

images courtesy of NJDEP

Stream Encroachment

- What is stream encroachment?
 - Stream encroachment in the Land Use Program is a term that refers to development, construction and/or disturbance within the flood plain.
 - "Development" means any construction activity or other manmade land disturbance.



Before you Buy, Before you Build

Anyone thinking of buying property by a river for a new office building, store or shopping center?

Or maybe building a little cottage by a pond, lake or stream?

Maybe expanding an existing building or home and a small stream is in the way, or crossing a stream with your new driveway.

In all these cases you are most likely in a flood plain and you probably need a Stream Encroachment Permit before you build. In New Jersey and throughout the country, building in areas subject to flooding is regulated to protect lives, property, and the environment.



Flood Plain Regulations

 New Jersey regulates construction in the flood plain under the Flood Hazard Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:16A-50 et seq)....

Flood Plain Regulations

•and the implementing rules at N.J.A.C. 7:13

b. It is havely declared that the Mate deems it advisable to participate in a program of Sood control in the State of New Jursey in the manner burerisable described SE156.2. Receipt of moneys from Federal Government, countries and manicipatities for rendovaments.

Flood Plain Regulations

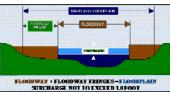
In legal terms... It is in the interest of the safety, health, and general welfare of the people of the State that legislative action be taken to empower the Department of Environmental Protection to delineate and mark flood hazard areas, to authorize the Department of Environmental Protection to adopt land use regulations for the flood hazard area, to control stream encroachments, to coordinate effectively the development, dissemination, and use of information on floods and flood damages that may be available, to authorize the delegation of certain administrative and enforcement functions to county governing bodies and to integrate the flood control activities of the municipal, county, State and Federal Governments.



So what is the Flood Plain?

"Flood plain" means the area inundated by the regulatory flood including the watercourse that creates it. The extent of the flood plain is determined by the area that would flood in a 100 year storm.

(A 100 year storm is a storm that has a 1 in 100 chance of occurring during any particular year)



Why does the Floodplain matter?

There are two main reasons the state regulates work in the floodplain.

- To minimize losses due to the estimated \$690 million in losses paid in NJ since 1978.
- When you build on a flood plain and the waters begin to rise, the buildings on your property displace water thus increasing the height of the rising waters and making the flooding worse everywhere along the banks.



New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

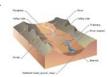
Definitions

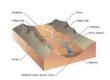
- The floodway the channel and portions of the flood plain adjoining the channel which are reasonably required to carry and discharge the regulatory flood. For the purpose of this chapter the term floodway shall refer to both the delineated floodway on State Adopted Studies and the area between the encroachment lines located on both sides of a nondelineated watercourse.
- The flood fringe means that portion of the flood plain outside of the floodway or encroachment lines.



How to Determine if a Property is in the Floodplain

- Every body of water has a floodplain.
 - If there is a stream, lake, pond, or river on or near the property, it is likely in a flood plain.
 - If the land near the water body is flat it is more likely to be in the flood plain.
 - If there are steep slopes around the water bodies, the flood plain my be smaller and more restricted.





Since a flood plain's size depends on so many factors, it can be accurately determined only through a detailed engineering analysis, in which an engineer calculates and maps the flood plain based on water movement and topography.

Streams, Lakes or Ponds

If your stream, lake, or pond is not already mapped, you can obtain a jurisdictional determination from the DEP. To determine who to call, click the link below and locate the appropriate number for your county.



http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/contact.htm

Obtaining FIRMs

 These maps should always be available at municipal offices. They are also available at the the FEMA website:

www.msc.fema.gov

 You can search for maps by address on the site by clicking on the FEMA Flood Map Store icon.



Sample Flood Insurance Rate Map



Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map



Does being in the Floodplain mean nothing can be built?

Building in the Flood Plain requires a permit. There are two types of permits:

major and minor



image from http://fcggv.com

Regulatory Definitions

- •A flood hazard area exists along every regulated water that has a drainage area of 50 acres or more. If a regulated water has a drainage area of less than 50 acres, the water does not have a flood hazard area that is regulated under this chapter. The flood hazard area is comprised of a flood fringe and a floodway, except for the Atlantic Ocean and other non-linear tidal waters such as bays and inlets, which do not have a floodway.
- •Therefore, the entire flood hazard area along these tidal waters is considered to be a flood fringe.
- •A riparian zone exists along every regulated water, except there is no riparian zone along the Atlantic Ocean nor along any manmade lagoon, stormwater management basin, or oceanfront barrier island, spit or peninsula. The regulated water itself is also part of the riparian zone.

