

CHAPTER 7

COASTAL PERMIT PROGRAM RULES

Authority

N.J.S.A. 12:5-3, 13:1D-9, 13:1D-29 et seq., 13:9A-1 et seq. and 13:19-1 et seq.

Source and Effective Date

R.2000 d.428, effective September 22, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

Chapter Expiration Date

In accordance with N.J.S.A. 52:14B-5.1c, Chapter 7, Coastal Permit Program Rules, expires on March 21, 2006. See: 37 N.J.R. 4108(a).

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 7, Bureau of Marine Lands Management, Subchapter 1, Riparian Grants and Leases, was adopted and became effective prior to September 1, 1969.

Subchapter 1, Riparian Grants and Leases, was repealed by R.1980 d.433, effective October 7, 1980. See: 12 N.J.R. 454(b), 12 N.J.R. 643(a).

Subchapter 2, Waterfront Development Permits, was adopted as R.1980 d.375, effective September 26, 1980. See: 12 N.J.R. 252(a), 12 N.J.R. 576(a).

Subchapter 2, Waterfront Development Permits, was repealed and Chapter 7, Coastal Permit Program Rules, was adopted as new rules by R.1984 d.164, effective May 7, 1984. See: 16 N.J.R. 1073(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 7, Coastal Permit Program Rules, was readopted as R.1989 d.309, effective May 12, 1989, operative June 5, 1989. See: 21 N.J.R. 369(a), 21 N.J.R. 1526(a).

Public Notice: Notice of Routine Program Implementation. See: 25 N.J.R. 1010(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 7, Coastal Permit Program Rules, was readopted as R.1994 d.276, effective May 10, 1994. See: 26 N.J.R. 917(a), 26 N.J.R. 2413(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 7, Coastal permit Program Rules, was readopted as R.1994 d.378, effective June 24, 1994, and Subchapter 7, General Permits and Permits-By-Rule, was adopted by R.1994 d.378, effective July 18, 1994. See: 26 N.J.R. 918(a), 26 N.J.R. 1561(a), 26 N.J.R. 2934(a).

Subchapter 8, Enforcement, was adopted as R.1994 d.413, effective August 1, 1994. See: 26 N.J.R. 1745(a), 26 N.J.R. 3188(a).

Notice of Routine Program Change. See: 30 N.J.R. 2087(a), 30 N.J.R. 2780(b), 30 N.J.R. 4284(a).

The Executive Order No. 66(1978) expiration date for Chapter 7, Coastal Permit Program Rules, was extended by gubernatorial directive from June 24, 1999 to June 24, 2000. See: 31 N.J.R. 1923(a).

Subchapter 9, Sector Permit, was adopted as R.2000 d.45, effective February 7, 2000. See: 31 N.J.R. 2042(a), 32 N.J.R. 503(a).

The Executive Order No. 66(1978) expiration date for Chapter 7, Coastal Permit Program Rules, was extended by gubernatorial directive from June 24, 2000 to December 31, 2000. See: 32 N.J.R. 2591(b).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 7, Coastal Permit Program Rules, was readopted as R.2000 d.428, effective September 22, 2000. See: Source and Effective Date. See, also, section annotations.

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SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Implications of the New CAFRA Legislation. Michael J. Gross, Jeffrey S. Beenstock, 168 N.J.L.J. 13 (1995).

7:7-1.1 Purpose and scope

(a) This chapter establishes the procedures by which the Department of Environmental Protection will review permit applications and appeals from permit decisions under the Coastal Area Facility Review Act (CAFRA, N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq.), the Wetlands Act of 1970 (N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq.) and the Waterfront Development Law (N.J.S.A. 12:5-3). These procedures also govern the reviews of Federal Consistency Determinations issued pursuant to the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq., and Water Quality Certificates issued pursuant to Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., when the approvals are sought in conjunction with any of the foregoing permit applications.

(b) The following types of activities are regulated under each of these laws:

1. CAFRA: The construction of any development defined in Section 3 of the Act (N.J.S.A. 13:19-3) or in N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.1, within the coastal area described in Section 4 of the Act (N.J.S.A. 13:19-4).

2. Wetlands Act of 1970: The draining, dredging, excavation, or deposition of material, and the erection of any structure, driving of pilings or placing of obstructions in any coastal wetlands which have been mapped or delineated pursuant to the Wetlands Act of 1970. A list of these maps and a full list of regulated activities appears in N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.2.

3. Waterfront Development Law: The filling or dredging of, or placement or construction of structures, pilings or other obstructions in any tidal waterway, or in certain upland areas adjacent to tidal waterways outside the area regulated under CAFRA. These requirements are fully explained in N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.3.

Amended by R.1994 d.378, effective July 18, 1994.
See: 26 N.J.R. 918(a), 26 N.J.R. 1561(a), 26 N.J.R. 2934(a).

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Watch Out for the CAFRA II Rules. Lewis Goldshore and Marsha Wolf. 159 N.J.L.J. 1196 (2000).

Case Notes

Validity. In re Loveladies Harbor, Inc., 176 N.J.Super. 69, 422 A.2d 107 (App.Div.1980), certification denied 85 N.J. 501, 427 A.2d 588 (1981).

Regulated activity without permit prior to promulgated order. Loveladies Prop. Owners Ass'n v. Raab. 137 N.J.Super. 179, 348 A.2d 540 (App.Div.1975).

Power of D.E.P. to regulate use of marshes and wetlands. Sands Point Harbor, Inc. v. Sullivan, 136 N.J.Super. 436, 346 A.2d 612 (App.Div.1975).

7:7-1.2 (Reserved)

Repealed, R.1987 d.217, effective May 18, 1987.
See: 18 N.J.R. 2156(a), 19 N.J.R. 861(b).

This section "Authority" was repealed.

7:7-1.3 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"Amusement pier" means an elevated, pile-supported structure located on a beach and/or tidal water, seaward of a bulkhead or boardwalk, and perpendicular to the mean high water line, on which amusements are located. For purposes of this definition, "amusements" includes rides, games of skill or chance for prizes other than cash payoffs, vendors of toys and/or other merchandise. "Amusements" do not include games for cash payoffs, bars or restaurants.

"Beach" means a gently sloping area of sand or other unconsolidated material found on tidal shorelines, including ocean, inlet, bay and river shorelines, that extends landward from the mean high water line to either: the vegetation line; a man-made feature generally parallel to the ocean, inlet, bay or river waters such as a retaining structure, seawall, bulkhead, road or boardwalk, except that sandy areas that extend fully under and landward of an elevated boardwalk are considered to be beach areas; or the seaward or bayward foot of dunes, whichever is closest to the ocean, inlet, bay or river water.

"Bulkhead" means a vertical shore protection structure installed to withstand the forces of waves and currents. A bulkhead is not a "revetment" or a "gabion" as defined elsewhere in this section.

"CAFRA" means the Coastal Area Facility Review Act (N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq.).

"City of the fourth class" means a city as defined at N.J.S.A. 40A:6-4d which borders on the Atlantic Ocean and which is a seaside or summer resort.

"Coastal bluff" means a steep slope (greater than 15 percent) of consolidated (rock) or unconsolidated (sand, gravel) sediment which is adjacent to the shoreline or which is demonstrably associated with shoreline processes. The waterward limit of a coastal bluff is a point 25 feet waterward of the toe of the bluff face, or the mean high water line, whichever is nearest the toe of the bluff. The landward limit of a coastal bluff is the landward limit of the area likely to be eroded within 50 years, or a point 25 feet landward of the crest of the bluff, whichever is farthest inland. Steep slopes are isolated areas with slopes greater than 15 percent. All steep slopes associated with shoreline processes or adjacent to the shoreline and associated wetlands, or contributing sediment to the system, will be considered coastal bluffs.

"Coastal Permit" or "permit" means an authorization or permit issued by the Department under this chapter pursuant to any of the following statutes: the Coastal Area Facility Review Act (CAFRA), N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq., the Wetlands Act of 1970, N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq., or the Waterfront Development Law, N.J.S.A. 12:5-3.

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection or designated representative.

"Commercial development" means a development designed, constructed or intended to accommodate commercial or office uses. "Commercial development" shall include, but need not be limited to, any establishment used for the wholesale or retail sale of food, beverage or other merchandise, or any establishment used for providing professional, financial, or other commercial services.

“Conservation restriction” means a restriction, easement, covenant, or condition, in any deed, will or other instrument, other than a lease, executed by or on behalf of the owner of the land, appropriate to retaining land or water areas predominantly in their natural, scenic or open or wooded condition, or for conservation of soil or wildlife, or for outdoor recreation or park use, or as suitable habitat for fish or wildlife, to forbid or limit any or all:

1. Construction or placing of buildings, roads, signs, billboards or other advertising, or other structures on or above the ground;
2. Dumping or placing of soil or other substance or material as landfill, or dumping or placing of trash, waste or unsightly or offensive materials;
3. Removal or destruction of trees, shrubs or other vegetation;
4. Excavation, dredging or removal of loam, peat, gravel, soil, rock or other mineral substance;
5. Surface use except for the purposes permitting the land or water area to remain predominantly in its natural condition;
6. Activities detrimental to drainage, flood control, water conservation, erosion control or soil conservation, or fish and wildlife habitat preservation; and/or
7. Other acts or uses detrimental to the retention of land or water areas according to the purposes of this chapter.

“Deck” means a horizontal platform that is not enclosed by windows, walls, doors, or screens and is not covered by a roof.

“Department” means the Department of Environmental Protection.

“Development” means any activity for which a Wetlands Act of 1970 or Waterfront Development Permit is required, including site preparation and clearing. Development, for an application under CAFRA, means the construction, relocation, or enlargement of the footprint of development of any building or structure and all site preparation therefor, the grading, excavation or filling on beaches and dunes, and shall include residential development, commercial development, industrial development, and public development. Development under CAFRA and the Waterfront Development Law does not include repairs or maintenance such as replacing siding, windows or roofs, unless such repairs or maintenance are associated with enlargements which are not exempt under CAFRA pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.1(c)4 or the Waterfront Development Law pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.3(d). Development under CAFRA does not include debris removal or cleanup provided such activities do not involve excavation, grading, or filling on beaches and dunes.

“Dune” means a wind-or wave-deposited or man-made formation of sand that lies generally parallel to and landward of the beach, and between the upland limit of the beach and foot of the most inland slope of the dune. Dune includes the foredune, secondary and tertiary dune ridges, and all landward dune ridges and mounds, as well as man-made dunes where they exist. A small mound of loose, windblown sand found in a street or on part of a structure as a result of storm activity is not considered to be a dune.

“Dwelling unit” means a house, townhouse, apartment, cooperative, condominium, cabana, hotel or motel room, a patient/client room in a hospital, nursing home or other residential institution, mobile home, campsite for a tent or recreational vehicle, floating home, or any other habitable structure of similar size and potential environmental impact, except that dwelling unit shall not mean a vessel as defined in section 2 of P.L. 1962, c.73 (N.J.S.A. 12:7-34.37).

“Educational facility” means an elementary or secondary school.

“Excavation” means the extraction of sand, gravel, earth or any other material.

“Filling” means the depositing of sand, gravel, earth or any other material.

“Floating home” means any waterborne structure designed and intended primarily as a permanent or seasonal dwelling, not for use as a recreational vessel, which will remain stationary for more than 10 days.

“Footprint of development” means the vertical projection to the horizontal plane of the exterior of all exterior walls of a structure.

“Gabion” means a shore protection structure that is comprised of wire mesh basket(s) or mattress(es) filled with rock and used in multiples as a structural unit installed to withstand the forces of waves and currents. A gabion is not a “bulkhead” or a “revetment” as defined elsewhere in this section.

“Governmental agency” means the Government of the United States, the State of New Jersey, or any other state, or a political subdivision, authority, agency or instrumentality thereof, and shall include any interstate agency or authority.

“Grading” means leveling off to a smooth horizontal or sloping surface.

“Habitable structure” means a structure that is able to receive a certificate of occupancy from the municipal construction code official, or is demonstrated to have been legally occupied as a dwelling unit for the most recent five year period.

"Industrial development" means a development that involves a manufacturing or industrial process, and shall include, but is not limited to, electric power production, food and food by-product processing, paper production, agricultural production, chemical processes, storage facilities, metallurgical processes, mining and excavation processes, and processes using mineral products.

"Linear development" means a development with the basic function of connecting two points, such as a road, drive, public walkway, railroad, sewerage pipe, stormwater management pipe, gas pipeline, water pipeline, or electric, telephone or other transmission lines.

"LURP (Land Use Regulation Program) application form" means an application form used when applying for a permit or exemption pursuant to the Coastal Area Facility Review Act, Waterfront Development Law, Wetlands Act of 1970, Flood Hazard Area Control Act, or Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act, or when applying for Water Quality Certification and Federal Consistency Determinations. This form includes blocks for information regarding the permit application type, project description, project site location, property owner certification and names and addresses of the applicant and the applicant's agent.

"Man-made lagoon" means an artificially created linear waterway sometimes branched, ending in a dead end with no significant upland drainage. Lagoons have been created through dredging and filling of wetlands, bay bottom and other estuarine water areas for the purpose of creating waterfront lots for residential development adjacent to the lagoon. A natural waterway which is altered by activities including, but not limited to, filling, channelizing, or bulkheading shall not be considered a man-made lagoon, nor shall a bulkheaded boat slip be considered a lagoon.

