

DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms shall have the following meaning unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

Acquisition – the securing of a fee simple absolute or a lesser interest in real property by gift, purchase, devise or condemnation.¹

American with Disabilities Act II – State and Local Government Activities -Title II covers all activities of State and local governments regardless of the government entity’s size or receipt of Federal funding. Title II requires that State and local governments give people with disabilities an equal opportunity to benefit from all of their programs, services, and activities.

State and local governments are required to follow specific architectural standards in the new construction and alteration of their buildings. They also must relocate programs or otherwise provide access in inaccessible older buildings, and communicate effectively with people who have hearing, vision, or speech disabilities. Public entities are not required to take actions that would result in undue financial and administrative burdens. They are required to make reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures where necessary to avoid discrimination, unless they can demonstrate that doing so would fundamentally alter the nature of the service, program, or activity being provided.²

Aquatic Ecosystem – Waters of the United States, including wetlands that serve as habitat for interrelated and interacting communities and populations of plants and animals.³

Aquifer Recharge Protection Area – Lands through which water of significant volume and high quality moves down to an underlying groundwater reservoir.⁴

Berm – A mound of soil, either natural or constructed, used for one or more of the following purposes: screen, buffer, separator, landscape feature, noise attenuation, dam, or storm water control.⁵

Bicycle Lane – A portion of a roadway which has been designated by striping, signing and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicycles.⁶

Bicycle-Compatible Roadway – A road designed to accommodate the shared use of the roadway by bicycles and motor vehicles.⁷

Bikeway – Any road, path, or way which in some manner is specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes.⁸

Brownfields – With certain legal exclusions and additions, the term “brownfield site” means real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.⁹

Capital Improvement – shall include, in addition to buildings, any structures, fixtures, edifices, byways, parking lots, service facilities, and any other facility necessary and incidental to the lawful performance of any function of a county or municipality.¹⁰

Capital Improvement Program (CIP) – The municipal or county Capital Improvement Program is the minimum six year program of public works projects that the municipality/county expects to undertake, together with a general statement of funding sources and cash flows. The first year of the CIP is the Capital Budget, a more explicit statement of work with revenue and expense accounting.

Channel – Any natural or man-made waterway or course through which to convey the constant or intermittent flow of water.¹¹

Conservation Easement – An easement, covenant, restriction or other interest in real property, which limits or restricts development, management or use of such real property for the express purpose of preserving or maintaining the scenic, open, historic, archaeological, architectural, forest, or natural condition, character, significance or amenities of real property in a manner consistent with public policy and purpose, whether created under common law or pursuant to the provisions of State Law. A conservation easement may include affirmative rights of public access, management and use.¹²

Coastal Zone Management Act – The Federal legislation mandating a comprehensive program of planning and development regulations for each State having a coastline.

Community Gardens – A plot of land gardened by a group of people, typically organized through an open and publicly functioning organization or a local government body.

Connectivity – the density of connections in path or road network and the directness of links. A well-connected road or path network has many short links, numerous intersections, and minimal dead-ends (cul-de-sacs). As connectivity increases, travel distances decrease and route options increase, allowing more direct travel between destinations, creating a more accessible and resilient system.¹³

Conservation Plan Element – That portion of a master plan that describes the community’s existing and anticipated resources of energy, water supply, etc.

County Master Plan – A composite of the Master Plan for physical development of a New Jersey County with the accompanying maps, plats, charts, and descriptive and explanatory matter adopted by the County Planning Board, pursuant to N.J.S. 40:27-2, 40:27-4.¹⁴

County Planning Board – The governing authority responsible for the county planning and organized pursuant to N.J.S. 40:27-6.1.

Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) – CPTED attempts to reduce or eliminate criminal opportunities by using elements of the environment to (1) control access; (2) provide opportunities to see and be seen; and (3) define ownership and encourage the maintenance of territory.¹⁵

Critical Habitat for Fauna or Flora – (1) For Fauna, areas which serve an essential role in maintaining commercially and recreationally important wildlife, particularly for wintering, breeding, spawning and migrating activities; (2) For Flora, areas supporting rare or unique plant species or uncommon vegetation communities in New Jersey.¹⁶

Cultural Resource Acquisition Project – projects to acquire lands that provide or could provide access to outdoor performing or fine art facilities.¹⁷

Culture – Includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capacities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.¹⁸

Debt Service – annual payments of principal and interest on loans used for the acquisition of open space, the preservation or improvement of open space, recreational space, or historic sites.

Design Standards – Standards that set forth specific improvement requirements.¹⁹

Eligible Costs – Costs incurred that can be funded through an award of the Trust fund, i.e., purchase of land, engineering, architect fees, construction site improvements, debt issuance and related bond counsel fees.

Environmental Justice – The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, sex, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.²⁰

Floodway – Land, and the space above that land, which lies within the inner portion of the flood hazard area, and which is mathematically determined to be required to carry and discharge floodwaters resulting from the 100-year flood under certain conditions. The floodway always includes the channel and often includes land adjacent to the channel. The floodway is normally characterized by faster and deeper flows than the flood fringe, which is the portion of the flood hazard area outside the floodway.²¹

Flood Hazard Area – Structures, fill and vegetation that are situated on land that lies below the flood hazard area design flood elevation are described as being “in” or “within” the flood hazard area. The inner portion of the flood hazard area is called the floodway and the outer portion of the flood hazard area is called the flood fringe. The “Special Flood Hazard Area,” as defined by FEMA, is the land area covered by the floodwaters of the base flood is the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) on NFIP maps.²²

Flora/Fauna Protection Project – a project to acquire and/or enhance lands essential for the conservation of significant flora and/or fauna species, which require special management consideration or protection. Habitat areas of threatened and endangered species are also included.

Freshwater Wetland – An area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, commonly known as hydrophytic vegetation; provided, however that the Department of Environmental Protection, in designating a wetland, shall use the 3-parameter approach (i.e., hydrology, soils, vegetation) enumerated in the April, 1987 interim-final draft Wetland Identification and Delineation Manual, and any subsequent amendments thereto. These include tidally influenced wetlands which have not been included on a promulgated map pursuant to the Wetlands Act of 1970.²³

Golf Course – A daily free, public recreational facility, regulated by the rules of golf and related improvements associated with such a facility, which can be categorized into one of the following: par 3, executive, and regulation courses.²⁴

Governing Body – The body exercising general legislative powers in a county or municipality according to the terms and procedural requirements set forth in the form of government adopted by the county or municipality. For a non-governmental entity, its body exercising legislative voting powers, i.e., Board of Directors, Board of Trustees.²⁵

Green Infrastructure – Green infrastructure uses vegetation, soils, and natural processes to manage water and create healthier urban environments. At the scale of a city or county, green infrastructure refers to the patchwork of natural areas that provides habitat, flood protection, cleaner air, and cleaner water. At the scale of a neighborhood or site, green infrastructure refers to stormwater management systems that mimic nature by soaking up and storing water. Such systems include downspout disconnection, rainwater harvesting, rain gardens, planter boxes, bioswales, permeable pavements, green alleys and streets, green parking, green roofs, urban tree canopy, and land conservation.²⁶

Green Roofs – Roofs covered with growing media and vegetation that enable rainfall infiltration and evapotranspiration of stored water.²⁷

Green Spaces – a plot of undeveloped land separating or surrounding areas of intensive residential or industrial use that is maintained for recreational enjoyment.²⁸

Parkland Projects – A project to acquire and/or enhance recreational lands, waters, natural ecosystems, historic sites, wetlands, wildlife habitats, urban parks and scenic setting for the enjoyment of the public.