Determining the Presence of a Floodway

There are six methods for determining the flood hazard area and floodway:along a regulated water:

Method 1 (Department delineation method) 2

Method 2 (FEMA tidal method)

Method 3 (FEMA fluvial method)

Method 4 (FEMA hydraulic method)

Method 5 (approximation method)

Method 6 (calculation method)

Building in a Floodplain requires permits:

- Minor Permits a minor permit is required if the flooding impacts are easy to determine.
- Examples:
 - Utility Lines
 - Single Family Homes
- Major Permits a major permit is required if the flooding impacts or the project are complex
- Examples
 - Roads over streams
 - Complex projects

Applying for a permit

 A form can be obtained from the NJ DEP website at

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/forms/index.html#SF

 An engineer would most likely prepare the permit application of the proposed work.

Summary of Permit By Rule

Permit-by-Rule is a category of permits for developments, which the Department has determined have minimal potential for environmental impact.

Table A
SUMMARY OF PERMITS-BY-RULE
This Table is for informational purposes only. See N.J.A.C. 7:13-7.2(a) through (f) for specific applicable limits and requirements for each permit-by-rule

(a) Activities that require 14-day prior notice to the Department 1. Reconstructing a lawfully existing structure outside a floodway 2. Constructing in a distructed repairs none or at or below grade in a flood hazard area 3. Elevaring a building above the flood hazard area design flood elevation 4. Constructing an addition to a building of no more than 100 square feet outside a floodway 5. Removing a major obstruction from a regulated water with machinery 6. Constructing a building and prior to more than 1,000 square feet 7. Constructing an aquatic labsitie chalancement device 8. Constructing a USGS-approved flow gauge or weir

Summary of General Permits

Table B
SUMMARY OF GENERAL PERMITS
This Table is for informational purposes only. See N.J.A.C. 7:13-8.3 through 8.12 for specific applicable limits and requirements for each general permit

Permit	Description	Citation
1	Channel cleaning by a public entity under the Stream Cleaning Act	8.3
2A	Agricultural: Soil erosion control, bank stabilization or bank restoration	8.4(c)1
2B	Agricultural: Channel cleaning	8.4(c)2
2C	Agricultural: Constructing a roadway across a water	8.4(c)3
2D	Agricultural: Filling a manmade water for freshwater wetlands restoration	8.4(c)4
2E	Agricultural: Creating a ford across a water to manage livestock	8.4(c)5
2F	Agricultural: Constructing a fence across or along a water to manage livestock	8.4(c)6
2G	Agricultural: Constructing a pump or water intake along a water for livestock	8.4(c)7
3	Bridge or culvert scour protection by a public entity	8.5
4	Stormwater maintenance by a public entity	8.6
5	Relocating a building to reduce flood damage	8.7
6	Reconstructing a damaged or destroyed residence	8.8
7	Residential construction in a tidal flood hazard area	8.9
8	Utility line across or along a water draining less than 50 acres	8.10
9	Roadway or footbridge across a water draining less than 50 acres	8.11
10	Stormwater outfall along a water draining less than 50 acres	8.12

