1) above, with the amount of any such in-lieu contribution being equivalent to the cost of implementing and maintaining the stormwater management measures for which an exception is granted; and
- (5) Requires that the municipality expend any contributions collected pursuant to (a)2viii(4) above within five years of their receipt; and
- ix. Are designed to implement a clear and straightforward process for the review of applications for residential cluster development in the Forest and Rural Development Areas, in accordance with the requirements for cluster development set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:50-5.19(c) and (d). The Commission may certify municipal clustering ordinances that contain different clustering standards than those set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:50-5.19(c) and (d) provided that those standards are supported through the application of sound land use planning principles, are based upon local conditions or circumstances that warrant such changes and do not undermine the overall goals and objectives of the Forest and Rural Development Area clustering program set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:50-5.19(c) and (d).

3. They provide that no application for development within the Pinelands Area, except as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:50-3.81 through 3.85, shall be determined to be complete by any municipal department, body or agency unless it is accompanied by a Certificate of Filing issued by the Commission pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:50-4.34 and contains at least the information required by the Commission pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:50-4.2(b);

4. They provide that municipal review and approval or denial are required for all development in the Pinelands Area except where pre-empted by State or Federal laws or regulations;

5. They include provisions relative to the review and action on applications for forestry operations which:

i. Are designed to implement a clear and straightforward process for the review of forestry applications that does not involve municipal site plan approval;

ii. Require that forestry permits be approved or denied within 45 days after submission of a complete application to a municipality, or within such further time as may be consented to by the applicant;

iii. Provide that failure of a municipality to act within the period prescribed in (a)5ii above shall constitute municipal approval of the permit; and

iv. At the option of the municipality, provide for the establishment of reasonable application fees for forestry permits in accordance with N.J.S.A. 40:55D-8(b) and the posting of financial sureties in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.47;

6. They provide that no local permit shall be effective, except as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:50-3.81 through 3.85, until the review procedures in N.J.A.C. 7:50-4.31 through 4.42 have been completed;

7. They include a capital improvements program which demonstrates that adequate and necessary facilities will be available to serve permitted development;

8. They provide for sufficient residentially zoned property to be eligible for an increase in density to accommodate transferred Pinelands Development Credits as provided for in N.J.A.C. 7:50-5, Part IV;

9. If the municipality has established an environmental commission, they provide for referral of applications for development approval to the environmental commission for review and comment;

10. They otherwise are in conformance with and contain all provisions necessary to implement the objectives of this Plan;

11. They demonstrate conformance to the energy conservation requirements of L. 1980, ch. 146;

12. They demonstrate that they are in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Act; and

13. In the event that the distribution and density of land uses at the boundary of a municipality are in conflict with or otherwise inconsistent with the distribution and density of land uses in adjacent municipalities, they include a description of steps which have been taken to resolve such conflicts including consultation with the county or counties in which the municipalities are located.

(b) Municipalities with areas outside the Pinelands Area but within the Pinelands may request review by the Commission of their land use ordinances and master plans for these areas to determine substantial compliance with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:50-5 and 6 of this Plan. Equivalent protection of the resources of the Pinelands will be the overall standard used in such compliance review rather than strict adherence to every standard in N.J.A.C. 7:50-5 and 6. Buffer requirements to wetlands will be evaluated based on the provisions of the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act rather than on the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.14. To encourage voluntary compliance, if the Commission determines that the municipality is in substantial compliance with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:50-5 and 6, the Commission will rely upon the complying master plans and ordinances, rather than a strict interpretation of this Plan, to provide comment to relevant state and federal regulatory agencies in its role as the planning entity for the Pinelands.

Amended by R.1994 d.590, effective December 5, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 165(a), 26 N.J.R. 4795(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.449, effective August 21, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 1557(a), 27 N.J.R. 1927(a), 27 N.J.R. 3158(a).

Amended by R.1996 d.225, effective May 20, 1996.

See: 27 N.J.R. 3878(a), 28 N.J.R. 2596(a).

In (a) added requirement of provisions relative to review and action on applications for forestry operations.

Amended by R.1999 d.306, effective September 7, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 1251(a), 31 N.J.R. 2609(a).

Inserted (a)14.

Amended by R.2000 d.232, effective June 5, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 151(a), 32 N.J.R. 2082(a).

Deleted a former (a)14.

Amended by R.2001 d.103, effective April 2, 2001.

See: 32 N.J.R. 4037(a), 33 N.J.R. 1095(a).

In (a), added 2vi.

Amended by R.2002 d.67, effective March 4, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3399(a), 34 N.J.R. 1024(a).