Green Streets and Alleys – Streets and alleys that integrate green infrastructure elements into their design to store, infiltrate, and evapotranspire stormwater. Permeable pavement, bioswales, planter boxes, and trees are among the many green infrastructure features that may be woven into street or alley design.²⁹

Greenways Project – A project to acquire and/or enhance land which provides a linkage to recreational lands, water, natural ecosystem, historic sites, wetlands, wildlife habitats, urban parks and scenic settings, for the enjoyment of the public. Greenways may include, but are not limited to bikeways, trails, and stream and river corridors.

Habitat – The natural environment or area of an individual animal or plant, population, or community, comprising both physical and biotic factors.

Hackensack Meadowlands – All those meadowlands lying within the municipalities of Carlstadt, East Rutherford, Little Ferry, Lyndhurst, Moonachie, North Arlington, Ridgefield, Rutherford, South Hackensack, and Teterboro all in Bergen County; and Jersey City, Kearny, North Bergen and Secaucus, all in Hudson County.

Head Waters – The point on a non-tidal stream above which the average annual flow is less than five cubic feet per

second. The Department of Environmental Protection may estimate this point from available data by using area annual precipitation, area drainage basin maps, and the average annual runoff coefficient or by similar means.

Heat Island – An urban area characterized by temperatures higher than those of the surrounding non-urban area. As urban areas develop, buildings, roads, and other infrastructure replace open land and vegetation. These surfaces absorb more solar energy, which can create higher temperatures in urban areas.

Historic District – One or more historic sites and intervening or surrounding property significantly affecting or affected by the quality and character of the historic site or sites.³⁰

Historic Preservation – The performance of any work relating to the stabilization, repair, rehabilitation, renovation, restoration, improvements, protection, or preservation of a historic property, structure, facility, site, area, or object.³¹

Historic Preservation Plan Element – That portion of the Municipal Comprehensive Master Plan that (1) describes historic and cultural resources within the community and (2) provides policy guidance as to how those resources might be protected and incorporated as useful working elements of a comprehensive community and economic development program.

Historic Preservation Restriction – An interest in land less than fee simple absolute, stated in the form of a right, 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 preserving a structure or site which is historically significant for its architecture, archeology or associations, to forbid or limit any or all:

1. Alteration in exterior or interior features of such structure;
2. Changes in appearance or condition of such site;
3. Uses of such structure or site which are not historically appropriate;
4. Other acts or uses detrimental to the appropriate preservation of such structure or site.³²

Historic Property, Structure, facility, Site, Area, or Object - Any property, structure, facility, site, area, or object approved for inclusion on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places, or which meets the criteria for inclusion on said Register pursuant to P.L. 1970 c. 268 (C.13:1B -15.128 et seq.) or a Certified Local Government.³³

Historic Resource – Any site, building, area, district, structure or object important in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture at the national, state, county, regional or local level.

Historic Site – Any real property, man-made structure, natural object or configuration or any portion or group of the foregoing of historical, archaeological, cultural, scenic or architectural significance.³⁴

Hydric Soils – A soil that in its natural condition is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions that favor the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation.³⁵

Improvement – (a) Any constructed element which becomes part of, is placed upon, or is affixed to real estate; (b) the development and improvement of parks and recreational facilities.³⁶

Impervious Surface – A hard surface area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle or causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow. Common impervious surfaces include rooftops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, and gravel roads.³⁷

Ineligible Costs – Customary costs, or “soft costs,” incurred above the limit set forth (up to 2% of Trust Fund) that will not be funded through an award from the Trust Fund, i.e., appraisal costs, wetland delineation, property survey, title search, legal expenditures other than bond counsel fees.

Lake, Pond or Reservoir – Any impoundment, whether naturally occurring or created in whole or in part by the building of structures for the retention of surface water.³⁸

Lands – Lands, improvements, and structures thereon or rights, franchises and interest therein. This term shall also

include and mean any and all interest in lands amounting to less than fee title, including permanent and temporary easement, including conservation easements and rights-of-way.³⁹

Land Access Projects – A project to acquire and/or enhance lands for access to state, federal or other county or Municipal Park and open space areas.

