

ORDINANCE NO. 3439
INTRODUCED BY: MAYOR JOSEPH P. SCARPELLI
INTRODUCED ON: FEBRUARY 18, 2020
PUBLISHED: FEBRUARY 27, 2020
PUBLIC HEARING: MARCH 17, 2020
PUBLISHED: MARCH 26, 2020

ORDINANCE NO. 3439

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE CODIFIED IN THE CODE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NUTLEY, CHAPTER 349, ENTITLED “FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION”.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NUTLEY THAT CHAPTER 349 OF THE CODE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NUTLEY, ENTITLED “FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION”, IS HEREBY AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

TOWNSHIP OF NUTLEY

CHAPTER 349
FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

ARTICLE I
AUTHORITY; FINDINGS; PURPOSE

§ 349-1. STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.

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

§ 349-2. FINDINGS OF FACT.

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

§ 349-3. PURPOSE.

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

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- a) To protect human life and health;
- b) To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- c) To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- d) To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- e) To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets, bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- f) To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
- g) To ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
- h) To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

§ 349-4. METHODS OF REDUCING FLOOD LOSSES.

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

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

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ARTICLE II

TERMINOLOGY

§ 349-5. DEFINITIONS.

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

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

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

APPEAL — A request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this chapter or a request for a variance.

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

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD — Land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. It is shown on the FIRM as Zone V, VE, V1-30, A, AO, A1 A30, AE, A99, or AH.

BASE FLOOD — A flood having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (BFE) – The flood elevation shown on a published Flood Insurance Study (FIS) including the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). For zones AE, AH, AO, and A1-30 the elevation represents the water surface elevation resulting from a flood that has a 1-percent or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

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

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

BEST AVAILABLE FLOOD HAZARD DATA ELEVATION — The most recent available preliminary flood elevation guidance FEMA has provided. The Best Available Flood Hazard Data Elevation may be depicted on an Advisory Flood Hazard Area Map, Work Map or Preliminary FIS and FIRM

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

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

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

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

DIGITAL FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (DFIRM) — The official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

ELEVATED BUILDING — A non-basement building (i) built, in the case of a building in an Area of Special Flood Hazard, to have the top of the elevated floor, elevated above the base flood elevation plus freeboard by means of piling, columns (posts and piers), or shear walls parallel to the flow of the water, and (ii) adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood up to the magnitude of the base flood. In an Area of Special Flood Hazard "elevated building" also includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters.

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

EROSION — The process of gradual wearing away of land masses.

EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION — A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

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

FLOOD DESIGN CLASS – An American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) classification of buildings and other structures for determination of flood loads and conditions and determination of minimum elevation requirements on the basis of risk associated with unacceptable performance.

FLOOD OR FLOODING — A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

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

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

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

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

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

FLOODPROOFING CERTIFICATE – Certification by an engineer or architect to certify a floodproofing design for a non-residential building.

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

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

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

HISTORIC STRUCTURE — Any structure that is:

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

LOWEST FLOOR — The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for the parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement is not considered a building's lowest floor provided that such enclosure is not built so to render the structure in violation of other applicable non-elevation design requirements of 44 CFR Section 60.3.

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

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

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

NEW MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION — A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by the municipality.

PRELIMINARY FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP— The draft version of the FIRM released for public comment before finalization and adoption.

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

START OF CONSTRUCTION —

- a) For other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (P.L. No. 97-348) includes substantial improvements and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site such as the pouring of a slab or footings, the installation of pilings, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation, or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation.
- b) Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways, nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings or piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary

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forms, nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

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

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE — Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT — Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred substantial damage, regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

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

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

VIOLATION — The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this ordinance. A new or substantially improved structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in 44 CFR §60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

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

ARTICLE III

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 349-6. APPLICABILITY.

This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the Township of Nutley, Essex County, New Jersey.

§ 349-7. ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS.

The areas of special flood hazard for the Township of Nutley, Community No. 340191, are identified and defined on the following documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency:

- a) A scientific and engineering report “Flood Insurance Study, Essex County, New Jersey (All Jurisdictions)” dated April 3, 2020.
- b) “Flood Insurance Rate Map for Essex County, New Jersey (All Jurisdictions)” as shown on Index and panels 0108G, 0109G, 0116G, 0117F; whose effective date is April 3, 2020.
- c) Best Available Flood Hazard Data. These documents shall take precedence over effective panels and FIS in construction and development regulations only. Where the effective mapping or Base Flood Elevation conflict or overlap with the Best Available Flood Hazard Data, whichever imposes the more stringent requirement shall prevail.