"Mean high water" (MHW) is a tidal datum that is the arithmetic mean of the high water heights observed over a specific 19-year Metonic cycle (the National Tidal Datum Epoch). For the New Jersey shore, the two high waters of each tidal day are included in the mean. This datum is available from the Department's Bureau of Tidelands.

"Mean high water line" (MHWL) is the intersection of the land with the water surface at the elevation of mean high water. The elevation of mean high water varies along the ocean front and the tidal bays and streams in the coastal zone.

(Note: For the above two definitions, for practical purposes, the mean high water line is often referred to as the "ordinary" high water line, which is typically identified in the field as the limit of wet sand or the debris line on a beach, or by a stain line on a bulkhead or piling. However, for the purpose of establishing regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to the Coastal Area Facility Review Act (CAFRA) and the Waterfront Development Act, the surveyed mean high water elevation will be utilized.)

"Person" means any corporation, company, association, society, firm, partnership, individual, government agency, or joint stock company.

"Pesticide" means any substance defined as a pesticide pursuant to the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:30.

"Porch" means a covered or uncovered entrance, directly connected to a residential dwelling.

"Program" means the Land Use Regulation Program in the Department of Environmental Protection.

"Property as a whole" means all property assembled as one investment or to further one development plan. The property as a whole may include more than one municipal tax block or lot. The property as a whole may also include blocks or lots that were previously sold or developed, if those blocks or lots and the remaining unsold or undeveloped blocks or lots were part of one investment or development plan. In determining the property as a whole in a particular case, the Department shall consider existing legal precedent regarding what constitutes "property as a whole" at the time of the determination.

"Public development" means a solid waste facility, including incinerators and landfills, wastewater treatment plant, public highway, airport including single or multi-air strips, an above or underground pipeline designed to transport petroleum, natural gas, or sanitary sewage, and a public facility, and shall not mean a seasonal or temporary structure related to the tourism industry, an educational facility or power lines. "Public development" does not have to be publicly funded or operated.

"Public highway" means a "public highway" as defined in section 3 of P.L. 1984, c.73 (N.J.S.A. 27:1B-3), namely public roads, streets, expressways, freeways, parkways, motorways and boulevards, including bridges, tunnels, overpasses, underpasses, interchanges, rest areas, express bus roadways, bus pullouts and turnarounds, park-ride facilities, traffic circles, grade separations, traffic control devices, the elimination or improvement of crossings of railroads and highways, whether at grade or not at grade, and any facilities, equipment, property, rights-of-way, easements and interests therein needed for the construction, improvement and maintenance of highways.

"Qualifying municipality" means a municipality that qualifies under N.J.S.A. 52:27D-178 et seq. to receive State aid for the purpose of enabling such municipalities to maintain and upgrade municipal services and offset local property taxes. Under N.J.S.A. 52:27D-178 et seq., the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) establishes a list of qualifying municipalities for each State fiscal year. DCA's list of qualifying municipalities may be obtained on request from the Department's Land Use Regulation Program, PO Box 439, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, (609)292-0060.

"Regulated activity" or "activity" means any activity for which a permit is required under CAFRA, the Wetlands Act of 1970 or Waterfront Development Law, and shall also include the terms "project" and "development".

"Regulated wetland" means any wetland which has been mapped and the map promulgated pursuant to the Wetlands Act of 1970.

"Residential development" means a development that provides one or more dwelling units.

"Revetment" means a sloped shore protection structure consisting of a facing made of stone, placed on a bank, bluff, or shoreline to withstand the forces of waves and currents. A revetment is not a "gabion" or "bulkhead" as defined elsewhere in this section.

"Seasonal or temporary structures related to the tourism industry" means lifeguard stands and associated temporary equipment storage containers, picnic tables, benches and canopies, beach badge sheds, wooden walkways, stage platforms, and portable restrooms, which remain in place only during the period from May 1 through September 30, and provided that the placement of such structures does not involve the excavation, grading or filling of a beach or dune.

"Site" means the lot or lots upon which a proposed development is to be constructed.

"Site preparation" means physical activity which is an integral part of a continuous process of land development or redevelopment for a particular development which must occur before actual construction of that development may commence. It does not include the taking of soil borings, performing percolation tests, or driving of less than three test pilings.

"Structure" means any assembly of materials above, on or below the surface of the land or water, including but not limited to buildings, fences, dams, pilings, footings, breakwaters, culverts, pipes, pipelines, piers, roads, railroads, bridges, and includes floating structures.

"Tidelands instrument" means a written document conveying, leasing or licensing lands owned or claimed to be owned as present or formerly flowed tidelands by the State of New Jersey to public entities or private interests pursuant to N.J.S.A. 12:3-1 et seq. and N.J.S.A. 13:1B-13 et seq. Tidelands instruments include licenses, long-term leases, conveyances (often called grants), and management agreements. These documents are recorded in the office of the clerk of the county or registrar of deeds and mortgages of the county in which the property is located.

"Waterward side of development" means the area of the site located between a tidal water body and a line(s) drawn through point(s) of the footprint of the building closest to the water, and parallel to the water body, which line extends to the property boundaries. (see Appendix A, herein incorporated by reference).

Amended by R.1987 d.217, effective May 18, 1987.
See: 18 N.J.R. 2156(a), 19 N.J.R. 861(b).

Amended Division and Permit; added pesticide.
Amended by R.1994 d.378, effective July 18, 1994.
See: 26 N.J.R. 918(a), 26 N.J.R. 1561(a), 26 N.J.R. 2934(a).
Amended by R.1995 d.550, effective October 16, 1995.
See: 27 N.J.R. 1005(a), 27 N.J.R. 3976(a).
Amended by R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

Rewrote the section.
Amended by R.2003 d.44, effective January 21, 2003.
See: 34 N.J.R. 2388(a), 35 N.J.R. 418(a).

Added "Property as a whole".
Amended by R.2003 d.60, effective February 3, 2003.
See: 34 N.J.R. 74(a), 35 N.J.R. 632(a).

In "Dune", inserted "and all landward dune ridges and mounds" preceding "as well as man-made dunes".

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Watch Out for the CAFRA II Rules. Lewis Goldshore and Marsha Wolf, 159 N.J.L.J. 1196 (2000).

7:7-1.4 Standards for evaluating permit applications

(a) All applications for coastal permits (as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3), water quality certificates, and Federal consistency determinations shall be approved, conditionally approved or denied pursuant to the Department's Coastal Zone Management rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7E. In addition, applications for water quality certificates will be reviewed on the basis of other applicable State laws, including the State water quality standards.

(b) The Department shall not issue a permit under CAFRA unless the Department makes the findings required by N.J.S.A. 13:19-10. Such findings shall be made in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7E-1.5(b).

Amended by R.1987 d.217, effective May 18, 1987.
See: 18 N.J.R. 2156(a), 19 N.J.R. 861(b).

Deleted Policies from text.
Amended by R.1994 d.378, effective July 18, 1994.
See: 26 N.J.R. 918(a), 26 N.J.R. 1561(a), 26 N.J.R. 2934(a).
Amended by R.2001 d.81, effective March 5, 2001.
See: 32 N.J.R. 352(a), 32 N.J.R. 682(a), 33 N.J.R. 843(a).

Added designation to first paragraph and added (b).
Amended by R.2004 d.43, effective January 20, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 2801(a), 36 N.J.R. 442(a).

In (a), substituted "Coastal Zone Management rules" for "Rules on Coastal Zone Management"; rewrote (b).

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Watch Out for the CAFRA II Rules. Lewis Goldshore and Marsha Wolf, 159 N.J.L.J. 1196 (2000).

Case Notes

Implementing rules propounded by Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), with respect to Coastal Area Facility Review Act (CAFRA), did not incorporate, expressly or impliedly, requirement that DEP make specific findings required by statute. In the Matter of the Protest of Coastal Permit Program Rules, 807 A.2d 198, 354 N.J.Super. 293.

Conditional approval of construction permit for large scale development, permitting no construction until statutory standards satisfied, improper as not authorized by enabling legislation and as being a decision deficient in essential findings (citing former N.J.A.C. 7:7D-2.3). *Crema v. Dept. of Environmental Protection*, 182 N.J.Super. 445, 442 A.2d 630 (App.Div.1982), affirmed as modified 94 N.J. 286, 463 A.2d 910 (1983).

Application for waterfront development permit; failure to comply with rules for coastal zone management. *Haldone v. DEPE*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 2.

7:7-1.5 Permits and permit conditions

(a) No person shall undertake or cause, suffer, allow or permit any regulated activity without a permit issued by the Department in accordance with this chapter.

(b) The following conditions shall apply to all coastal permits. Failure to comply with any of the following shall constitute a violation.

1. A permittee shall notify the Department in writing, at least three working days prior to the beginning of construction on the site or site preparation.

2. A permittee shall notify the Department in writing within five working days prior to commencement of operation of a CAFRA development. At this time, the permittee shall also certify that all conditions of the permit that must be met prior to operation of the development have been met.

3. The issuance of a permit shall in no way expose the State of New Jersey or the Department to liability for the sufficiency or correctness of the design of any construction, structure or structures. Neither the State nor the Department shall, in any way, be liable for the loss of life or property which may occur by virtue of the activity or development resulting from any permit.

4. A permittee shall allow the authorized representatives of the Department free access to the site at all times when construction activity is taking place, and at other times upon notice to the permittee. The permittee shall provide free of charge to the Department all of its equipment reasonably necessary for inspection of the site.

5. No change in plans or specifications upon which a permit is issued shall be made except with the prior written permission of the Department, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-4.10.

6. The notice of authorization shall be posted prominently at the site during construction and a copy of the permit and approved plans shall be kept on the construction site and shall be exhibited upon request to any person.

7. The permittee shall immediately inform the Department of any unanticipated adverse effects on the environment not described in the application or in the conditions of the permit. The Department may, upon discovery of such unanticipated adverse effects, and upon the failure of the permittee to submit a report thereon,

notify the permittee of its intent to suspend the permit, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-4.11.

8. Plans and specifications in the application and conditions imposed by a permit shall remain in full force and effect so long as the proposed development or any portion thereof is in existence, unless modified pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-4.10.

9. If any condition or a permit is determined to be legally unenforceable, modifications and additional conditions may be imposed by the Department as necessary to protect the public interest.

10. A permit is subject to suspension or revocation for violations of its terms and conditions. A permittee shall, upon receipt of a notice of suspension or revocation, comply with the terms of such notice and shall, if required, cease such construction.

11. The Department may issue a modified permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-4.10.

12. If a permit condition requires the dedication of land to a political subdivision for open space and/or recreational or other uses, the permittee shall, within 45 days of the political subdivision's decision whether or not to accept the land, furnish proof to the Department of the political subdivision's decision with respect to such dedication, or the permit may be revoked as provided in N.J.A.C. 7:7-4.11.

13. In the event of rental, lease, sale or other conveyance of the site by the permittee, the permit shall be continued in force and shall apply to the new tenant, lessee, owner or assignee so long as there is no change in the site, proposed construction or proposed use of the development, as described in the original application. No such change shall be implemented unless an application for a permit modification is filed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-4.10.

14. If a permit contains a condition that must be satisfied prior to the commencement of construction, the permittee must comply with such condition(s) within the time required by the permit or, if no time specific requirement is imposed, then within six months of the effective date of the permit, or provide evidence satisfactory to the Department that such condition(s) cannot be satisfied.

15. If required by the Department as a permit condition, the permit shall be filed with the clerk of the county court in which the project site is located as notice to prospective purchasers.

16. A permittee shall employ appropriate measures to minimize noise where necessary during construction, as specified in N.J.S.A. 13:1G-1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 7:29 (Noise control).

17. Development which requires soil disturbance, the creation of drainage structures, or changes in natural contours shall conduct operations in accordance with the

latest revised version of "Standards for Soil Erosion Sediment Control in New Jersey," promulgated by the New Jersey State Soil Conservation Committee, pursuant to the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act of 1975, N.J.S.A. 4:24-42 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 2:90-1.3 through 1.14. These standards are hereby incorporated by reference.

18. If the Department determines that a conservation restriction, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3, is necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, or to protect wildlife and/or fisheries, or to otherwise preserve, protect, and enhance the natural environment, the permittee shall, prior to site preparation, submit to the Department proof that such a conservation restriction has been recorded in the office of the clerk of the county or the registrar of deeds and mortgages of the county in which the development site is located. The conservation restriction shall be in the form and terms appropriate to the property as specified and approved by the Department, and shall run with the property and be binding upon the property owner and the successors in interest in the property or in any part thereof;

(c) A permit shall be valid authority to commence construction of a development for a period of five years from its date of issuance. Where construction has commenced within this five year period, the permit, with the exception of permits issued for activities located below the mean high water line, shall upon written authorization of the Department be valid, as long as construction continues, until the project is completed subject to the provisions of (c)1 and 2 below.

1. If construction continues beyond the five year period, and then, prior to completion of the project, stops for a cumulative period of one year or longer the permit shall expire, except for projects of unusual size or scope or for projects which are delayed due to circumstances beyond the permittee's control (such as a delay in the financing of a public works project), in which case, upon the request of the applicant prior to the expiration of the original permit, the permit may be extended for a total of 10 years from the original effective date.

2. All requests for authorization to continue construction beyond the expiration of a permit shall be submitted to the Department no later than 20 business days prior to the expiration date of the permit.

3. All permits issued of activities occurring below the mean high water line shall be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five years.