Land Conservation – Protecting open spaces and sensitive natural areas within and adjacent to cities can mitigate the water quality and flooding impacts of urban stormwater while providing recreational opportunities for city residents. Natural areas that are particularly important in addressing water quality and flooding include riparian areas, wetlands, and steep hillsides.

Local Certified Historic District – A district that 1) meets the criteria for registration, and 2) is governed by a state or local statute or ordinance that protects the historic resources of the district⁴⁰

Lot – A designated parcel, tract, or area of land established by a plat or otherwise as permitted by law and to be used, developed or built upon as a unit.⁴¹

Low Impact Development – an approach to land development (or re-development) that works with nature to manage stormwater as close to its source as possible. LID employs principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features, minimizing effective imperviousness to create functional and appealing site drainage that treat stormwater as a resource rather than a waste product.⁴²

Municipal Master Plan – A composite of one or more written or graphic proposals for development of the municipality as set forth and adopted pursuant to N.J.S. 40:55D-28.

Municipality – Any city, borough, village, town or township of the State but not a county or a school district.⁴³

Navigable Waters – Deep enough and wide enough to afford passage to watercraft, including canoes, at high tide. Navigability will also apply to areas upstream of obstructions (for example, culverts), provided that the water course is still tidally influenced in the upstream area.⁴⁴

New Jersey Meadowlands Commission – The legislative and quasi-judicial body for the Hackensack Meadowlands area, which encompasses parts of Hudson and Bergen Counties.

New Jersey State Planning Act – N.J.S. 52:18A-196 et seq. – The general enabling legislation for statewide policy planning.

Nonpoint Source – A diffuse source of pollution, having no single point of origin. This term is commonly used to describe water pollution caused by rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground and carrying natural and human-made contaminants into lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, estuaries, other coastal waters, and ground water. Atmospheric deposition and hydrologic modification are also sources of nonpoint water pollution.⁴⁵

Official Map – A map adopted by ordinance pursuant to “Municipal Land Use Law”, N.J.S. 40:55D-32 et seq.

Official County Map – The map, with changes and additions thereto, adopted and established, from time to time, by resolution of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, pursuant to the “County Planning Act”, N.J.S. 40:27-5 et seq.

Open Space – Land or water areas to be retained in a largely natural or undeveloped state, for the purpose of, among other things, providing parkland or green spaces, protecting ecologically sensitive areas, preserving flora and wildlife, or protecting or preserving areas of scenic, historic and cultural values while at the same time affording, whenever practical, public outdoor recreational opportunities for county residents. “Open Space” may include a recreational area such as a golf course if the acquisition serves the objective of the open space trust fund act by protecting a largely underdeveloped area from future development.

Open Space also means projects to acquire and/or enhance lands, which are open or natural, and necessary to preserve the ecological, scenic, recreational or historical values of such land. Open space projects include, but are not limited to, the following types of projects: streams, right projects; open or natural land projects including additions to existing owned outdoor recreation areas; Greenways/Parklands Projects; aquifer recharge area projects; watershed protection projects; and waterfront protection projects.⁴⁶

Parcel – Any quantity of land, consisting of one or more lots, that is capable of being described with such definiteness that its location and boundaries may be established.

Pollutant – Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, refuse, oil, grease, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, medical wastes, radioactive substance (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), thermal waste, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, industrial, municipal, agricultural, and construction waste or runoff, or other residue discharged directly or indirectly to the land, ground waters or surface waters of the State, or to a domestic treatment works. “Pollutant” includes both hazardous and non-hazardous pollutants.⁴⁷

Project ready – An application or project that can commence immediately upon approval or release of awarded funds. A “project ready” application, at minimum includes the following:

1. For acquisition projects- property appraisal; and recent land survey (completed by a NJ licensed surveyor); and preliminary assessment or site investigation (PASI completed by a qualified environmental professional).
2. For park and recreation improvements- Site plans signed & sealed by a licensed professional (PE, AIA, CLA, etc.); and itemized construction cost estimates; and where applicable, all necessary approvals and permits (NJ DEP, ACOE, Soil Conservation, etc.).
3. For historic preservation- Plans prepared by a licensed architect, engineer, or historic preservation specialist.