The above documents are hereby adopted and declared to be a part of this ordinance. The Flood Insurance Study, maps and advisory documents are on file at 1 Kennedy Drive, Nutley New Jersey 07110.

§ 349-8. VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES.

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, re-located to, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations. Violation of the provisions of this chapter by failure to comply with any of its requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$2,000.00 or imprisoned for not more than 90 days, or both, for each violation, and in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Township of Nutley from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

§ 349-9. ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS.

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

§ 349-10. INTERPRETATION.

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

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

§ 349-11. WARNING AND DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY.

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

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

ARTICLE IV
DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

§ 349-12. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT.

The Township of Nutley shall establish and maintain a local development permitting system to determine whether such proposed construction or other development is reasonably safe from flooding. A local Development Permit shall be obtained before construction or development begins, including placement of manufactured homes, within any area of special flood hazard established in section §349-7. Application for a Development Permit shall be made on forms furnished by the construction official and may include, but not be limited to; plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities; a description of the flood design class, and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required:

- a) Elevation in relation to 0 foot elevation NAVD 88 datum, of the lowest floor (including basement) of all structures;

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- b) Elevation in relation to 0 foot elevation NAVD 88 datum to which any structure has been floodproofed.
- c) Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing methods for any nonresidential structure meet the floodproofing criteria in §349-17B b) iv; and,
- d) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development; and
- e) Any forms, plans, or information required pursuant to any applicable FEMA publication.

§ 349-13. DESIGNATION OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR.

The Department of Public Works - Floodplain Administrator and/or Municipal Engineer is hereby appointed to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

§ 349-14. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ADMINISTRATOR.

Duties of the Department of Public Works - Floodplain Administrator and/or Municipal Engineer shall include but not be limited to:

A. PERMIT REVIEW

- 1) Review all development permits to determine that the permit requirements of this chapter have been satisfied.
- 2) Review all development permits to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those federal, state or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.
- 3) Review all development permits to determine if the proposed development is located in the floodway, assure that the encroachment provisions of §349-18A are met.
- 4) Review all permit applications to determine whether proposed building sites are reasonably safe from flooding;
- 5) Review all permit applications to determine whether development complies with all applicable FEMA Publications;
- 6) Review all permit applications to determine whether development complies with all applicable New Jersey Land Use requirements;

B. USE OF OTHER BASE FLOOD AND FLOODWAY DATA.

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When base flood elevation and floodway data has not been provided in accordance with §349-7, BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE AREAS OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD, the Department of Public Works - Floodplain Administrator and/or Municipal Engineer shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer sections §349-17A, SPECIFIC STANDARDS, RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION, and §349-17B, SPECIFIC STANDARDS, NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION.

C. INFORMATION TO BE OBTAINED AND MAINTAINED.

- a.) Obtain and record on a current Elevation Certificate the actual elevation (in relation to 0 foot elevation NAVD 88 datum) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement.
- b.) For all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures:
 - i.) Verify and record on a Floodproofing Certificate the actual elevation (in relation to 0 foot elevation NAVD 88 datum);
 - ii.) Maintain the floodproofing certifications required in section §349-12c).
- c.) Record the study date of the Best Available Flood Hazard Data (and other documents) used to determine the actual elevation of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures; and
- d.) Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this ordinance.

D. ALTERATIONS OF WATERCOURSES.

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

E. SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE REVIEW

- a.) After an event resulting in building damages, assess the damage to structures due to flood and non-flood causes.

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- b.) Record and maintain the flood and non-flood damage of substantial damage structures and provide a letter of Substantial Damage Determination to the owner and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Flood Engineering.
- c.) Ensure substantial improvements meet the requirements of sections §349-17A, SPECIFIC STANDARDS, RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION, §349-17B, SPECIFIC STANDARDS, NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION and §349-17C SPECIFIC STANDARDS, MANUFACTURED HOMES.

F. INTERPRETATION OF FIRM BOUNDARIES

Make interpretations where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in § 349-15.

G. REPORT CHANGES IN FLOODING CONDITIONS

Obtain and record changes in flooding conditions and report the technical or scientific data to the Federal Insurance Administrator on a six (6) month basis or sooner in accordance with Volume 44 Code of Federal Regulations Section 65.3.