4. All water quality certificates and Federal consistency determinations issued in conjunction with a State permit will be in effect for the lifetime of the associated State permit.

5. A water quality certificate not issued in conjunction with other State permits shall be effective for five years or for the original duration of the underlying Federal permit (without renewals), whichever is shorter.

(d) The duration of validity for coastal general permits is found at N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.3(k).

(e) The Department may, after public notice, issue a general permit for activities which are substantially similar in nature and cause only minimal individual and cumulative environmental impacts. The process for issuance of General Permits and the process for authorizing various activities under the issued General Permits is detailed at N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.

Amended by R.1987 d.217, effective May 18, 1987.
See: 18 N.J.R. 2156(a), 19 N.J.R. 861(b).

Substantially amended.
Amended by R.1994 d.378, effective July 18, 1994.
See: 26 N.J.R. 918(a), 26 N.J.R. 1561(a), 26 N.J.R. 2934(a).
Amended by R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

Rewrote the section.

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Watch Out for the CAFRA II Rules. Lewis Goldshore and Marsha Wolf, 159 N.J.L.J. 1196 (2000).

Case Notes

Purchaser was not bound to restriction on its land that was imposed by Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) as part of coastal permit issued to owner's predecessor in title; restriction could not be found by diligent search of record title, deed from vendor to purchaser did not contain any condition concerning water-dependency, and any environmental impact would be limited in scope. *Island Venture Associates v. New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection*, 849 A.2d 1228.

Expiration of construction permit issued by (DEP) did not preclude application of permit condition requiring Department approval for connection to borough sewer system. *Mutschler v. Envir. Protection*, 337 N.J.Super. 1 (A.D.2001).

Permit granted while permit application was still pending was invalid. *In re Waterfront Development Permit No. WD88-0443-1, Lincoln Harbor Final Development, Weehawken, Hudson County*, 244 N.J.Super. 426, 582 A.2d 1018 (A.D.1990) certification denied 126 N.J. 320, 598 A.2d 880.

Conditional approval of construction permit for large scale development, permitting no construction until statutory standards satisfied, improper. (citing former N.J.A.C. 7:7D-2.5). *Crema v. Dept. of Environmental Protection*, 182 N.J.Super. 445, 442 A.2d 630 (App.Div. 1982), affirmed as modified 94 N.J. 286, 463 A.2d 910 (1983).

7:7-1.6 Provisional permits

(a) The Department may issue a provisional permit if it finds that the beginning of construction prior to the completion of the full permit review process is necessary to meet the regulatory or funding requirements of a Federal or State agency.

(b) The issuance of a provisional permit shall not exempt the permittee from any of the requirements of this chapter. A permit application must be submitted before a provisional permit can be issued, and all permit review procedures shall be complied with following issuance of the provisional permit.

Amended by R.1994 d.378, effective July 18, 1994.
See: 26 N.J.R. 918(a), 26 N.J.R. 1561(a), 26 N.J.R. 2934(a).

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Watch Out for the CAFRA II Rules. Lewis Goldshore and Marsha Wolf. 159 N.J.L.J. 1196 (2000).

7:7-1.7 Emergency permit authorization

(a) The Department may issue an emergency permit authorization if it determines that there is an imminent threat to lives or property if regulated construction activities are not immediately commenced. Potential for severe envi-

ronmental degradation will also constitute a basis for issuing an emergency permit authorization. The procedure for obtaining an emergency permit authorization is as follows:

1. The requesting party shall notify the Department's Bureau of Coastal and Land Use Enforcement by telephone of any situation which may constitute an imminent threat to lives, property or the environment. In response to this notification, the Bureau of Coastal and Land Use Enforcement will inspect the subject site whenever feasible to determine the condition of the property, and the extent of the imminent threat. The determination of imminent threat will be made solely by the Department, based on the condition of the property at the time of inspection. The findings of the inspection will be provided to the Land Use Regulation Program, together with a recommendation regarding the request for emergency permit authorization.

iii. The construction, maintenance, repair or replacement (including upgrade) of water lines, telecommunication and cable television lines, including fiber optic cables, poles and transfer and/or switching stations associated with telecommunication lines, provided the transfer and/or switching station is located completely within paved roadways or paved, gravel, or cleared and maintained rights-of-way. This does not include the construction of telecommunication towers such as cellular telephone towers;

iv. The maintenance, repair or replacement of existing and functional railroads and related structures located completely within cleared and maintained rights-of-way;

v. The maintenance and repair of existing stormwater management facilities which receive, store, convey or discharge stormwater runoff;

vi. The construction of less than 1,200 linear feet of new stormwater pipes;

vii. The construction or expansion of educational facilities as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3;

viii. The construction of seasonal or temporary structures related to the tourism industry as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3; or

ix. The construction, maintenance, repair or replacement of power lines.

3. In addition to the activities identified at (b)2 above, if located more than 150 feet from the mean high water line of any tidal waters, or the landward limit of a beach or a dune, whichever is most landward, public development is not the following:

i. The construction of a new road, sanitary sewer pipeline, petroleum pipeline or natural gas pipeline of less than 1,200 feet in length or the extension of a road, sanitary sewer pipeline, stormwater management facility, petroleum pipeline or natural gas pipeline of less than 1,200 feet in length, not to exceed a cumulative total of 1,200 feet in any one municipality at any one site, unless the construction is located within a development requiring a CAFRA permit in which case it shall be considered part of the development for which a permit is required; or

ii. The construction of telecommunication towers such as cellular telephone towers.

4. Equivalent parking areas will be calculated at 270 square feet per parking space, including one half of the associated aisle area, excluding access drives. This calculation shall apply to both paved and unpaved parking areas.

5. A development that is used solely for the storage of food or other merchandise, excluding storage of agricultural and petroleum products, and that is not associat-

ed with any on-site manufacturing or industrial process and is not specifically included in the definition of industrial development at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3 is considered a "commercial development."

6. Municipal or other government administrative, public works or emergency services buildings that are not specifically included in the definition of public development at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3 or parks which are publicly owned or controlled are considered commercial developments.

7. Churches, synagogues or other houses of worship are considered commercial developments.

8. Development or expansion of existing developments "either solely or in conjunction with a previous development" is described at (b)8i through iv below. "Previous development" includes developments that either were previously constructed after September 19, 1973 or developments that previously received a CAFRA permit which remains valid but the approved development has not yet been built. For the purposes of (b)8i, ii and iii below, contiguous parcels shall include, but not be limited to, those land areas which directly abut or are separated by a general access roadway or other right-of-way, including waterways, or those land areas which are part of a subdivision existing and under common ownership on or after September 19, 1973.

i. The construction of any residential or commercial development on contiguous parcels of property, regardless of present ownership, where there is a proposed sharing of infrastructure constructed to serve those parcels including, but not limited to, roads, utility lines, drainage systems, open spaces or septic drain fields;

ii. The construction of any residential or commercial development on contiguous parcels of property which were under common ownership on or after September 1, 1973 (the effective date of CAFRA), regardless of present ownership, or any subdivision or resubdivision of a parcel of land which occurred after September 19, 1973;

iii. The construction of any residential or commercial development on contiguous parcels of property, where there is some shared pecuniary, possessory, or other substantial common interest by one or more individuals in the units;

iv. The addition of one or more parking spaces or dwelling units or equivalent to any existing dwelling units or parking spaces or equivalent parking area for which construction had commenced subsequent to September 19, 1973 where such addition, when combined with the existing dwelling units or parking area, results in a total exceeding the regulatory threshold. Any dwelling units or parking areas in existence on or before September 19, 1973 which have been determined by the Department to be exempt from the requirements of this subchapter due to on-site construction on or

before September 19, 1973 will not be counted when determining if a new or expanded development exceeds the regulatory threshold.

(1) The addition of parking spaces by restriping is not regulated.

v. The total number of dwelling units or parking spaces in a new or expanded development need not be restricted to any single municipal tax block nor to any one period in time in order to require a permit;

vi. The construction of a development below the regulatory threshold as defined in this section, where such construction is part of a larger planned development in which the total development will exceed the regulatory threshold.

9. Commercial development not located on a beach or a dune and not located within 150 feet of the beach, dune or mean high water line unless there is an intervening development as described at (b)1 above, excludes development which:

i. Does not cause the number of parking spaces (either solely or in conjunction with the existing development) to exceed the regulatory threshold of the appropriate zone; or

ii. Does not propose development of any new parking spaces, regardless of whether the total number of existing parking spaces exceeds the regulatory threshold of the appropriate zone.

10. The elevating of an existing residential, commercial, industrial, or public building on pilings does not require a CAFRA permit, unless the elevating of the existing building is associated with an enlargement and such enlargement is not exempt under CAFRA pursuant to (c)4 below or unless the elevating of the existing building involves excavation, filling, or grading on a beach or a dune. Additional parking spaces located under a building elevated in accordance with this paragraph are not counted toward the parking space or equivalent parking area limits at (a) above.

11. Residential developments which include the offsite construction of more than 1,200 linear feet of new sewer pipelines or roads require a CAFRA permit regardless of the number of dwelling units. For all other residential developments which are not located on a beach or dune, whether a CAFRA permit is required is based on the number of dwelling units proposed only and not the length of roadways or sewer pipelines on-site.

12. The classification or removal from classification of the municipality in which a development is located as a "qualifying municipality," as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3, affects the requirement for a CAFRA permit for such development as follows:

i. If construction of the development under a valid CAFRA permit has been started and the municipality in which the development is located either becomes classified or is removed from classification as a "qualifying municipality," the permittee is obligated to comply with all conditions of the permit;

ii. If construction of the development under a valid CAFRA permit has not been started at a time when the municipality in which the development is located is classified as a "qualifying municipality" such that the development does not require a CAFRA permit under (a)3 or 4 above, the permittee need not comply with the conditions of the issued permit;

iii. If construction of the development is started in accordance with all necessary approvals at a time when the municipality in which the development is located is classified as a "qualifying municipality" such that the development does not require a CAFRA permit under (a)3 or 4 above, and if subsequently the municipality is removed from classification as a "qualifying municipality," the Department shall not require a CAFRA permit for the development provided construction continues to completion with no lapses in construction that cumulatively total one year or more;

iv. If site plan approval is obtained for the development pursuant to the Municipal Land Use Law (N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq.) at a time when the municipality in which the development is located is classified as a "qualifying municipality" such that the development does not require a CAFRA permit under (a)3 or 4 above, and if subsequently the municipality is removed from classification as a "qualifying municipality," the Department shall not, for a period of one year from the date that the municipality is removed from classification as a "qualifying municipality," require a CAFRA permit for the development, provided construction is started within this one-year period and continues through completion with no lapses in construction that cumulatively total one year or more;

v. If preliminary subdivision approval is obtained for a residential development pursuant to the Municipal Land Use Law (N.J.S.A. 40:55D-1 et seq.), and no subsequent site plan approval is required, at a time when the municipality in which the development is located is classified as a "qualifying municipality" such that the development does not require a CAFRA permit under (a)3 or 4 above, and if subsequently the municipality is removed from classification as a "qualifying municipality," the Department shall not, for a period of one year from the date that the municipality is removed from classification as a "qualifying municipality," require a CAFRA permit for the development, provided construction is started within this one-year period and continues through completion with no lapses in construction that cumulatively total one year or more;

7. Any development that has an existing, valid CAFRA permit dated prior to July 19, 1994 provided that construction, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.1(c)1iii, begins prior to the expiration date of the permit and continues with no cumulative lapses in construction activity of more than one year.

8. The expansion of an existing, functional amusement pier, provided such expansion does not exceed the footprint of the existing, functional amusement pier by more than 25 percent, and provided such expansion is located in the area beyond 150 feet landward of the mean high water line, beach or dune, whichever is most landward.

(d) Any exemption based upon on-site construction, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.1(c)1iii on or before September 19, 1973 expired on July 19, 1997.

(e) A development shall no longer be exempt from the requirement of obtaining a CAFRA permit if significant changes are made to the development which would void the approvals listed at (c)1 and 2 above, or which would result in additional impacts to Special Areas, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3, which additional impacts are greater than the impacts associated with the originally exempt development.

(f) Development that is exempt from CAFRA requires no certification or approval from the Department, except as may be required by other programs administered by the Department. Any person who wishes may request from the Department a written determination of a development's exemption from the requirements of this subchapter.

1. For an exemption pursuant to (c)1 and 2 above, the following shall be submitted:

i. A folded copy of the approved site plan or subdivision plan, a copy of the resolution approving the site plan or subdivision, or a copy of the building permit and approved plan and soil conservation district approval where required;

ii. In the event that the final municipal building or construction permit expired and the permit was renewed or a new permit was obtained for the same project, the development will remain exempt provided construction began by July 18, 1997. To make such a determination, the Department will require documentation that the new permit authorized exactly the same construction as the original permit, such as a copy of the original building permit with approved plan and soil conservation district approval where required and a copy of the new building permit with approved plan depicting the exact development as the original;

iii. The fee specified at N.J.A.C. 7:7-10.4(e); and

iv. A completed LURP application form.

2. For an exemption pursuant to (c)3, 4, and 5 above, the following shall be submitted:

i. Plans showing the existing structures and site conditions with locations and dimensions, and all proposed structures, filling, grading, excavation and clearing;

(1) For exemptions based on fire, storm, natural hazard or Act of God, the site plans submitted shall also indicate all preexisting structures to be rebuilt.

ii. Photographs of the site;

iii. The fee specified at 7:7-10.4(e); and

iv. A completed LURP application form.