In (a), added 2vii.

Amended by R.2006 d.159, effective May 1, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 4133(a), 38 N.J.R. 1829(b).

In (a), deleted "and" from the end of 2vi; substituted "; and" for a period at the end of 2vii; and added 2viii.

Amended by R.2009 d.108, effective April 6, 2009.

See: 40 N.J.R. 4874(a), 41 N.J.R. 1405(a).

In (a)2vii, deleted "and" from the end; in (a)2viii(5), substituted "; and" for a period at the end; and added (a)2ix.

#### **7:50-3.40 Submission to county planning board for preliminary review**

When a county has, pursuant to the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:50-3, Part III, been delegated preliminary review authority with respect to any municipal plan or land use ordinance, the

submission required by N.J.A.C. 7:50-3.32 in connection with such plan or ordinance shall be made to such county. Within five days following the submission of the plan and land use ordinances, the county shall forward a copy of such application to the Commission.

#### **7:50-3.41 Setting of hearing and procedures therefor**

Within 15 days following the submission of a plan and land use ordinances, the clerk of the county shall set and give notice of, the date, time and place for a hearing thereon. Such hearing shall be held within 30 days following the submission of a plan and land use ordinances.

#### **7:50-3.42 Recommendation of county board**

After the hearing held pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:50-3.41 is completed, the county planning board shall review the plan and land use ordinances and the record of the hearing and shall, within 60 days following receipt of the plan and land use ordinances, submit a report to the Commission setting forth its findings and recommendation as to whether the municipal master plan and land use ordinances are in conformance with the minimum standards of this Plan.

#### **7:50-3.43 Recommendation of Executive Director**

Upon receipt of the report of the county planning board with respect to the certification of any municipal master plan and land use ordinances, the Executive Director shall review the findings, conclusions and recommendation of the county planning board and the record of the hearing and shall, within 100 days following receipt of the plan and land use ordinances by the county planning board, submit a report to the Commission setting forth his recommendation as to whether the municipal master plan and land use ordinances should be certified as being in conformance with the minimum standards of this Plan.

#### **7:50-3.44 Action by Commission**

Within 120 days following the receipt of the plan and land use ordinances by the county planning board, and following the receipt of the reports of the Executive Director and the county planning board with respect to the certification of such municipal master plan and land use ordinances, the Commission shall review the reports and enter an order as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:50-3.35.

#### **7:50-3.45 Submission and review of amendments to certified municipal master plans and land use ordinances**

(a) Submission: No amendments to any part of a certified municipal master plan or land use ordinance shall be effective until the municipality shall have submitted such amendment to the Commission and either the Commission has certified such amendment pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:50-3.35, or the Executive Director has, pursuant to (b) below notified the municipality that such amendment does not affect the prior certification of the master plan or land use ordinance.

(b) Decision not to review: Within 30 days following receipt of any amendment to a certified master plan or land use ordinance, the Executive Director shall determine whether or not the amendment raises a substantial issue with respect to the conformance of the municipal master plan or land use ordinances with this Plan. If the Executive Director determines that no such substantial issue is raised, he shall certify such fact to the municipal clerk and such amendment shall thereupon take effect in accordance with its terms and applicable law.

(c) Decision to review: If the Executive Director determines that the amendment raises a substantial issue with respect to the conformance of the amended municipal master plan or land use ordinance to this Plan, the amended municipal master plan or land use ordinance shall be reviewed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:50-3.33 through 3.44 and the Executive Director shall so inform the municipal clerk.

in (a)6i through v above cannot be met on the parcel proposed for development or that stormwater management would more effectively be achieved through alternative measures, an exception may be granted at the discretion of the Commission, provided any such measures occur within the Pinelands Area and within the same drainage area as the parcel proposed for development and are sufficient to offset the granting of the exception. The proposed alternative measures must be consistent with the stormwater management plan certified by the Commission pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:50-3 for the municipality in which the proposed development is located, unless said stormwater plan does not provide for appropriate mitigation for the particular exception being granted or identify appropriate parcels or projects where off-site mitigation may occur; and

(5) Unless specifically included in (a)6vi(1) through (4) above, the exemptions, exceptions, applicability standards and waivers of strict compliance for stormwater management described in N.J.A.C. 7:8 shall not apply.

vii. Maintenance standards:

(1) Maintenance plans required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.8(a) shall be supplemented so as to include reporting of inspection and repair activities. Said plans shall include accurate and comprehensive drawings of all stormwater management measures on a parcel, including the specific latitude and longitude and block/lot number of each stormwater management measure. Maintenance plans shall specify that an inspection, maintenance and repair report will be updated and submitted annually to the municipality;

(2) Stormwater management measure easements shall be provided by the property owner as necessary for facility inspections and maintenance and preservation of stormwater runoff conveyance, infiltration, and detention areas and facilities. The purpose of the easement shall be specified in the maintenance agreement; and

(3) An adequate means of ensuring permanent financing of the inspection, maintenance, repair and replacement plan shall be implemented and shall be detailed in the maintenance plan. Financing methods shall include, but not be limited to.