Property – The area contained within the legal boundary as defined by municipal block and lot, or right-of-way description as set forth in the deed for that area.⁴⁸

Rain Garden – Rain gardens (also known as bioretention or bioinfiltration cells) are shallow, vegetated basins that collect and absorb runoff from rooftops, sidewalks, and streets. Rain gardens mimic natural hydrology by infiltrating and evapotranspiring runoff. Rain gardens are versatile features that can be installed in almost any unpaved space.⁴⁹

Real Property – Lands within or without the State, above or below water, and improvements thereof or thereon, or any riparian or other rights or interests therein.⁵⁰

Recharge – Water added to an aquifer-- for instance, rainfall that seeps into the ground.⁵¹

Recreation Activities – Activities that involve relatively vigorous or organized action such as soccer, ball playing, jogging, pitching, playground areas, roller hockey, skateboarding, and the like. Passive recreational activities include less vigorous organized use such as simple appreciation of natural areas, possibly involving hiking, or simply viewing open land or waters.

Recreational Facility, Intensive – Any recreational facility which does not satisfy the definition of Low Intensity Recreational Facility including but not limited to golf courses, marinas, amusement parks, hotels and motels.⁵²

Recreational Facility, Low Intensive – A facility or area which complies with the standards in N.J.A.C. 7:50-5, part III, utilizes and depends on the natural environment and requires no significant modifications of that environment other than to provide access, and which has an insignificant impact on surrounding uses or on the environmental integrity of the area. It permits such low intensity uses as fishing, canoeing, nature study, orienteering, horseback riding, and bicycling.⁵³

Recreational Land – Land & water areas that provide opportunities for outdoor active or passive activities.

Right-of-Way (ROW) – A strip of land occupied or intended to be occupied by a street, crosswalk, railroad, road, electric transmission line, gas pipeline, water main, sanitary or stormwater sewer main, shade tree, or for another special use.⁵⁴

Scenic Acquisition Projects – A project to acquire and/or enhance lands to maintain the scenic nature of an area.

Shade Tree Program – Acquisition and installation of shade trees to facilitate urban forestry, gateway landscaping, and vegetative buffers.

NJ State Development and Redevelopment Plan – The Statewide Policy Plan that establishes policies for planning,

programming, funding, installation, and maintenance of public capital infrastructure.

Steep Slopes – Slopes over fifteen (15%) percent gradient.⁵⁵

Steep Slopes Project – A project to acquire and/or enhance steep slopes for the purpose of providing parkland and/or green spaces.⁵⁶

Stewardship – The conducting, supervising, or managing of something; especially the careful and responsible management of something entrusted to one’s care; stewardship of natural resources. [Merriam-Webster 2013]; Environmental stewardship – the responsibility for environmental quality shared by all those whose actions affect the environment.⁵⁷

Stormwater – Runoff generated when precipitation from rain and melted snow flows over land or impervious surfaces and does not percolate into the ground. As the runoff flows over the land or impervious surfaces (paved streets, parking lots, and building rooftops), it accumulates debris, chemicals, sediment or other pollutants that could adversely affect water quality if the runoff is discharged untreated.⁵⁸

Stream Rights Project – A project to acquire and/or enhance lands that provide public fishing rights on quality streams or rivers.

Superfund – A program, operated under the legislative authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, that funds and carries out EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority, and conducting and/or supervising cleanup and other remedial actions.⁵⁹

Sustainability – Creates and maintains the conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony, that permit fulfilling the social, economic and other requirements of present and future generations.⁶⁰

Threatened or Endangered Species – Species identified pursuant to the Endangered and Non-game Species Conservation Act, N.J.S.A. 23:2A-1, et seq., or those identified pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 USC 1531 et al., and subsequent amendments thereto.