3. For an exemption pursuant to (c)8 above, the following shall be submitted:

i. A description of the location of the amusement pier including county, municipality, lot(s) and block(s);

ii. A copy of a site plan showing the location of the existing, functional amusement pier and the proposed location of the expansion;

iii. Documentation concerning the size of the footprint of the existing functional amusement pier and the size of the proposed expansion;

iv. Photographs of the site;

v. The fee specified at N.J.A.C. 7:7-10.4(e); and

vi. A completed LURP application form.

Amended by R.1986 d.461, effective November 17, 1986.
See: 18 N.J.R. 1772(a), 18 N.J.R. 2326(a).

(b)4viii added.

Amended by R.1987 d.217, effective May 18, 1987.
See: 18 N.J.R. 2056(a), 19 N.J.R. 861(b).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1988 d.136, effective March 21, 1988.
See: 19 N.J.R. 807(a), 20 N.J.R. 643(b).

(b)6 substantially amended.

Amended by R.1994 d.378, effective July 18, 1994.
See: 26 N.J.R. 918(a), 26 N.J.R. 1561(a), 26 N.J.R. 2934(a).
Petition for Rulemaking.

See: 27 N.J.R. 769(a), 27 N.J.R. 1696(b).

Amended by R.1995 d.550, effective October 16, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 1005(a), 27 N.J.R. 3976(a).

Amended by R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

Rewrote the section.

Amended by R.2003 d.60, effective February 3, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 74(a), 35 N.J.R. 632(a).

In (f), amended the N.J.A.C. references in 1iii, 2iii, and 3v.

Case Notes

Department of Environmental Protection's asserted jurisdiction over development in upland areas of a coastal region was preempted by a Coastal Area Facility Review Act exemption. Last Chance Development Partnership v. Kean, 232 N.J. Super. 115, 556 A.2d 796 (A.D.1989) certification granted 117 N.J. 135, 564 A.2d 860, affirmed 119 N.J. 425, 575 A.2d 427.

Proposed paved parking lot of more than three acres in coastal area constituted "public facility" and "road, airport, or highway construction" under Act and project was therefore subject to review. In Re: DEP Reg. N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.1(b)1.iii, 214 N.J. Super. 579, 520 A.2d 794 (App.Div.1987) certification denied 107 N.J. 134, 526 A.2d 199 (1988).

CAFRA definition of "facilities" includes cabanas. State, Dept. of Environmental Protection v. Stavola, 206 N.J.Super. 213, 502 A.2d 63 (App.Div.1985) reversed 103 N.J. 425, 511 A.2d 622 (1986).

7:7-2.2 Wetlands

(a) Wetlands permits are required for all activities in coastal wetlands delineated and mapped pursuant to the Wetlands Act of 1970 including, but not limited to:

1. The cultivation and harvesting of naturally occurring agricultural or horticultural products. This provision shall not apply to the continued production of commercial salt hay or other agricultural crops on lands utilized for these purposes on or before April 13, 1972;
2. The excavation of an individual mooring slip;
3. The maintenance or repair of bridges, roads, highways, railroad beds or the facilities of any utility or municipality. This provision shall not apply to emergency repairs necessitated by a natural disaster or a sudden and unexpected mechanical, electrical or structural failure. Written notification of such repairs shall be provided to the Program within seven days after their initiation;
4. The construction of catwalks, piers, docks, landings, footbridges and observation decks;
5. The installation of utilities;
6. Excavation of boat channels and mooring basins;
7. The construction of impoundments;
8. The construction of sea walls;
9. The diversion or appropriative use of water;
10. The use of pesticides, except those applied to the skin or clothing for personal use;
11. Driving or causing to pass over or upon wetlands, any mechanical conveyance which may alter or impair the natural contour of the wetlands or the natural vegetation; and
12. Filling, excavation or the construction of any structure.

(b) The following activities are prohibited on regulated wetlands:

1. Placing, depositing or dumping any solid waste, garbage, refuse, trash, rubbish or debris;
2. Dumping or discharging treated or untreated domestic sewage or industrial wastes, either solid or liquid;
3. Applying any pesticide on areas containing significant stands of high vigor *Spartina alterniflora* (Saltmarsh cordgrass), *Zizania aquatica* (Wildrice), *Typha* sp. (Cattail), and *Scirpus americanus* (common threesquare) as shown generally on wetlands maps;
4. The storage or disposal of pesticides;
5. The application of persistent pesticides.

(c) The Wetlands Order promulgated by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection in April 1972, any amendments thereto, and these rules shall be applicable only in those areas shown waterward of the upper wetland boundary on the following wetlands maps:

1. Middlesex County:

574-2082
574-2088
581-2082
581-2088
581-2100
581-2106
581-2112
581-2118
588-2076
588-2082
588-2106
588-2112
588-2118
595-2070
595-2076
595-2082
595-2088
595-2094
595-2106
602-2064
602-2070
602-2076
602-2082
602-2088
602-2094
602-2100
602-2106
609-2094
609-2100
609-2106

2. Monmouth County:

455-2160
455-2166
462-2160
462-2166
462-2172
462-2154
469-2160
469-2172
469-2178
476-2166
476-2172
476-2178
483-2172
490-2166
490-2172
490-2178
497-2166
497-2172
518-2184
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 364-1860
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 364-1878
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 371-1854
 371-1860
 371-1872
 371-1878
 378-1866

10. Camden County:

364-1878
 371-1872
 371-1878
 378-1866

378-1872
 413-1896
 413-1902
 420-1890
 420-1896

11. Mercer County:

476-1980
 476-1986
 483-1980
 483-1986
 483-1992
 490-1974
 490-1980
 490-1986

Amended by R.1986 d.262, effective July 7, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1710(a), 18 N.J.R. 1374(a).

Added maps and amended maps in (c)3 Ocean County.

Amended by R.1986 d.349, effective August 18, 1986.

See: 18 N.J.R. 1026(a), 18 N.J.R. 1700(a).

Amended maps in (c)5.

Amended by R.1987 d.217, effective May 17, 1987.

See: 18 N.J.R. 2056(a), 19 N.J.R. 861(b).

Amended maps in (c)5 and (c)7.

Amended by R.1988 d.570, effective December 19, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 2090(b), 20 N.J.R. 3135(b).

(c)9 Gloucester County had maps altered and added new maps.

Amended by R.1989 d.137 effective March 20, 1989.

See: 20 N.J.R. 349(b), 21 N.J.R. 750(b).

(c)8 Salem County maps altered: 266-1770, 266-1776, 273-1764, 273-1776, 294-1746, 294-1764, 315-1764, 329-1770, 329-1788.

Amended by R.1994 d.378, effective July 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 918(a), 26 N.J.R. 1561(a), 26 N.J.R. 2934(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.550, effective October 16, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 1005(a), 27 N.J.R. 3976(a).

7:7-2.3 Waterfront development

(a) The waterfront area regulated under this subchapter is divided into three sections, and will vary in width in accordance with the following rules:

1. Within any part of the Hackensack Meadowland Development District delineated at N.J.S.A. 13:17-4.1, the area regulated by this section shall include any tidal waterway of this State and all lands lying thereunder, up to and including the mean high water line.

2. Within the "coastal area" defined by section 4 of CAFRA (N.J.S.A. 13:9-4), the regulated waterfront area shall include any tidal waterway of this State and all lands lying thereunder, up to and including the mean high water line.

3. In all other areas of the State (that is in those areas outside of the "coastal area" defined by CAFRA and outside of the Hackensack Meadowlands Development District), the regulated waterfront area shall include any tidal waterway of this State and all lands lying thereunder, up to and including the mean high water line, and an adjacent upland land areas extending landward of the mean high water line to the first paved public road, railroad or surveyable property line existing on September 26, 1980 generally parallel to the waterway, provided that the landward boundary of the upland area shall be no less

than 100 feet and no more than 500 feet landward of the mean high water line.

(b) This subchapter shall apply to all man-made waterways and lagoons subject to tidal influence.

(c) The following development activities will require a permit in that portion of the waterfront area at or below (outshore of) the mean high water line:

1. The removal or deposition of sub-aqueous materials (for example, excavation, dredging or filling).

2. The construction or alteration of a dock (fixed or floating), wharf, pier (including covered or enclosed structures such as gazebos or sheds located on or above the decking of the dock, wharf or pier), bulkhead, breakwater, groin, jetty, seawall, bridge, piling, boat lift, mooring dolphin, pipeline, cable, or other similar structure.

3. The mooring of a floating home for more than 10 consecutive days. Floating homes in use within the waters of this state prior to June 1, 1984 shall not require a permit. (See N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.1(b) for definition of floating home.)

4. The installation of temporary aids to navigation by any person, if they remain in place for more than 10 consecutive days.

(d) A permit shall be required for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, expansion or enlargement of any structure, or for the excavation or filling of any area, any portion of which is in the waterfront area as defined in (a) above, with the exceptions listed below:

1. In the waterfront area defined in (a)3 above, the construction, alteration, expansion or reconstruction of an individual single family dwelling unit or addition to such unit, if constructed more than 100 feet landward of the mean high water line;

2. In the waterfront area defined in (a)3 above, the reconstruction, conversion, alteration or enlargement of any existing structure located more than 100 feet landward of the mean high water line, provided that no change in land use results, and that enlargements do not exceed 5,000 square feet;

3. In the waterfront area defined in (a)3 above, minor additions to or changes in existing structures or manufacturing operations that do not result in adverse environmental impacts to Special Areas defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3, provided the additions is located in an existing cleared area of the site, and is set back a minimum of 15 feet landward of the mean high water line, where such changes or additions do not result in a change in the present land use of the site;

4. The repair, replacement, renovation, or reconstruction, in the same location and size of the preexisting structure, of any legally existing dock, wharf, pier, bulkhead or building that appears on the applicable Tidelands Map adopted by the Tidelands Resource Council (base map photography dated 1977/1978) or that appears on the applicable New Jersey Coastal Wetlands maps promulgated by the Department pursuant to the Wetlands Act of 1970 (base map photography dated 1971, 1972) or that received a Waterfront Development permit subsequent to the date of the photograph provided that the repair, replacement, renovation, or reconstruction, in the same location and size of the preexisting structure, and does not increase the size of the structure and the structure is used solely for residential purposes or for the docking of or servicing of pleasure vessels;

5. The repair, replacement, renovation, or reconstruction, in the same location and size of the preexisting structure, of any legally existing floating dock, mooring raft or similar temporary or seasonal improvement or structure that appears on the applicable Tidelands Map adopted by the Tidelands Resource Council (base map photography dated 1977/1978), or that appears on the applicable New Jersey Coastal Wetlands photographs promulgated by the Department pursuant to the Wetlands Act of 1970 (base map photography dated 1971, 1972), or received a Waterfront Development permit subsequent to the date of the photograph provided that the repair, replacement, renovation, or reconstruction is in the same location and size of the preexisting structure, and does not exceed in length the waterfront frontage of the parcel of real property to which it is attached and is used solely for the docking of servicing of pleasure vessels; and

6. The redecking and replacement of bridge surfaces provided there is no change in width, length or height.

(e) Those portions of a dock or pier proposed to be constructed landward of the mean high water line and in the coastal zone may be subject to the permit-by-rule at N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.2(a)5 and 6.

(f) Any person proposing to undertake or cause to be undertaken any development or activity in or near the waterfront area may request in writing a determination that the proposal is not subject to the requirements of this subchapter on the basis that the proposed development site is located outside the waterfront area, or that the proposed development does not require a permit under (d) above.