§ 349-15. VARIANCE PROCEDURE.

A. APPEAL BOARD.

- a) The Essex County Construction Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.
- b) The Essex County Construction Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Department of Public Works - Floodplain Administrator and/or Municipal Engineer in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.
- c) Those aggrieved by the decision of the Essex County Construction Board of Appeals, or any taxpayer, may appeal such decision to the Superior Court as provided in N.J.A.C. 23:5-23-2.10.
- d) In passing upon such applications, the Essex County Construction Board of Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter, and:
 - i.) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;

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- ii.) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - iii.) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
 - iv.) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - v.) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 - vi.) The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 - vii.) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 - viii.) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program of that area;
 - ix.) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 - x.) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
 - xi.) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- e) Upon consideration of the factors of § 349-15A(d) and the purposes of this chapter, the Essex County Construction Board of Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this chapter.
- f) The Department of Public Works - Floodplain Administrator and/or Municipal Engineer shall maintain the records of all appeal actions, including technical information, the justification for their issuance and report any variances to the Federal Insurance Administration upon request.

B. CONDITIONS FOR VARIANCES.

- a) Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of 1/2 acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots

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- with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items i.-xi. in section §349-15A(d) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the 1/2 acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
- b) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
 - c) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
 - d) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
 - e) Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - i.) A showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - ii.) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - iii.) A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public as identified in §349-15A(d), or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
 - f) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with a lowest floor elevation below the base flood elevation and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.

ARTICLE V

FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

§ 349-16. GENERAL STANDARDS.

In all areas of special flood hazards, compliance with the applicable requirements of the Uniform Construction Code (N.J.A.C. 5:23) and the following standards, whichever is more restrictive, is required:

A. ANCHORING.

ORDINANCE NO. 3439
INTRODUCED BY: MAYOR JOSEPH P. SCARPELLI
INTRODUCED ON: FEBRUARY 18, 2020
PUBLISHED: FEBRUARY 27, 2020
PUBLIC HEARING: MARCH 17, 2020
PUBLISHED: MARCH 26, 2020

- a) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure.
- b) All manufactured homes shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not to be limited to, use of over the top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

B. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS.

- a) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- b) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

C. UTILITIES.

- a) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
- b) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharge from the systems into flood waters;
- c) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding; and
- d) For all new construction and substantial improvements, the electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

D. SUBDIVISION PROPOSALS.

- a) All subdivision proposals and other proposed development shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- b) All subdivision proposals and other proposed development shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- c) All subdivision proposals and other proposed development shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage; and
- d) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development which contain at least fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres, whichever is less.

E. ENCLOSURE OPENINGS.

ORDINANCE NO. 3439
INTRODUCED BY: MAYOR JOSEPH P. SCARPELLI
INTRODUCED ON: FEBRUARY 18, 2020
PUBLISHED: FEBRUARY 27, 2020
PUBLIC HEARING: MARCH 17, 2020
PUBLISHED: MARCH 26, 2020

All new construction and substantial improvements having fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement and which are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria: A minimum of two (2) openings in at least two (2) exterior walls of each enclosed area, having a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one (1) foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other covering or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

§ 349-17. SPECIFIC STANDARDS.

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data have been provided as set forth in § 349-7, Establishment of special flood hazard areas, or in § 349-14B, Use of other base flood data, the following standards are required:

A. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION.

New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure located in an A, AE, AO or AH zone shall have the lowest floor, including basement together with the attendant utilities (including all electrical, heating, ventilating, air- conditioning and other service equipment) and sanitary facilities, elevated at or above the more restrictive of the following:

- a) For A or AE zones:
 - i. base flood elevation (published FIS/FIRM) plus two (2) feet,
 - ii. the best available flood hazard data elevation plus two (2) feet,
 - iii. as required by ASCE/SEI 24-14, Table 2-1, or
 - iv. as required by N.J.A.C. 7:13-3.
- b) For AO or AH zones on the municipality's FIRM to elevate above the depth number specified in feet plus two (2) feet, above the highest adjacent grade (at least three (3) feet if no depth number is specified). And, require adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.
- c) Record the method and elevation used above and, the Best Available Flood Hazard Design Data elevation, date and revision in the local Development Permit.

B. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION.