(A) The assumption of the inspection and maintenance program by a municipality, county, public utility or homeowners association;

(B) The required payment of fees to a municipal stormwater fund in an amount equivalent to the cost of both ongoing maintenance activities and necessary structural replacements.

viii. Unless specifically mandated pursuant to (a)6i through vii above, the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, dated February 2004, as amended, may be utilized as a guide in determining the extent to which stormwater management activities and measures meet the standards of (a)6i through vii above.

Amended by R.1988 d.405, effective September 19, 1988.

See: 20 N.J.R. 716(a), 20 N.J.R. 2384(a).

In (a)2, added "or collection" and "where a public health problem has been identified", and in (a)4ii, deleted "District" and added "Rural Development Area".

Amended by R.1994 d.590, effective December 5, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 165(a), 26 N.J.R. 4795(a).

Administrative Correction

See: 27 N.J.R. 1410(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.449, effective August 21, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 1557(a), 27 N.J.R. 1927(a), 27 N.J.R. 3158(a).

Deleted (a)5.iv.(2)(A)(I) and (a)5.iv.(2)(A)(II).

Amended by R.1996 d.225, effective May 20, 1996.

See: 27 N.J.R. 3878(a), 28 N.J.R. 2596(a).

In (a)4viii and (a)5ix inserted the reference to 7:14A-23.3(a).

Amended by R.2002 d.247, effective August 5, 2002.

See: 34 N.J.R. 722(a), 34 N.J.R. 2804(b).

Rewrote (a)5iv.

Amended by R.2006 d.159, effective May 1, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 4133(a), 38 N.J.R. 1829(b).

Rewrote (a)6.

Amended by R.2009 d.108, effective April 6, 2009.

See: 40 N.J.R. 4874(a), 41 N.J.R. 1405(a).

In (a)6i(1), substituted "Title 210 - Engineering, 210-3-1 Small Watershed Hydrology (WINTR-55) Version 1.0" for "Technical Release 55 - Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds", "[http://www.wsi.nrcs.usda.gov/products/W2Q/H&H/Tools\\_Models/WinTr55.html](http://www.wsi.nrcs.usda.gov/products/W2Q/H&H/Tools_Models/WinTr55.html)" for "<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/water/quality/common/neh630/4content.html>", and "Davidson" for "Davison"; in (a)6vi(3), inserted "pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:50-4.31 through 4.50" and deleted "and" from the end; added new (a)6vi(4); recodified former (a)6vi(4) as (a)6vi(5); and in (a)6vi(5), substituted "(4)" for "(3)."

### Case Notes

Municipal sewage treatment facility may have waiver from strict compliance with water purity requirements where compliance with environmental and procedural laws is shown. *Adamucci v. Pinelands Commission*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (EPC) 1.

No extraordinary hardship existed entitling property owner to waiver of strict compliance with seasonal high water table requirement. *Pappas v. Pinelands Commission*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EPC) 13.

Parcel not have beneficial use; extraordinary hardship existed entitling property owner to waiver of Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan requirements; conditions imposed. *Christensen v. New Jersey Pinelands Commission*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EPC) 5.

Assumption that 3.5 people would inhabit each of proposed dwellings permissible; calculation as to whether proposed development violated nitrate-nitrogen ground water requirements. *Schretzenmair v. Pinelands Commission*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EPC) 1.

Sale of adjoining lot precluded existence of extraordinary hardship, even though property owner was elderly individual suffering from heart problems and diabetes and sought to sell or develop property in order to help support herself and two handicapped sons residing with her. *Stark v. Pinelands Commission*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPC) 34.

Extraordinary hardship; waiver of lot size requirement, seasonal high water table requirement, and ground water nitrate-nitrogen requirement. *Eni v. Pinelands Commission*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPC) 31.

Compelling health need; hardship waiver of nitrate-nitrogen discharge limitations; town permitted to build wastewater treatment facility. *Adamucci, et al v. Pinelands Commission and Town of Hammonton*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPC) 21.