1. For a written determination of exemption pursuant to (d)1 and 2 above, the following shall be submitted:

- i. A completed LURP application form;
- ii. A written description of the proposed development;
- iii. The fee specified at N.J.A.C. 7:7-10.2; and
- iv. A site plan depicting the following:

- (1) The location of the proposed construction, re-construction, alteration, conversion expansion, or enlargement; and
- (2) The location of the mean high water line.
2. For a written determination of exemption pursuant to (d)3 above, the following shall be submitted:
- i. A completed LURP application form;
 - ii. A written description of the proposed development;
 - iii. The fee specified at N.J.A.C. 7:7-10.2; and
 - iv. A site plan depicting the following:
 - (1) The location of the proposed construction, re-construction, alteration, conversion expansion, or enlargement;
 - (2) The location of the mean high water line; and
 - (3) The limits of all Special Areas as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3.
3. For a written determination of exemption pursuant to (d)4 and 5 above, the following shall be submitted:
- i. A completed LURP application form;
 - ii. A written description of the proposed development;
 - iii. The fee specified at N.J.A.C. 7:7-10.2;
 - iv. A copy of the Tidelands instrument (grant, lease or license);
 - v. If applicable, a copy of any previous waterfront development permit issued for the structures to be replaced, renovated or reconstructed;
 - vi. A copy of the applicable portion of the Tidelands Map adopted by the Tidelands Resource Council (base map photography dated 1977/1978) or New Jersey Coastal Wetlands Map (base map photography dated 1971, 1972) showing the location and dimensions of the structures to be replaced, renovated, or reconstructed;
 - vii. Photograph(s) of the existing structures labeled as to orientation; and
 - viii. Plans showing the location and dimensions of the structures to be replaced, renovated, or reconstructed.
4. For a written determination of exemption pursuant to (d)6 above, the following shall be submitted:
- i. A completed LURP application form;
 - ii. A written description of the proposed development;
 - iii. The fee specified at N.J.A.C. 7:7-10.2; and
 - iv. A site plan depicting the location of the existing and proposed bridge surfaced to be redecked.
- (g) A Waterfront Development permit is required for the filling of any lands formerly flowed by the tide, if any filling took place after 1914 without the issuance of a tidelands instrument by the Department of Environmental Protection and Tidelands Resource Council or their predecessor agencies, even where such lands extend beyond the landward boundary of the upland area defined in (a)3 above, or up to and including the mean high water line in the areas defined in (a)1 and (2) above.
1. A Waterfront Development permit application submitted under this subsection must be submitted in conjunction with an application for a tidelands instrument.
- (h) A Waterfront Development permit shall not be required for any development or activity in the upland area defined in (a)3 above and in manmade waterways and lagoons for which on-site construction, excluding site preparation, was in progress on or prior to September 26, 1980. For the purpose of this section, "construction, excluding site preparation" does not include clearing vegetation, bringing construction materials to the site, site grading or other earth work associated with preparing a site for construction or structures. For the purposes of this section, "construction, excluding site preparation" does encompass improvements which include, but are not limited to, paved roads, curbs, and storm drains.
1. Any person who believes that a proposed development is exempt from the requirements of this subchapter due to on-site construction may request in writing a determination of exemption from the Department in accordance with (g)2 below.
 2. Exemptions shall be applied for and considered upon submission of information sufficient for the Department to determine that the physical work specified in (g)1 above necessary to begin the construction of the proposed development, was actually performed prior to September 26, 1980 in the area defined in (a)3 above.
 - i. Any lapse in construction activity of more than one year may be cause for denial of an exemption request, or where previously exempted, it may be cause for revocation of such exemption, by the Department.
 - ii. A finding that a proposed development is exempt from the requirements of this subchapter shall apply only to the development as conceived and designed prior to September 26, 1980. Any modification which expands or substantially changes the exempted development shall require a permit.

Amended by R.1987 d.217, effective May 18, 1987.

See: 18 N.J.R. 2056(a), 19 N.J.R. 861(b).

Substantially amended.

Emergency amendment. R.1988 d.518, effective October 14, 1988 (expired December 3, 1988).

See: 20 N.J.R. 2815(a).

Development of waterfront area within the "coastal area" added. Adopted concurrent proposal R.1989 d.8, effective January 3, 1989. See: 20 N.J.R. 2815(a), 21 N.J.R. 34(a).

Provisions of emergency amendment R.1988 d.518 readopted without change.

Amended by R.1989 d.243, effective May 1, 1989. See: 21 N.J.R. 4(a), 21 N.J.R. 1141(a).

Limited inland scope of regulated area to 1000 feet; exempted shore protection structures in the 1,500-foot expansion exception calculation; in (d) excepted single-family residential dwelling units for which municipal permits and approvals had been obtained before October 3, 1988 and in (g) further defined "construction, excluding site preparation" and "in progress".

Emergency amendment R.1990 d.403, effective July 17, 1990 (expired September 15, 1990).

See: 22 N.J.R. 2361(a).

Definition of waterfront, types of development requiring permits, and permitting process for development amended to comply with N.J. Supreme Court decision in *Last Chance Development Partnership v. Thomas H. Kean* (Dkt. No. A-102, decided June 20, 1990).

Adopted concurrent proposal R.1990 d.503, effective September 14, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2361(a), 22 N.J.R. 3222(a).

Provisions of emergency amendment R.1990 d.403 readopted without change.

Administrative Correction: Added (a)3.

See: 23 N.J.R. 60(b).

INVALIDITY ANNOTATION: See 23 N.J.R. 406(b).

N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.3(a)2, as amended effective September 14, 1990 (see 22 N.J.R. 2361(a) and 3222(a)), held invalid. *Long Beach Township Oceanfront Property Owners Association v. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, et al.*, 245 N.J.Super. 143, Dkt. Nos. A-6697-89T2 and A-783-90T2 (App. Div. December 26, 1990).

Amended by R.1994 d.378, effective July 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 918(a), 26 N.J.R. 1561(a), 26 N.J.R. 2934(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.550, effective October 16, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 1005(a), 27 N.J.R. 3976(a).

Amended by R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

Rewrote the section.

Amended by R.2003 d.298, effective July 21, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 928(a), 35 N.J.R. 3354(a).

Rewrote (f).

Case Notes

Amendments to waterfront development rules extending permit requirement to previously exempt properties were invalid. *Long Beach Tp. Oceanfront Property Owners Ass'n v. New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection*, 245 N.J.Super. 143, 584 A.2d 820 (A.D.1990).

Department of Environmental Protection's asserted jurisdiction over development in upland areas of a coastal region exceeded its statutory authority. *Last Chance Development Partnership v. Kean*, 119 N.J. 425, 575 A.2d 427 (1990).

Department of Environmental Protection did not have jurisdiction over development in upland areas of a coastal region. *Last Chance Development Partnership v. Kean*, 232 N.J.Super. 115, 556 A.2d 796 (A.D.1989) certification granted 117 N.J. 135, 564 A.2d 860, affirmed 119 N.J. 425, 575 A.2d 427.

Department of Environmental Protection's asserted jurisdiction over development in upland areas of a coastal region was preempted by a Coastal Area Facility Review Act exemption. *Last Chance Development Partnership v. Kean*, 232 N.J.Super. 115, 556 A.2d 796 (A.D.1989) certification granted 117 N.J. 135, 564 A.2d 860, affirmed 119 N.J. 425, 575 A.2d 427.

Dredging without a permit so as to cause loss of bay's benefits to people and wildlife was violation warranting fine. *Department of Environmental Protection v. Gallagher*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 28.

Issuance of waterfront development permit did not endanger navigation to adjoining bulkhead and dock. *Misiak v. Walker*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 14.

Waterfront Development Law; construction of floating dock and registering it as vessel. *Department of Environmental Protection v. Grossman*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 236.

SUBCHAPTER 3. PRE-APPLICATION REVIEW

7:7-3.1 Purpose

(a) A preapplication review is an optional service especially recommended for major development. Pre-application meetings are, however, mandatory for coastal permit applications involving the installation of submarine cables in the Atlantic Ocean. At this review the Department will discuss apparent strengths and weaknesses of the proposed development, as well as the procedures and policies that would apply to the particular development. The review is intended to provide guidance and does not constitute a commitment to approve or deny a permit application for the development.

Amended by R.1994 d.378, effective July 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 918(a), 26 N.J.R. 1561(a), 26 N.J.R. 2934(a).

Amended by R.2003 d.60, effective February 3, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 74(a), 35 N.J.R. 632(a).

Designated the section as (a) and inserted a second sentence beginning with "Pre-application meetings".

7:7-3.2 Request for a pre-application review

(a) Potential applicants for major projects, other than the installation of submarine cables in the Atlantic Ocean, are encouraged to request a preapplication review with the Department at the earliest opportunity. A request for a preapplication review shall be made in writing and shall include a conceptual proposal for the proposed development.

1. The conceptual proposal shall include:

- i. A written description of the site and the proposed development including the dimensions, number, and uses of proposed structures;
- ii. Maps indicating the site's location and rough internal plan of development; and
- iii. A tax lot and block designation of the site and a United States Geological Survey quadrangle map or county road map showing the site.

(b) Potential applicants for the installation of submarine cables in the Atlantic Ocean shall schedule the pre-application review early in the design process. A request for a pre-application review shall be made in writing and include a written description of the proposed project along with a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) nautical chart depicting potential cable routes in relationship to existing cable routes. All pre-application review requests for the installation of submarine cables shall be submitted to the Manager of the Department's Bureau of Coastal Regulation, PO Box 439, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625-0439.

(b) The applicant shall include in the EIS or Compliance Statement the following:

1. **Summary:** A brief one or two page summary shall preface the EIS or Compliance Statement, and shall contain:

- i. A description of site, including location, tax map designation, and existing conditions;
- ii. A description of the size, nature and location of the proposed development;
- iii. A description of the major environmental impacts associated with the proposed development, including possible areas of controversy or significant issues to be solved; and
- iv. A list of any other municipal, state or federal approvals required or received, if any;

2. **Project description:** The project description consists of eight elements which, when taken together, describe what the applicant proposes to do, where it will be done, how it will be constructed, and how it will be operated.

- i. The description shall consist of written and graphic material and development plans as specified in N.J.A.C. 7:7-4.2(a)7.
- ii. The eight elements are: the development description, site plan, structure description, housing plan, transportation plan, utilities plan, public services plan, and outdoor recreation plan (as appropriate);

3. **Environmental assessment and compliance with the Coastal Zone Management rules.** This section shall include an environmental inventory assessment which describes and documents, in narrative form, environmental conditions at the site and the surrounding region, and then assesses the probable impacts of the development on the built and natural environment. This section shall also include a detailed statement of compliance with the Coastal Zone Management rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7E and a listing of adverse impacts, mitigation and alternatives; and

4. Appendices as needed.

(c) For CAFRA permit applications, the EIS or Compliance Statement shall demonstrate that the proposed development:

1. Conforms with all applicable air, water and radiation emission and effluent standards and all applicable water quality criteria and air quality standards;
2. Prevents air emissions and water effluents in excess of the existing dilution, assimilative and recovery capacities of the air and water environments at the site and within the surrounding region;
3. Provides for the collection and disposal of litter, recyclable and solid waste in such a manner as to mini-

mize adverse environmental effects and the threat to the public health, safety and welfare;

4. Would result in minimal feasible impairment of the regenerative capacity of water aquifers or other ground or surface water supplies;

5. Would cause minimal feasible interference with the natural functioning of plant, animal, fish and human life processes at the site and within the surrounding region;

6. Is located or constructed so as to neither endanger human life or property nor otherwise impair the public health, safety and welfare; and

7. Would result in minimal practicable degradation of unique or irreplaceable land types, historical or archaeological areas and existing public scenic attributes at the site and within the surrounding region.

Amended by R.1987 d.217, effective May 18, 1987.

See: 18 N.J.R. 2056(a), 19 N.J.R. 861(b).

(b)4-6 added.

Recodified from 7:7-6.3 and amended by R.1994 d.378, effective July 18, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 918(a), 26 N.J.R. 1561(a), 26 N.J.R. 2934(a).

Prior text at 7:7-6.2, Distribution of EIS to other agencies, repealed.

Amended by R.2004 d.43, effective January 20, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 2801(a), 36 N.J.R. 442(a).

Rewrote the section.

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Implications of the New CAFRA Legislation. Michael J. Gross, Jeffrey S. Beenstock, 168 N.J.Law. 13 (Mag.) (April 1995).

7:7-6.3 Preparation

(a) The level of detail and areas of emphasis in an EIS will vary depending upon the nature and complexity of the facility and the nature of the site and its surrounding regions.

1. The EIS should be concise, and should contain the facts and analyses necessary to evaluate the application with reference to the Department's Rules on Coastal Resource and Development Policies, N.J.A.C. 7:7E.

2. The information should be presented in an analytic, rather than an encyclopedic format.

(b) If the applicant believes that specific elements of the EIS or Compliance Statement are not applicable to the proposed development, the applicant may indicate "not applicable" under the appropriate heading. The reason why the information is not required should be indicated.

(c) The EIS shall be bound or in loose-leaf form, on 8½ by 11 inch paper. All maps, plans and aerial photographs shall specify a north point, graphic scale, name of preparer, date of preparation (including all revisions), and source of information. All appendices shall be labelled on the cover page so that they can be identified.

(d) The EIS or Compliance Statement should be prepared using an interdisciplinary approach, and the qualifications of the persons who prepared each element shall be identified in a separate section. References to information, reports or treatises not contained in the EIS shall be cited throughout the text as appropriate, and in a consistent manner.

(e) The Department recognizes that some or all of the EIS requirements set forth below in (f) may be addressed in an EIS prepared to meet requirements of another governmental agency or body. Such an EIS may be submitted under this subchapter, but must be supplemented in order to comply with (f) below.

(f) The EIS or Compliance Statement must discuss the applicability of the Department's Rules on Coastal Zone Management, N.J.A.C. 7:7E, to the proposal. This information is to be submitted in both map form and as part of the environmental inventory and assessment.

Recodified from 7:7-6.4 and amended by R.1994 d.378, effective July 18, 1994.

(3) The sewer line connects to an existing sewer line located on-site or immediately adjacent to the site;

5. Construction of a gasoline pump(s) and associated pipes and tanks on the upland portion of the marina provided:

i. The marina has available adequate floating containment booms and absorbent materials in the event of hydrocarbon spills;

ii. Fuel pumps include back pressure cutoff valves. Main cut-off valves shall be available both at the dock and in the upland area of the marina; and

iii. Any other required approvals for the construction of underground or above ground storage tanks are obtained.

6. Construction of boat handling facilities including, but not limited to, winches, gantries, railways, platforms and lifts, hoists, cranes, fork lifts and ramps provided:

i. The boat handling facility (excluding boat ramp and railways) is located landward of the mean high water line; and

ii. The boat handling facility is not located in a wetland area.

7. The one time construction of a single marina support building not exceeding a footprint of 120 square feet provided the building is located on the upland portion of the marina and is not located within wetlands.