ORDINANCE NO. 3439
INTRODUCED BY: MAYOR JOSEPH P. SCARPELLI
INTRODUCED ON: FEBRUARY 18, 2020
PUBLISHED: FEBRUARY 27, 2020
PUBLIC HEARING: MARCH 17, 2020
PUBLISHED: MARCH 26, 2020

In an Area of Special Flood Hazard, all new construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure located in an A, AE, AO or AH zone shall have the lowest floor, including basement together with the attendant utilities and sanitary facilities as well as all electrical, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and other service equipment:

Either:

- a) Elevated at or above the more restrictive of the following:
 - i. For A or AE zones:
 - a. base flood elevation (published FIS/FIRM) plus two (2) feet,
 - b. the best available flood hazard data elevation plus two (2) feet,
 - c. as required by ASCE/SEI 24-14, Table 2-1, or
 - d. as required by N.J.A.C 7:13-3.
 - ii. For AO or AH zones on the municipality's FIRM to elevate above the depth number specified in feet plus two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade (at least three (3) feet if no depth number is specified). And, require adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures;
 - iii. Record the method and elevation used above and, the Best Available Flood Hazard Design Data elevation, date and revision in the local Development Permit.

or

- b) Be floodproofed so that below the more restrictive of the following:
 - i. For A or AE zones:
 - a. base flood elevation (published FIS/FIRM) plus two (2) feet,
 - b. the best available flood hazard data elevation plus two (2) feet,
 - c. as required by ASCE/SEI 24-14, Table 6-1, or
 - d. as required by N.J.A.C 7:13-3.
 - e. AO or AH zone elevation based upon the highest adjacent grade, plus the depth number specified in feet, plus two (2) feet (at least three (3) feet if no depth number is specified). And, require adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures,
 - ii. The structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
 - iii. Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and,
 - iv. Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the applicable provisions of this subsection. Such certification shall be provided to the official as set forth in section §349-14C(b)ii.
 - v. Record the method and elevation used above and, the Best Available Flood Hazard Design Data elevation, date and revision in the local Development Permit.

C. MANUFACTURED HOMES.

ORDINANCE NO. 3439
INTRODUCED BY: MAYOR JOSEPH P. SCARPELLI
INTRODUCED ON: FEBRUARY 18, 2020
PUBLISHED: FEBRUARY 27, 2020
PUBLIC HEARING: MARCH 17, 2020
PUBLISHED: MARCH 26, 2020

- a) Manufactured homes shall be anchored in accordance with section § 349-16A(b).
- b) All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved within an area of special flood hazard shall:
 - i. Be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage,
 - ii. Be constructed to minimize flood damage,
 - iii. Have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage,
 - iv. Be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the top of the lowest floor is at or above the more restrictive of the following:
 - a. base flood elevation (published FIS/FIRM) plus two (2) feet,
 - b. the best available flood hazard data elevation plus two (2) feet, or
 - c. as required by ASCE/SEI 24-14, Table 2-1,
 - d. as required by N.J.A.C 7:13-3.
 - e. AO or AH zone elevation based upon the highest adjacent grade, plus the depth number specified in feet, plus two (2) feet (at least three (3) feet if no depth number is specified). And, require adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures,
 - v. Record the method and elevation used above and, the Best Available Flood Hazard Design Data elevation, date and revision in the local Development Permit.
- c) All recreational vehicles located within an area of special flood hazard shall either:
 - i. Be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - ii. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - iii. Meet the requirements of sections § 349-12 and § 349-17Ca) and b) above.

§ 349-18. FLOODWAYS.

Located within areas of special flood hazard established in §349-7 are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles, and erosion potential, the following provisions apply:

- A. Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development unless a technical evaluation demonstrates that encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- B. If Subsection §349-18A is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements must comply with Article V, Flood Hazard Reduction.
- C. In all areas of special flood hazard in which base flood elevation data has been provided and no floodway has been designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, fill, or other development shall be permitted, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of any proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated

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development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than 2/10 of a foot at any point.

ARTICLE VI

SEVERABILITY

If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance shall be declared invalid for any reason whatsoever, such a decision shall not affect the remaining portions of the Ordinance, which shall remain in full force and effect, and for this purpose the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

ARTICLE VII

ENACTMENT

This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption and any publication as may be required by law and shall remain in force until modified, amended or rescinded by the Township of Nutley, Essex County, New Jersey.

This Ordinance shall take affect after publication and passage according to law.