No extraordinary hardship existed entitling property owner to waiver of strict compliance with density requirements, seasonal high water table requirement, and wetlands protection requirements. *Summonte v. Pinelands Commission*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPC) 9.

Residents living in former gun club were entitled to waiver of strict compliance from minimum lot size and water quality requirements. *Swezeny v. Fulford*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPC) 1.

Waiver to subdivide a parcel of land denied by Pinelands Commission; petitioner failed to establish ownership of the land in compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:50-5.32(a)3i. *Gerber v. Pinelands Commission*, 11 N.J.A.R. 12 (1988).

Petitioner denied waiver of strict compliance with provisions of Comprehensive Management Plan for the Pinelands which establish minimum standards for septic wastewater treatment systems for failure to prove extraordinary hardship. *Kruckner v. New Jersey Pinelands Commission*, 10 N.J.A.R. 237 (1988).

Development application denied to petitioners for failure to meet minimum standards for seasonal high water table and wetlands buffer; waiver of strict compliance denied for failure to offer information to establish an extraordinary hardship citing N.J.A.C. 1:1-11.2 (recodified as N.J.A.C. 1:11-8.3)—(Final Decision by the Pinelands Commission). *Lavecchia v. Pinelands Commission*, 10 N.J.A.R. 63 (1987).

Application to resubdivide two existing lots denied for failure to meet minimum standards for seasonal high water table and wetlands buffer; waiver of strict compliance denied for failure to establish extraordinary hardship. (Final Decision by Pinelands Commission). *Colon v. Pinelands Commission*, 10 N.J.A.R. 14 (1987).

Effluent standard for waterless toilet (2 ppm) cited in determination that denial of waiver of strict compliance with toilet requirement reasonable. *Riggins v. Pinelands Commission*, 8 N.J.A.R. 441 (1985).

Property for which development approval sought, even if minimum lot size requirement met, does not meet minimum standards for wetlands buffer (N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.14) or seasonal high water table (N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.84); permit application denied. *Pfeiffer v. Pinelands Commission*, 8 N.J.A.R. 317 (1985).

Development application denied, in part, for failure to meet minimum standards for seasonal high water table. *Pfeiffer v. Pinelands Commission*, 8 N.J.A.R. 317 (1985).

#### **7:50-6.85 Individual wastewater treatment facility and petroleum tank maintenance**

(a) The owner of every on-site septic wastewater treatment facility in the Pinelands shall, as soon as suitable septage disposal facility capacity is available, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 326 of the Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq. and Section 201 of the Clean Water Act:

1. Have the facility inspected by a technician at least once every three years;

2. Have the facility cleaned at least once every three years; and

3. Once every three years submit to the board of health serving the municipality in which the facility is located a sworn statement that the facility has been inspected, cleaned and is functional, setting forth the name of the person who performed the inspection and cleaning and the date of such inspection.

(b) The owners of commercial petroleum storage tanks shall comply with the requirements of P.L. 1986, c.102 (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-29).

Amended by R.1994 d.590, effective December 5, 1994.  
Sec: 26 N.J.R. 165(a), 26 N.J.R. 4795(a).

#### **7:50-6.86 Water management**

(a) Interbasin transfer of water between watersheds in the Pinelands should be avoided to the maximum extent practical. In areas served by central sewers, water-saving devices such as water-saving toilets, showers and sink faucets shall be installed in all new development.

(b) Water shall not be exported from the Pinelands except as otherwise provided in N.J.S.A. 58:1A-7.1.

(c) All wells and all increases in diversion from existing wells which require water allocation permits from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection shall be designed and located so as to minimize impacts on wetlands and surface waters. Hydrologic analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Guidelines for Water Allocation Permits, with an Appendix on Aquifer-Test Analysis Procedures, New Jersey Geological Survey Report GSR 29, 1992, incorporated herein by reference, as contained in pages 53 through 91 of the Technical Manual for Water Supply Element, Bureau of Water Allocation, Water Allocation Permits dated May 19, 1993, as amended.

(d) All applications for the development of water supply wells or the expansion of existing water distribution systems shall address measures in place or to be taken to increase water conservation in all areas to be served by the proposed well or system. This shall include efforts by water purveyors and local governments to reduce water demands by users and to reduce losses in the supply and distribution system.

(e) Except for agricultural uses, all new potable and non-potable water supply diversions of more than 100,000 gallons per day that utilize the Kirkwood-Cohansey aquifer as a source of water supply and new increases in existing potable and non-potable water supply diversions of over 100,000 gallons per day that utilize the Kirkwood-Cohansey aquifer may be permitted only if it is demonstrated that:

1. No viable alternative water supply sources are available; or