(c) The construction of support facilities listed at (b)1 through 7 above shall also comply with the following:

1. The marina complies with N.J.A.C. 7:7E-7.3(d), the standards relevant to the construction of marinas;

2. Public access shall be provided in accordance with the public access to the waterfront rule, N.J.A.C. 7:7E-8.11;

3. Trash receptacles along with adequate fish cleaning areas, including separately marked dispensers for organic refuse, shall be provided; and

4. The development is consistent with the Water Quality Management Plan adopted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:15.

(d) In addition to the application and information required under N.J.A.C. 7:7E-7.3, the following information shall be submitted:

1. Three copies of a site(s) plan showing the following:

i. The mean high, mean low and spring high water lines of the tidal waters at the site;

ii. Existing features at the site including, topography, structures, utilities, beach areas and dune areas;

iii. The upper and lower limits of wetlands within 150 feet of the proposed limit of disturbance;

iv. The proposed development including all limits of disturbance, structures and building heights, grading, and existing and proposed clearing areas;

v. The location of all existing and proposed public access areas; and

vi. Where sewers are to be used, the location of the existing sewer line abutting the site;

2. A Compliance Statement prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-6, demonstrating how the proposed marina support facility complies with (a) through (c) above, including supplemental documents as appropriate, such as maps or surveys; and

3. A copy of any previous coastal permit for the site.

New Rule, R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

Amended by R.2003 d.60, effective February 3, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 74(a), 35 N.J.R. 632(a).

Deleted (b)4iv(2); recodified former (b)4iv(3) and (b)4iv(4) as (b)4iv(2) and (b)4iv(3); added (c)4.

7:7-7.14 Coastal general permit for reconstruction of a legally existing functioning bulkhead

(a) This coastal general permit authorizes the reconstruction of a legally existing functioning bulkhead in-place or upland of the existing bulkhead. This coastal general permit also authorizes the reconstruction of a legally existing bulkhead within 18 inches outshore of the existing bulkhead when a timber bulkhead is used. This coastal general permit also authorizes the construction of a legally existing bulkhead up to a maximum of 24 inches outshore of the existing bulkhead when a vinyl bulkhead is used, provided the vinyl bulkhead abuts the pilings of the existing bulkhead. The distance outshore is measured from the waterward face of the original bulkhead alignment of the existing bulkhead to the waterward face of the proposed bulkhead.

1. Reconstruction of certain bulkhead structures in place located below the mean high water line may be exempt from the Waterfront Development Law pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.3(d)4.

(b) The reconstruction of a legally existing bulkhead as described in (a) above is acceptable provided that:

1. The replacement bulkhead is located upland of any wetlands;

2. With the exception of individual single family/duplex properties which are not part of a larger development, public access shall be maintained or provided in accordance with the public access to the waterfront rule, N.J.A.C. 7:7E-8.11;

3. The construction of bulkheads subject to wave run up forces (V-zones) shall be designed and certified by a professional engineer to withstand the forces of wave

runup, and shall include a splash pad on the landward side. The splash pad must have a minimum width of 10 feet, and shall be constructed of concrete, asphalt or other erosion resistant material. If a cobblestone or similar splash pad is utilized, appropriate sub-base and filter cloth shall be incorporated into the design;

4. The placement of rip-rap along the seaward toe of the replacement bulkhead structure may qualify for this coastal general permit if the Department determines that such rip rap is required to limit scour potential and the areas and volume of rip rap are minimized;

5. The structure will not create net adverse shoreline movement downdrift, including erosion or shoaling;

6. The construction shall have no adverse impact to any Special Areas defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3; and

7. Clean fill from an upland source shall be used for backfill.

(c) In addition to the application and information required under N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.3, the following information shall be submitted:

1. Three copies of a site plan(s) showing the following:

i. The mean and spring high water lines of the tidal waters at the site;

ii. Existing features at the site including, all waterfront structures, existing bulkhead, and the upper and lower limits of wetlands, beach areas and dune areas;

iii. Bulkheads or other retaining structures on adjacent properties;

iv. The proposed new bulkhead including returns and tie backs and splash pad if located within the V-zone; and

v. The location of all existing and proposed public access areas; and

2. A Compliance Statement prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-6, demonstrating how the proposed reconstructed bulkhead complies with (a) and (b) above, including supplemental documents as appropriate such as maps or surveys.

New Rule, R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).
Amended by R.2003 d.60, effective February 3, 2003.
See: 34 N.J.R. 74(a), 35 N.J.R. 632(a).

7:7-7.15 Coastal general permit for investigation, cleanup, removal or remediation of hazardous substances

(a) This coastal general permit authorizes all regulated activities above the mean high water line that are undertaken, authorized or otherwise expressly approved in writing by the Department for the investigation, cleanup, removal or remediation of hazardous substances as defined by or pursuant to the Spill Compensation and Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11 et seq., or pollutants, as defined by the New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., provided the following conditions are met:

1. If the proposed cleanup activity is to take place in Special Areas as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3, the coastal general permit authorization shall be issued only if the Department finds that there are no practicable alternatives to the investigation, cleanup, removal and remediation of the hazardous substances or pollutants that would involve less or no disturbance or destruction of Special Areas as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3;

2. Mitigation may be required in accordance with the Coastal Zone Management rules, N.J.A.C. 7:7E, for disturbance to Special Areas as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3; and

3. For coastal wetlands, mitigation shall be performed according to the procedures for mitigation at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3.27 and 7:7E-3B. The mitigation plan may be incorporated as part of the document by which the Department approves the clean-up or it may be submitted as part of the coastal general permit application. The coastal general permit will not be issued until the mitigation plan is submitted and approved by the Program according to the standards at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3.27 and 7:7E-3B.

(b) In addition to the application and information required under N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.3, the following information shall be submitted:

1. Three copies of a site plan(s) showing the following:

i. The mean and spring high water lines of the tidal waters at the site;

ii. The limits of all Special Areas as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3 within 150 feet of the proposed limits of disturbance on site and at the material disposal site;

iii. The proposed limits of disturbance and method of investigation, clean up, removal or remediation; and

iv. The restoration plan;

2. A Compliance Statement prepared in accordance with to N.J.A.C. 7:7-6, demonstrating how the proposed hazardous waste cleanup complies with (a) above, including supplemental documents as appropriate, such as maps or surveys;

3. Photographs of the site prior to the remediation; and

4. The Department's case control number.

New Rule, R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).
Amended by R.2003 d.60, effective February 3, 2003.
See: 34 N.J.R. 74(a), 35 N.J.R. 632(a).

7:7-7.16 Coastal general permit for the landfall of utilities

(a) This coastal general permit authorizes the landfall of utilities including cable (that is electric, television and fiber optics), telecommunication, petroleum, natural gas, water and sanitary sewer lines constructed in tidal water bodies authorized pursuant to the Waterfront Development Law or Flood Hazard Area Control Act.

2. A Compliance Statement prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-6, demonstrating how the proposed bulkhead and associated fill complies with (a) and (b) above, including supplemental documents as appropriate, such as maps and survey.

New Rule, R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

7:7-7.19 Coastal general permit for the construction of piers, docks including jet ski ramps, pilings and boatlifts in man-made lagoons

(a) This coastal general permit authorizes the construction of piers, docks (including jet ski ramps), pilings and boatlifts in man-made lagoons provided that:

1. The structures shall be located on individual single family or duplex lots and shall be for recreational/non-commercial use;
2. The structures shall not extend beyond a distance of 20 percent of the width of a man-made lagoon;
3. The width of the dock or pier shall not exceed twice the clearance between the structure and the surface of the ground below or the water surface at mean high water, except for floating docks. For example, an eight foot wide dock must be elevated a minimum of four feet above the water surface at mean high water;
4. The maximum width of the structure shall be eight feet, except where crossing wetlands, where the proposed structure shall be constructed perpendicular to the shoreline to access sufficient water depth and shall not exceed six feet in width. In any case, the height of the structure over wetlands shall be a minimum of four feet;
5. Any wetlands disturbed during construction shall be restored to pre-project conditions;

6. The proposed structure does not hinder navigation or access to adjacent docks, piers, moorings or water areas;

7. A minimum of eight feet of open water shall be provided between any docks including jet ski ramps, if the combined width of any existing or proposed docks over the water exceeds eight feet;

8. For docks which are perpendicular to the adjacent bulkhead or shoreline, construction and placement of the dock shall be a minimum of four feet from all property lines;

9. The space between horizontal planking is maximized and the width of horizontal planking is minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Under normal circumstances, a minimum of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or one inch space is to be provided for four inch, six inch, eight to 10 inch, or 12 inch plus wide planks respectively;

10. Jet ski ramps are inclined floating docks which are typically attached to existing docks for the purpose of docking jet skis. Jet ski ramps shall not exceed eight feet in width; and

11. For sites which have existing dock structures exceeding eight feet in width over water areas and/or wetlands, which were constructed prior to September 1978 and for which the applicant proposes to increase the coverage over the water area or wetland by increasing the number or size of boat slips, docks or piers, the existing oversized structures shall be reduced to a maximum of eight feet in width.

(b) In addition to the application and information required under N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.3, the following information shall also be submitted:

1. Three copies of a site plan(s) showing the following:

- i. The mean high and mean low water lines of the tidal waters at the site;
- ii. The upper and lower limits of wetlands at the site;
- iii. Existing structures including all waterfront structures (docks, pilings and bulkheads) on the project site and adjacent waterfront properties;
- iv. The opposite side of the lagoon; and
- v. The proposed structures and boat mooring area; and

2. A Compliance Statement prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-6, demonstrating how the proposed dock, pier, jet ski ramp, pilings or boat lift complies with (a) above, including supplemental documents as appropriate such as maps or surveys.

New Rule, R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

7:7-7.20 Coastal general permit for minor maintenance dredging in man-made lagoons

(a) This coastal general permit authorizes minor maintenance dredging in man-made lagoons provided that:

- 1. The volume of the material to be dredged shall not exceed 100 cubic yards;
- 2. The proposed depth shall not exceed six feet below mean low water;
- 3. Dredged material shall be placed on an upland site and shall be stabilized;
- 4. The proposed slope from the waterward edge of any wetlands to the nearest edge of the dredged area shall not exceed three horizontal to one vertical; and
- 5. The proposed depth does not exceed the water depth offshore of the dredged area.

(b) In addition to the application information required under N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.3, the following information shall be submitted:

- 1. Three copies of a site plan(s) showing the following:
 - i. The mean high and mean low water lines of the tidal waters at the site;
 - ii. The upper and lower limits of wetlands on site and on adjacent lagoonfront properties;
 - iii. The existing and proposed water depths in the area to be dredged;
 - iv. Proposed cross sections of area to be dredged;

v. The location of the dredged material disposal site;

vi. The method of dredging; and

vii. The method of stabilization of dredging material; and

2. A Compliance Statement prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-6, demonstrating how the proposed minor maintenance dredging complies with (a) above, including supplemental documents as appropriate, such as maps or surveys.

New Rule, R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

7:7-7.21 Coastal general permit for the stabilization of eroded shorelines

(a) This coastal general permit authorizes the stabilization of eroded shorelines along tidal waterways, excluding the Atlantic Ocean, provided that the proposed method complies with all of the following:

1. The stabilization materials are limited to live branch cuttings, live facings, live stakes, vegetative cuttings, vegetated earth buttresses, choir fiber products, fiber plugs, plants and clusters, selected plant materials, fiber pallets, fiber carpet, and wood stake anchor systems. Materials shall be installed in accordance with the construction guidelines of Chapter 16—"Streambank and Shoreline Stabilization Protection," of the National Engineering Handbook (NEH), Part 650, 1996, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, incorporated herein by reference, as amended and supplemented. This coastal general permit does not authorize the use of geotubes, stone, concrete, gabions, wood sheathing, pvc pipe, used tires, discarded Christmas trees, or other material not specifically stated in this paragraph;

2. The stabilization of the eroded shoreline shall have no adverse impact on Special Areas defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3;

3. No disturbance to wetlands shall occur;

4. Where shoreline stabilization will occur offshore of a wetland, the construction shall result in minimum feasible alteration or impairment of natural tidal circulation;

5. Where shoreline stabilization will occur offshore of a wetlands, the construction shall result in minimum feasible alteration or impairment of the natural contour or the natural vegetation of the wetlands;

6. For sites where grading is required, no grading shall occur below the spring high water line, and all soil or other graded materials shall be pulled back away from the water. Grading by pushing soil or other material below the spring high water line is prohibited;

7. The placement of bioengineering materials, with the exception of plantings, shall be limited to that necessary to protect the shoreline;

8. Plant material shall be chosen and installed in accordance with "Vegetation For Tidal Shoreline Stabilization In the Mid-Atlantic States" in Chapter 16—"Streambank and Shoreline Stabilization Protection," of the National Engineering Handbook (NEH), Part 650, 1996, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, incorporated herein by reference, as amended and supplemented.

9. For projects on public lands, public access to the waterfront shall be provided and maintained during construction, and thereafter; and

10. If the Department determines that construction has resulted in adverse shoreline sand movement, including erosion or shoaling, the Department may require the permittee to remove the shoreline stabilization materials.

(b) In addition to the applications and information required under N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.3, the following information shall also be submitted:

1. Three copies of a site(s) plan showing the following:

- i. Mean high, mean low and spring high water lines of the tidal waters at the site;
- ii. Existing waterfront structures at the site and on adjacent waterfront sites;
- iii. The upper and lower limits of wetlands, beach areas, and dune areas at the site and on adjacent waterfront properties;
- iv. The location and cross section of the proposed stabilization materials in relationship to mean high and mean low water; and
- v. On public lands, the location of the existing and proposed public access to the waterfront; and

2. A compliance statement prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-6, demonstrating how the proposed stabilization of the eroded shoreline complies with (a) above, including supplemental documents as appropriate, such as maps and surveys.