Summary Continued

(h) General construction and maintenance activities	_
Conducting normal property maintenance in a riparian gree	_
2. Removing a lawfully existing structure outside a finodway	_
Placing so more than 5 cubic virils of fill material outside a floodway	_
Princing to more than 2 cases, years of this moveme conside a processor Repoining a levelably enusting structure	_
Soporang a primary enough rescribe Constructing a fence	_
Construction in a tidal flood fringe that does not need a coastal permit	_
Construction in a tissa issue issue single size uses not need a continu persial Constructing an addition above a building outside a fixedway	_
Constructing an assistant solve a basising outside a tolocity	_
Constructing a non-habitable building of no more than 150 upune first outside a flood Constructing an open structure with a noof outside a floodway (e.g., car port, putie, pole	a ay
Constructing an open serictor with a root consist a monor or g., car port pate, pour O Constructing an aboveground recreational structure (e.g., blenchet, parage table, backs).	79037
 Солоский и вослебовно истемости нажива (к.Т. песска: Тестя; своя, тесто 	100
11. Constructing an aboveground swimming pool outside a floodway	_
12. Constructing as in-ground recimening pool	_
3. Constructing an open deck attached to a building	_
4 Constructing an open dock of no more than 1,000 square feet on an impounded water	_
15 Placing an aboveground fael tank of no more than 2,000 gallous outside a floodway	_
16 Placing as underground firel task	_
17. Filling as abandoned sucreasy	
3. Maistaining a manmade canal that power through a regulated area	
(c) Activities associated with utilities	
Placing a utility pole	
2. Placing an open-frame utility tower outside a floodway	
3. Jacking an underground utility line beneath a water	
4. Placing an underground withity line beneath existing povement	
Attaching a utility line to the downstream face of a roadway that crosses a water	
6. Placing an underground utility line in a flood hazzed area outside a signatus zone	
(d) Activities associated with readways and parking areas	
Reporting a roadway or packing area outside a floodway	
2. Placing an open guardend along a public readway	
3. Removing sediment by hand advances to a bridge, cultien or outfull along a public roa-	duor
4. Reconstructing a bridge superstructure above a flood hazard area	
(e) Activities associated with the storage of unsecured material	
Temporary storage of construction material outside a floodway	_
Incidental storage of material associated with a residence	
Incidental storage of material associated with a non-enadence	_
4. Operating an existing business that stores and distributes material	
Operating an exuring hazardous waver facility	
Operating an existing solid waste facility	
(f) Agricultural activities	
Continuing engoing agricultural activities that sends in no full	_
Consencing new agricultural activities that result in no fill	_
Undertaking and conservation practices outside a floodway	_
4. Construction an associational building of no more than 1 000 senses feet outside a floor	

What is a Riparian Zone?



The riparian area of a watershed consists of the vegetation immediately adjacent to, and directly influenced by a stream, river or lake. The riparian area is very important to the health of the aquatic area and in general, the more intact the riparian area, the healthier the aquatic area, such as a stream.

Riparian Zone Protection

- 300 feet on both sides of Category One water and upstream tributaries within the same HUC-14 watershed; (Hydrologic Unit Codes for 970 sub-watersheds);
- •150 feet on both sides of an upstream tributary to a trout production water not in the HUC-14 watershed;
- •A trout maintenance water body and all upstream tributaries within one mile:
- •Any segment of water flowing through an area containing documented habitat for a threatened or endangered species of plant or animal;
- •Any segment of water flowing through an area containing acid producing soils.
- •50 feet along both sides of all other waters.

Allowed Riparian Disturbances

The allowed riparian zone disturbances range from 300 square feet for reconstruction of a driveway in a 50-foot riparian zone to 5,000 square feet for construction of a private residence in a 300-foot buffer that received preliminary or final subdivision approval before October 2, 2006 and that meets the Stormwater Management Regulations.



Riparian Zone Disturbance Will Only be Allowed if:

- The basic purpose of the project cannot be accomplished on site without disturbing vegetation in the riparian zone;
- Disturbance to the riparian zone is eliminated where possible and minimized where not possible by relocating the project, reducing the size of the project, or situating the project in portions of the riparian zone where previous development or disturbance has occurred;
- Any temporarily cleared area of vegetation must be replanted with indigenous, non-invasive vegetation;
- An applicant must also meet the additional requirements for the specific proposed activity. The riparian zone regulations also set a limit on the amount of disturbance allowed for 69 specific activities.

Requirements for a Regulated Activity in a Riparian Zone MANIMIN ALLOWABLE DISTURBANCE TO REPARKS ZONE TEGETATION | Page | Pag

C1 designation "targets water bodies that provide drinking water, habitat for Endangered and Threatened species, and popular recreational and/or commercial species, such as trout or shellfish. Waterways can be designated Category One because of exceptional ecological significance, exceptional water supply significance, exceptional significance, exceptional significance, exceptional significance, exceptional fisheries resource. "