Tidal Waters – Fresh or saline waters under tidal influence, up to the head of the tide.⁶¹

Urban Ecosystem – Both the natural ecology and the human infrastructure of an urban environment, and the interaction between the two.

Vacancy – Any unoccupied land, structure, or part thereof that is available and suitable for occupancy.

Walkway – A continuous way designated for pedestrians and separated from the through lanes for motor vehicles by space or barrier.

Watershed – The smallest drainage area of a specific creek, stream, river, pond, lake, or other surface water body within which a particular site is located.⁶²

Watershed Protection Project – A project to acquire lands within the watershed of a publicly owned water supply reservoir.⁶³

Water Supply Reservoir – An impoundment of surface waters, the primary purpose of which is water supply.⁶⁴

Wetland – An area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, commonly known as hydrophytic vegetation; provided, however, that the NJ Department of Environmental Protection, in designating a wetland, shall use the three-parameter approach (that is, hydrology, soils and vegetation) enumerated in the 1989 Federal Manual. These include tidally influenced wetlands which have not been included on a promulgated map pursuant to the Wetlands Act of 1970, N.J.S.A. 13:9A-1 et seq.

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ENDNOTES

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- 2 U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division. A Guide to Disability Rights Laws. 2009. Online. <http://www.ada.gov/cguide.htm>. Accessed 5 August 2013.
- 3 New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. Freshwater Wetlands Protections Act Rules. 12 October 2012. Online. <http://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/fww/def.html>. Accessed 5 August 2013.
- 4 See note 1
- 5 New Jersey Department of Community Affairs. Residential Site Improvement Standards. 2013. Online. http://www.state.nj.us/dca/divisions/codes/codreg/pdf_regs/njac_5_21.pdf. Accessed 5 August 2013.
- 6 U.S. Federal Highway Administration. Federal-Aid Policy Guide. 9 December 1991. Online. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/legregs/directives/fapg/cfr0652.htm>. Accessed 2 August 2013.
- 7 City of Portland Zoning Ordinance
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- 10 NJSA 40A:12-2- Local Land and Buildings Law
- 11 New Jersey Department of Community Affairs. Residential Site Improvement Standards. 2013. Online. <http://www.state.nj.us/dca/divisions/codes/offices/rsis.html/>. Accessed 5 August 2013.
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- 22 Ibid.
- 23 NJ A2171
- 24 See note 17
- 25 NJ Local Redevelopment and Housing Law
- 26 United States Environmental Protection Agency. What is Green Infrastructure?. 11 January 2013. Online. http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/gi_what.cfm#greenroofs. Accessed 5 August 2013.
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- 28 Ibid
- 29 Ibid
- 30 NJ A3193
- 31 NJ S2572
- 32 New Jersey Codes Title 13 Section 13:8B
- 33 NJ S3078
- 34 N.J.S. 40:55D-4
- 35 US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) 1985, as amended by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) in December 1986
- 36 N.J.A.C. 5:21; NJ P.L.2001, c.232
- 37 See note 17
- 38 N.J.A.C. 7:9B
- 39 N.Y. Env. Law § 51-0101
- 40 New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. New Jersey and National Register of Historic Places. Online. http://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/nrsr_lists.htm. Accessed 5 August 2013.
- 41 NJ S2852
- 42 See note 20
- 43 NJ 40:37A-45
- 44 NJAC 7:7E-1.5
- 45 See note 20
- 46 See note 1
- 47 NJ Farm Bureau
- 48 NJ Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act
- 49 US EPA
- 50 NJ County Improvement Authorities Law
- 51 USGS
- 52 Township of Evesham, NJ Municipal Code. 31 December 2012. Online. <http://ecode360.com/EV0481>. Accessed 5 August 2013.
- 53 See note 40.
- 54 See note 6.
- 55 See note 17.
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- 62 NJAC 7:7A-1.4
- 63 See note 1
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- 65 N.J.A.C. 7:7A Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act Rules