New Rule, R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

7:7-7.22 Coastal general permit for avian nesting structures

(a) This coastal general permit authorizes the construction of pile supported avian nesting structures provided:

1. The construction shall not alter or impair the natural contour or vegetation of the wetlands. Protective measures such as wide track vehicles and mats shall be utilized during construction;

2. Disturbance to wetlands is restored except for those permanently impacted by the pilings; and

3. The construction of the pile supported nesting structure shall not adversely impact Special Areas as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3.

(b) In addition to the application and information required under N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.3, the following information shall also be submitted:

1. Three copies of a site plan(s) showing the following:
 - i. The location of the proposed nesting structure;
 - ii. Mean high water line of the tidal waters at the site;
 - iii. Existing features at the site including structures, and all Special Areas as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3, including the upper and lower limits of wetlands, beach areas, and dune areas; and
 - iv. Details of the proposed nesting structure.

New Rule, R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

7:7-7.23 Coastal general permit for modification of existing electrical substations

(a) This coastal general permit authorizes the modification of existing electrical substations within the existing fence line to maintain substation and electrical load and system reliability provided that:

1. The activities occur within the cleared, maintained portions of the site within the existing fenced area; and
2. The activities shall not have an adverse impact on Special Areas as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3.

(b) In addition to the application and information required under N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.3, the following information shall also be submitted:

1. Three copies of a site plan(s) showing:
 - i. Existing fence, existing limits of clearing, existing and proposed structures; and
 - ii. The upper and lower limits of any wetlands within 150 feet of the fenced area; and
2. A Compliance Statement prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-6, demonstrating how the proposed modification to the existing electrical substation complies with (a) above, including supplemental documents as appropriate, such as maps and surveys.

New Rule, R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

7:7-7.24 Coastal general permit for the legalization of the filling of tidelands

(a) This coastal general permit authorizes the legalization of the filling of any lands formerly flowed by the tide provided:

1. The filling occurred after 1914;
2. The fill appears on the applicable Tidelands Map adopted by the Tidelands Resource Council (base map photography dated 1977/78); and
3. Public access shall be provided in accordance with the public access to the waterfront rule, N.J.A.C. 7:7E-8.11.

(b) The legalization of the filling of any lands formerly flowed by the tide associated with a single family home that is not part of a larger development, is eligible for a permit-by-rule. See N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.2(a)9.

(c) In addition to the application and information required under N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.3, the following information shall be submitted:

1. Three copies of a site plan(s) showing the following:
 - i. The location of the tidelands claim line as shown on the applicable Tidelands Map adopted by the Tidelands Resource Council (base map photography dated 1977/78) and current mean high water line at or adjacent to the site; and
 - ii. The location of all existing and proposed public access areas;
2. Proof that a tidelands instrument has been obtained for all filled tidelands areas or evidence that an application for a tidelands instrument has been submitted to the Bureau of Tidelands Management. This coastal general permit authorization shall not be valid until the permittee has received a tidelands instrument; and
3. A Compliance Statement prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-6, demonstrating how the site complies with the public access to the waterfront rule, N.J.A.C. 7:7E-8.11.

New Rule, R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

7:7-7.25 Coastal general permit for the construction of telecommunication towers

(a) This coastal general permit authorizes the construction of telecommunication towers such as cellular telephone and radio towers, including access roads and associated support buildings located upland of the mean high water line provided:

1. The development shall not be located in or on dunes, beaches, wetlands, bay islands, coastal bluffs or wild and scenic river corridors;

2. The limits of disturbance associated with the development shall not exceed 0.25 acres;

3. The development shall be located a minimum of 50 feet landward of the mean high water line except on sites defined as filled water's edge sites at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3.23 where the development shall instead be located a minimum of 100 feet landward of the mean high water line;

4. The development shall be setback a minimum of 50 feet from the inland limit of any wetlands; and

5. The development shall comply with the endangered or threatened wildlife or vegetation species habitats rule, N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3.38, and the critical wildlife habitat rule, N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3.39.

(b) In addition to the application and information required under N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.3, the following information shall be submitted:

1. Three copies of a site plan(s) showing the following:
 - i. The proposed development including all limits of disturbance, structures, grading and clearing;
 - ii. All existing features at the site including the mean high and spring high water lines, and the upper limits beaches and dunes; and
 - iii. The upper limits of wetlands and coastal bluffs on and adjacent to the site; and
2. A Compliance Statement prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-6, demonstrating how the proposed telecommunication tower complies with (a) above, including supplemental documents as appropriate, such as maps and surveys.

New Rule, R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

7:7-7.26 Coastal general permit for the construction of certain structures related to the tourism industry at hotels and motels, commercial developments and multi-family residential developments over 75 units

(a) This coastal general permit authorizes the construction of equipment storage containers and sheds, stage platforms, bleachers, portable restrooms, food concession stands, gazebos, lockers, canopied shelters, and wooden walkways related to the tourism industry, at hotels and motels, commercial developments and multi-family residential developments over 75 units provided:

1. The structure remains in place only from May 1 through September 30;
2. The structure is not located on a dune, coastal bluff, or in a wetland;
3. Placement of the structure does not include the excavation, grading or filling of a beach;

4. The structure shall have no adverse impact on Special Areas defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3;

5. The structure is located a minimum of 50 feet landward of the mean high water line, except on beaches where the development is located on the most landward portion of the beach;

6. The structure is located a minimum of 50 feet from any wetlands;

7. If the structure is proposed on a beach, the structure does not unreasonably conflict with ocean views or other beach uses; and

8. If the structure is proposed on a beach, the beach is open to the public.

(b) In addition to the application and information required under N.J.A.C. 7:7-7.3, the following information shall be submitted:

1. Three copies of a site plan(s) showing the following:

i. The mean high water line of the tidal waters at the site;

ii. The location and type of all proposed structures; and

iii. The upper limits of wetlands and beach and dune areas, and endangered and threatened wildlife or vegetation habitats; and

2. A Compliance Statement prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-6, demonstrating how the proposed recreational facility complies with (a) above, including supplemental documents as appropriate such as maps or surveys.

(c) Seasonal and temporary structures related to the tourism industry at public developments are not regulated as public development under CAFRA pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3 and 2.1(b)2viii.

New Rule, R.2000 d.428, effective October 16, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 864(a), 32 N.J.R. 3784(b).

SUBCHAPTER 8. ENFORCEMENT

7:7-8.1 Authority for N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq. (CAFRA) and N.J.S.A. 12:5-1 et seq. (Waterfront Development)

(a) Whenever the Department finds that a person has violated any provision of N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq., or any regulation, rule, permit, or order adopted or issued by the Department pursuant thereto, the Department may, singly or in combination, pursue the remedies specified in 1 through 4 below. Pursuit of any of the remedies specified under this section shall not preclude the seeking of any other remedy specified.

1. Issue an order requiring the person found to be in violation to comply in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.2;

2. Bring a civil action for injunctive and other relief in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.13;

3. Levy a civil administrative penalty in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.5 or 7:7-8.6; and/or

4. Bring an action for a civil penalty in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.7.

(b) Any development or improvement enumerated in N.J.S.A. 12:5-3 and in N.J.S.A. 13:1D-29 et seq., or included within any rule or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, which is commenced or executed without first obtaining approval, or contrary to the conditions of approval, as provided in N.J.S.A. 12:5-3 and in N.J.S.A. 13:1D-29 et seq., shall be deemed to be a purpresture, a public nuisance and a violation of N.J.S.A. 12:5-1 et seq. and shall be abated in the name of the State by one or more of the following actions:

1. The issuance of an administrative order in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.2;

2. The commencement of a civil action by the Department in Superior Court for injunctive or other appropriate relief in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.13; and/or

3. The levying of an administrative penalty by the Department in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.10 and 8.11.

(c) The Department has the power, as enumerated in N.J.S.A. 13:1D-9, and consistent with constitutional requirements, to enter and inspect any building or place for the purposes of ascertaining compliance or noncompliance with any codes, rules and regulations of the Department.

7:7-8.2 Procedures for issuing an administrative order pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq. (CAFRA) and N.J.S.A. 12:5-1 et seq. (Waterfront Development)

(a) Whenever the Department finds that a person has violated any provision of N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq., or any regulation, rule, permit, or order adopted or issued by the Department pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq., the Department may issue an order specifying the provision or provisions of the act, regulation, rule, permit, or order of which the person is in violation citing the action which constituted the violation, ordering abatement of the violation, and giving notice to the person of his or her right to a hearing on the matters contained in the order. The ordered party shall have 20 days from receipt of the order within which to deliver to the Department a written request for a hearing in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.4. After the hearing and upon finding that a violation has occurred, the Department may issue a final order. If no hearing is requested, then the order shall become final after the expiration of the 20-day period. A request for hearing shall not automatically stay the effect of the order.

(b) Any development or improvement commenced or executed in violation of the Waterfront Development Act, N.J.S.A. 12:5-1 et seq., may be abated by the State by the issuance of an administrative order by the Commissioner specifying that there has been a violation of the provisions of this section, or any applicable rule, regulation or permit; setting forth the facts forming the basis for the issuance of the order; and specifying the course of action necessary to correct the violation. Procedures to request a hearing on an administrative order issued pursuant to this subsection are contained in N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.11.

7:7-8.3 Procedures for assessment, settlement and payment of civil administrative penalties for violations of N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq. (CAFRA)

(a) To assess a civil administrative penalty under N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq., the Department shall notify the violator by certified mail (return receipt requested) or by personal service. This Notice of Civil Administrative Penalty Assessment (NOCAPA) shall:

1. Identify the section of the statute, rule, administrative order or permit violated;
2. Concisely state the alleged facts which constitute the violation;
3. Specify the amount of the civil administrative penalty to be imposed and the fact that interest may be due in accordance with (c) below; and
4. Advise the violator of the right to request an adjudicatory hearing pursuant to the procedures in N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.4.

(b) Payment of the civil administrative penalty is due upon receipt by the violator of the Department's final order in a contested case, or when a notice of civil administrative penalty assessment becomes a final order, as follows:

1. If no hearing is requested pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.4, a notice of civil administrative penalty assessment becomes a final order and is deemed received on the 21st day following receipt of the notice of civil administrative penalty assessment by the violator;
2. If the Department denies the hearing request pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.4(b), a notice of civil administrative penalty assessment becomes a final order on the 21st day following receipt of the notice of civil administrative penalty assessment by the violator;
3. If the Department denies the hearing request pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.4(c), a notice of civil administrative penalty assessment becomes a final order upon receipt of notice of such denial; or
4. If the Department grants the hearing request, a notice of civil administrative penalty assessment becomes a final order upon receipt by the violator of a final order in a contested case.

(c) In addition to the amount of the civil administrative penalty that is due and owing pursuant to (b) above, the violator shall also pay to the Department the interest on the amount of the penalty, at the rate established by the New Jersey Supreme Court for interest rates on judgments as set forth in the Rules Governing the Courts of the State of New Jersey. Interest shall accrue on the amount of the civil administrative penalty due and owing from the date the payment is due and continuing until the civil administrative penalty is paid in full with interest if:

2. The timely implementation by the violator of measures leading to compliance not previously considered in the assessment of penalties pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-8.8 and 8.9, including measures to clean up, reverse or repair environmental damage caused by the violation, or to remove the violation;

3. The full payment by the violator of a specified part of the civil administrative penalty assessed if made within a time period established by the Department in an administrative order provided that the violator waives the right to request an adjudicatory hearing on the civil administrative penalty; and/or

4. Any other terms or conditions acceptable to the Department.

7:7-8.11 Procedures to request an adjudicatory hearing to contest an administrative order and/or a notice of civil administrative penalty assessment; procedures for conducting adjudicatory hearings for violations of N.J.S.A. 12:5-1 et seq. (Waterfront Development)

(a) To request an adjudicatory hearing to contest an administrative order and/or a notice of civil administrative penalty assessment issued pursuant to N.J.S.A. 12:5-1 et seq., the violator shall submit the following information in writing to the Department at Office of Legal Affairs, ATTENTION: Adjudicatory Hearing Requests, Department of Environmental Protection, PO Box 402, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0402:

1. The name, address, and telephone number of the violator and its authorized representative;

2. The violator's defenses to each of the findings of fact stated in short and plain terms;

3. An admission or denial of each of the findings of fact. If the violator is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of a finding, the violator shall so state and this shall have the effect of a denial. A denial shall fairly meet the substance of the findings denied. When the violator intends in good faith to deny only a part or a qualification of a finding, the violator shall specify so much of it as is true and material and deny only the remainder. The violator may not generally deny all of the findings but shall make all denials as specific denials of designated findings. For each finding the violator denies, the violator shall allege the fact or facts as the violator believes it or them to be;

4. Information supporting the request and specific reference to or copies of other written documents relied upon to support the request;

5. An estimate of the time required for the hearing (in days and/or hours); and

6. A request, if necessary, for a barrier-free hearing location for physically disabled persons.

(b) If the Department does not receive the written request for a hearing within 21 days after receipt by the violator of the notice of a civil administrative penalty assessment and/or an administrative order being challenged, the Department shall deny the hearing request.