Restricted Time Periods for Waters with Fisheries Resources

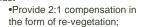
Water and classification		Time period (inclusive) during which activities are prohibited	
1.	Trout Waters		
٠	All trout production waters except rainbow trout	September 15 through March 15	
•	Rainbow trout production waters	February 1 through April 30	
	Trout stocked waters	March 15 through June 15	
	Trout maintenance waters		
	Any water located within 1 mile upstream of a		
	trout stocked or a trout maintenance water		
2.	Non-Trout Waters		
٠	Waters that support general game fish	May 1 through June 30	
٠	Waters that support pickerel	Ice out through April 30	
٠	Waters that support walleye	March I through May 30	
3.	Anadromous Waters		
٠	All unimpeded tidal waters open to the Atlantic	April 1 through June 30	
	Ocean or any coastal bay		
٠	All waters identified as anadromous migratory		
	patterays		
٠	Delaware River upstream of U.S. Route 202	April 1 through June 30 and	
_		September 1 through November 30	
٠	Delaware River between U.S. Route 202 and	March 1 through June 30	
_	Interstate 276 (Pennsylvania Tumpike Bridge)		
٠	Delaware River between Interstate 276	March 1 through June 30 and September	
	(Pennsylvania Tumpike Bridge) and Interstate	1 through November 30	
	295 (Delaware Memorial Bridge) Tidal portions of Raccoon, Rancocas Creek.		
٠	Tidal portions of Kaccoon, Kancocas Creek, Crosswicks Creeks and Cooper River		
	All unimpeded tidal waters open to the Delaware	March 1 through June 30 and	
٠.	All unimpeded tidal waters open to the Delawace River downstream of Interstate 295 (Delawace	October 1 through November 30	
	Memorial Bridge)	October 1 tarenga Novelaber 50	
	Tidal portions of the Maurice River, Cohansey		
٠.	River and Salem River		

A number of permits allow disturbance in the riparian zone only 25 feet from the top of bank, including:

- New private residences on a lot that received preliminary or final approval before October 2, 2006;
- An addition to an existing building or construction of a building appurtenant to an existing building;
- A public access way along a tidal water;
- Construction of a water dependent project that requires clearing, cutting, removing vegetation in the riparian zone.

Waivers

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) will issue hardship waivers for projects that go beyond the limits set for riparian zone projects. The applicants







The Stream
 Encroachment
 Administrative
 Checklist, found at

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/lar duse/forms/chkstream.doc

is required for permits and guides you through the requirements for obtaining one

	Department of Environmental Protection STREAM ENCROACHMENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHECKLIST
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Other Regulations?

- In addition, the following regulatory programs administered by other agencies may affect projects in New Jersey flood plains:
 •NJ -IRC (International Residential Code) and NJ IBC (International Building Code)
 - •Local flood damage prevention ordinances.
 - •The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides FIRMs Call (800) 358-9616. For flood insurance information call (888) 379-

•Federal Wetlands Program (404 Program). In some parts of New Jersey, in addition to a DEP freshwater wetlands permit, you may also need a federal wetlands permit, issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. An Army Corps permit is needed in the Hackensack Meadowlands area, Greenwood Lake, and in any tidally flowed waters or wetlands. Contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Philadelphia at (215) 656-6500, or New York City at (212) 264-4185



Electronic Forms Available Online:



General Information about NJDEP Land Use Regulations



	This is the end of the Stream	1	
	Encroachment section of module 4. The		
	rest of module 4 will focus on Tidelands.		
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	TIDELANDS REGULATIONS		
	TIDELANDS REGULATIONS		
	TIDELANDS ARE LANDS NOW OR		
	FORMERLY FLOWED BY THE MEAN HIGH		
	TIDE		
	(Mean High Tide = The level to which the		
	water rose on an average day over a previous		
	period of time - i.e.years or decades).		
	TIDELANDS IN NEW JERSEY ARE FOUND		
	IN ALL COUNTIES EXCEPT WARREN,		
	HUNTERDON, SUSSEX AND MORRIS		
	THE		
		_	
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	Riparian		
	Definition: Riparian means located		
	by the banks of a river, stream, or		
	other body of water.		
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Tideland Areas

- •The state owns all Tide Flowed lands as Public Trusts Lands.
- •Use of these areas is granted through a tidelands grant, license or lease
- These areas are not private property i.e. A homeower's dock may be private property, but the tideflowed land it sits on my be state owned.
- Property ownership in riparian areas may be regulated by the Bureau of Tidelands Management.