(c) If the violator fails to include all the information required by (a) above, the Department may deny the hearing request.

(d) All adjudicatory hearings held pursuant to this section shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act, N.J.S.A. 52:14B-1 et seq., and the Uniform Administrative Procedure Rules, N.J.A.C. 1:1.

7:7-8.12 Civil penalties for violations of N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq. (Wetlands Act of 1970)

(a) Any person who violates any order by the Department, or violates any provisions of N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq., shall be subject, upon order of a court, to a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000.

(b) Any penalty ordered as provided in this section may be imposed and collected with costs in a summary proceeding pursuant to the Penalty Enforcement Law, N.J.S.A. 2A:58-1 et seq. The Superior Court and the municipal court shall have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of the Penalty Enforcement Law in connection with N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq.

7:7-8.13 Civil actions for violations of N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq. (CAFRA), N.J.S.A. 12:5-1 et seq. (Waterfront Development), and N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq. (Wetlands Act of 1970)

(a) The Department may institute an action or proceeding in the Superior Court for injunctive and other relief, including the appointment of a receiver, for any violation of N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq., 13:9A-1 et seq. and 12:5-1 et seq. or any regulation, rule, permit, or order adopted or issued by the Department pursuant to any of these acts, and the court may proceed in the action in a summary manner. Such relief may include, singly or in combination:

1. A temporary or permanent injunction;

2. Assessment against the violator for any costs incurred by the Department in removing, correcting or terminating the violation of any provision of any of the acts, or any regulation or rule adopted, or permit or order issued, by the Department pursuant to any of these acts, for which the action under this section may have been brought; and/or

3. A requirement that the violator restore the site of the violation to the maximum extent practicable and feasible.

(b) For violations of N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq., the Department may institute an action or proceeding in the Superior

Court for the assessment against the violator for any costs incurred by the Department in terminating the adverse effects upon the land, or upon water or air quality, resulting from any violation of any provision of N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq., or any rule promulgated or any permit or order issued by the Department pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq., for which the action under this section may have been brought.

7:7-8.14 Severability

If any provision of this subchapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications thereof, and to this end, the provisions of this subchapter are declared to be severable.

SUBCHAPTER 9. (RESERVED)

Subchapter Historical Note

Subchapter 9, Sector Permit, was repealed by R.2004 d.43, effective January 20, 2004. See: 35 N.J.R. 2801(a), 36 N.J.R. 442(a).

SUBCHAPTER 10. COASTAL PERMIT APPLICATION FEES

Authority

N.J.S.A. 13:19-1 et seq., 13:9A-1 et seq., 12:5-3, 13:1D-9 and 13:1D-29 et seq.

Source and Effective Date

R.2003 d.60, effective February 3, 2003.
See: 34 N.J.R. 74(a), 35 N.J.R. 632(a).

7:7-10.1 Purpose and scope

(a) This subchapter sets forth the fees for all coastal permit applications.

1. The application fee for Waterfront Development permits is found at N.J.A.C. 7:7-10.2;

2. The application fee for Coastal Wetland permits is found at N.J.A.C. 7:7-10.3;

3. The application fee for CAFRA permits is found at N.J.A.C. 7:7-10.4;

4. The standards for assessing a single permit fee for a single project requiring multiple permits including Waterfront Development, Coastal Wetlands, CAFRA, Freshwater Wetlands or Stream Encroachment permits are found at N.J.A.C. 7:7-10.5; and

5. The fees for requesting a modification of a coastal permit are found at N.J.A.C. 7:7-10.6.

(b) For the purposes of this subchapter, the term "construction cost" means the project cost, not including financing or insurance charges, of that portion of a project which is subject to review for a permit pursuant to CAFRA, the Waterfront Development Law or Wetlands Act of 1970.

(c) Any fee required under this chapter that is subject to N.J.A.C. 7:1L shall be payable in installments in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:1L.

7:7-10.2 Application fees for waterfront development permits

(a) The application fee for each of the following shall be \$500.00:

1. Any development requiring a coastal general permit pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-7; or

2. Any development consisting solely of capital repairs or reconstruction with all work taking place above the mean high water elevation on piles or other support structures or taking place landward of the mean high water line or the identical structural replacement of piles or other supports in the same location.

(b) The application fee for any waterfront development taking place landward of the mean high water line shall be calculated as follows:

1. The fee for a residential development consisting of one or two dwelling units, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3, shall be \$1,000 per unit. The fee for a residential development consisting of a single duplex shall be \$1,000.

2. The fee for all other residential developments shall be \$6,000 plus:

i. \$100.00 per dwelling unit, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3, for the first 300 units;

ii. \$80.00 per dwelling unit, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3, for units 301 to 600; and

iii. \$60.00 per dwelling unit, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3, for all units in excess of 600.

3. The fee for non-residential developments shall be calculated based on the following schedule:

| Construction Cost | Fees |
|------------------------|--|
| \$0 to \$50,000 | \$2,900 + ½ of one percent of construction costs |
| \$50,001 to \$100,000 | \$3,400 + one percent of construction costs above \$50,000 |
| \$100,001 to \$200,000 | \$4,400 + 1¼ percent of construction costs above \$100,000 |
| \$200,001 to \$350,000 | \$6,900 + 1½ percent of construction costs above \$200,000 |
| Greater than \$350,000 | \$11,400 + one percent of construction costs above \$350,000 |

4. The fee for mixed residential and non-residential development shall be the sum of the residential and non-residential development fee as calculated under (b)1 or 2 and 3 above.

(c) The application fee for all other waterfront developments taking place waterward of the mean high water line shall be as follows:

1. The fee for residential site improvements for a single private residential unit or duplex, including, but not limited to: shore structures (bulkheads, revetments and gabions) piers and docks, walkways and activities associated with a single private residential unit or duplex, shall be \$500.00 plus one half of one percent of the construction cost above \$10,000.

2. The fee for all other activities requiring a waterfront development permit shall be based on the following schedule:

| <u>Construction Cost</u> | <u>Fees</u> |
|--------------------------|--|
| \$0 to \$50,000 | \$2,900 + ½ of one percent of construction costs |
| \$50,001 to \$100,000 | \$3,400 + one percent of construction costs above \$50,000 |
| \$100,001 to \$200,000 | \$4,400 + 1¼ percent of construction costs above \$100,000 |
| \$200,001 to \$350,000 | \$6,900 + 1½ percent of construction costs above \$200,000 |
| Greater than \$350,000 | \$11,400 + one percent of construction costs above \$350,000 |

(d) The fee payable at the time of application shall not exceed \$30,000. If the fee calculated under (b) or (c) above exceeds \$30,000, the Department will document its actual costs for review and processing of the application and the estimated cost of determining compliance with the conditions of the permit. If such costs exceed \$30,000, the applicant shall pay a supplemental fee to cover such costs. The Department shall provide the applicant with documentation of such costs when a supplemental fee is charged.

(e) The fee for the review and processing of a request for a written determination of exemption from the Waterfront Development Law permitting requirements pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.3(f) is \$250.00.

Amended by R.2003 d.298, effective July 21, 2003.
See: 35 N.J.R. 928(a), 35 N.J.R. 3354(a).
Rewrote the section.

7:7-10.3 Application fees for Coastal Wetland permits

(a) The application fee for a Wetlands Act of 1970 permit ("Coastal Wetlands permit") shall be one percent of the construction costs, or a minimum of \$500.00 for residential dock construction associated with a single family or duplex dwelling unit, and a minimum of \$500.00 for all other regulated developments.

(b) The application fee for review of a coastal general permit application pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7 shall be \$500.00.

Amended by R.2003 d.298, effective July 21, 2003.
See: 35 N.J.R. 928(a), 35 N.J.R. 3354(a).
Substituted "\$500.00" for "\$250.00" in (a), (b) .

7:7-10.4 Application fees for CAFRA permits

(a) The application fee for residential developments requiring a CAFRA permit shall be calculated as follows:

1. The fee for a residential development consisting of one or two dwelling units, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3, shall be \$1,000 per unit. The fee for a residential development consisting of a single duplex shall be \$1,000.

2. The fee for all other residential developments shall be \$6,000 plus:

i. \$100.00 per dwelling unit, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3, for the first 300 units;

ii. \$80.00 per dwelling unit, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3, for units 301 to 600; and

iii. \$60.00 per dwelling unit, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7-1.3, for all units in excess of 600.

(b) The fee for non-residential developments requiring a CAFRA permit shall be calculated as follows:

1. The fee for commercial, public or industrial development located on a beach or dune or located between the mean high water line of any tidal waters, or the landward limit of a beach or dune, whichever is most landward, and a point 150 feet landward of the mean high water line of any tidal waters, or the landward limit of a beach or dune, whichever is most landward, shall be calculated based on the following schedule:

| <u>Construction Cost</u> | <u>Fees</u> |
|--------------------------|--|
| \$0 to \$50,000 | \$2,900 + ½ of one percent of construction costs |
| \$50,001 to \$100,000 | \$3,400 + one percent of construction costs above \$50,000 |
| \$100,001 to \$200,000 | \$4,400 + 1¼ percent of construction costs above \$100,000 |
| \$200,001 to \$350,000 | \$6,900 + 1½ percent of construction costs above \$200,000 |
| Greater than \$350,000 | \$11,400 + one percent of construction costs above \$350,000 |

2. The fee for commercial, public or industrial developments located beyond 150 feet landward of the mean high water line of any tidal waters or the landward limit of a beach or dune, whichever is most landward, shall be \$7,000 plus \$1,000 per acre included in the site plan, except as provided at (b)2i through iv below.

i. For a proposed linear development, the fee shall be \$7,000 plus \$1,000 per acre to be disturbed. For the purposes of this section, "linear development" means land uses such as roads, railroads, sewerage and storm-water management pipes, gas and water pipelines, electric, telephone and other transmission lines and the rights-of-way therefor, which have the basic function of connecting two points. Linear development shall not

mean residential, commercial, office or industrial buildings, improvements within a development such as utility lines or pipes, or internal circulation roads.

ii. For a proposed mining operation, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:7E-7.8, the fee shall be \$7,000 plus \$200.00 per acre disturbed.

iii. For a proposed development associated with a solid waste landfill the fee shall be \$7,000.

iv. For a proposed public development to be located entirely within a publicly owned park or recreation area, the fee shall be \$7,000 plus \$200.00 per acre disturbed.

3. For a non-residential commercial development that straddles the regulatory zone between the first 150 feet review zone and the remainder of the CAFRA area and does not trigger the higher regulatory threshold set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.1(a)5, the fee shall be calculated considering the entire development using the formula found at (b)1 above.

4. For a non-residential commercial development that straddles the regulatory zone between the first 150 feet review zone and the remainder of the CAFRA area and does trigger the higher regulatory threshold set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.1(a)5, the fee shall be calculated considering the entire development using the formula found at (b)2 above.

5. For a public or industrial development that straddles the regulatory zone between the first 150 feet review zone and the remainder of the CAFRA area, the fee shall be calculated considering the entire development using the formula found at (b)2 above.

(c) The application fee for mixed residential and non-residential development requiring a CAFRA permit shall be the sum of the residential and non-residential development fees as calculated under (a) and (b) above.

(d) The application fee payable at the time of application for the CAFRA permits at (a) through (c) above shall not exceed \$30,000. If the fee calculated under this section exceeds \$30,000, the Department will document its actual costs for review and processing of the application and the estimated cost of determining compliance with the conditions of the permit. If such costs exceed \$30,000, the applicant shall pay a supplemental fee to cover such costs. The Department shall provide the applicant with documentation of such costs when a supplemental fee is charged.

(e) The application fee for the review of a coastal general permit application pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:7-7 shall be \$500.00.

(f) The application fee for the review and processing of a request for an exemption letter certifying that a development is exempt from the requirements of CAFRA shall be \$250.00.

Amended by R.2003 d.298, effective July 21, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 928(a), 35 N.J.R. 3354(a).

Rewrote (a), (b); in (e), substituted "\$500.00" for "\$250.00"; in (f), substituted "\$250.00" for "\$125.00".

7:7-10.5 Standards for assessing a single permit application fee

(a) The Department shall assess a single permit application fee for a development which requires more than one of the following permits, if the permit applications are submitted and processed simultaneously: CAFRA permits; waterfront development permits; coastal wetlands permits; stream encroachment permits; or freshwater wetlands permits (including individual permits, general permits, and transition area waivers) issued under N.J.A.C. 7:7A. The application fee for the project is equal to the sum of the following:

1. The single highest permit application fee for the above listed permits required for the project; and
2. Seventy five percent of the sum of the permit application fees for all other permits required for the project.

7:7-10.6 Application fees for requests for modifications of coastal permits

(a) The fees for requests to modify coastal permits in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:7-4.10 and 7.3(a) are as follows:

1. The fee for a minor modification to a Waterfront Development, Coastal Wetlands, or CAFRA permit is \$200.00;
2. The fee for a major modification to an Upland Waterfront Development or CAFRA permit is 20 percent of the total original permit application fee, with a minimum fee of \$500.00 and a maximum fee of \$10,000; and
3. The fee for a modification of a coastal general permit is \$200.00.

Amended by R.2003 d.298, effective July 21, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 928(a), 35 N.J.R. 3354(a).

In (a)1, substituted "\$200.00" for "\$100.00"; in (a)2, substituted "\$500.00" for "\$250.00", "\$10,000" for "\$5,000"; in (a)3, substituted "\$200.00" for "\$100.00".