Bureau of Tidelands Management 609 – 292-2573

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/tideland.html

Richard G. Castagna, Acting Manager



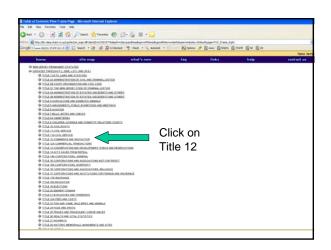
The Riparian Laws

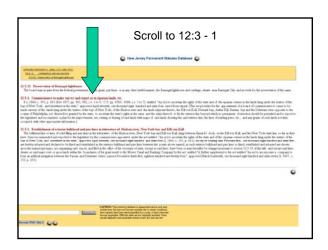
- New Jersey Statute 12:3 1 to 28
- New Jersey Statute 13:1B-13.1 to 13.14

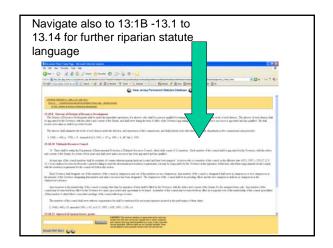


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The Tidelands Act: Online http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/12_3.pdf TITLE 12. COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION CHAPTER 3. RIPARIAN LANDS ARTICLE 1. LEASES. GRANTS AND CONVEYANCES A. IN GENERAL Current through L. 1998 c. 153 12:3-1. Commissioners to make survey and report as to riparian lands, etc. 12:3-2. Establishment of exterior builthead and pier lines in tidewaters of fludson river. New 14:3-3. Filling in beyond builthead lines: exciton of piers 12:3-3. Filling in beyond builthead lines: exciton of piers 12:3-3. Conveyances or flases to grantee or licenses 12:3-5. Conveyances or flases to grantee or licenses 12:3-7. Grant or figrant and not engines or licenses 12:3-7. Grant or figrant hand not lined water; proceedings by attorney general; expense 7 12:3-8. Teropasso nation of state under water; proceedings by attorney general; expense 7 12:3-1. Water seculated 12:3-11. Water seculated 12:3-12. Totalands management; policy availability, legislative and under water or tot lease whether land under water or tot lease whether land under water or tot lease whether land under water or not 12:3-12. Totalands management; policy availability, legislative indicing and declarations 5 12:3-12. Tidelands management; policy availability, legislative findings and declarations 5 12:3-12. Tidelands management; policy availability; legislative findings and declarations 5 12:3-12. Tidelands management; policy availability; legislative findings and declarations 5 12:3-12. Tidelands management; policy availability, legislative findings and declarations 5 12:3-12. Tidelands Resource Council informational guide

Tideland Instruments (All must be approved by the Tidelands Resource Council) •GRANTS: Sale of the state title interest of generally formerly tide-flowed areas •LICENSES: Rental agreement for presently tide-flowed areas •LEASES: Long term rental agreement – i.e. homes over the water

Tideland Agreements (All must be approved by the Tidelands Resource Council)

•STATEMENTS OF NO INTEREST : A document stating that the State of New Jersey agrees that it has no tidelands ownership interest in your property

•NOTICES OF TITLE ACTION (LIENS):
Serves as notice in any search there is a problem.
A notice will be filed if payments are delinquent or if there is no response to a violation.

This GIS image shows the Tidelands grid along the coast of the state.

Note: The continuation of the grid up into the river systems of the state.



Download GIS Coverage

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/tidelandsshp.html



FAQ's about Tidelands:	
 What are riparian rights? Riparian rights are the rights of owners adjacent to tidelands to be the first person to request to use those areas. These lands are owned by the people of the State of New Jersey. You must first get permission from the State to use these lands, in the form of a tidelands license, lease or grant, and you must pay for this use. 	
What is a tidelands grant? •A tidelands grant is a deed from the State of	
New Jersey selling its tidelands. Tidelands grants are generally only issued for lands already filled in and no longer flowed by the tide.	
What is a tidelands license?	
•A tidelands license is a short term revocable rental document to use tidelands, generally for structures such as docks, mooring piles and other temporary structures, as well as dredging projects. Licenses have a specific term, presently seven	
years.	
What is a tidelands lease?	
•A tidelands lease is a long term rental document to	
use tidelands, generally issued to marinas or homes over water. The term of a tidelands lease is generally 20 years.	
What is a Statement of No Interest?	
•A recordable document in which the State of New Jersey agrees that it has no tidelands ownership	
interest in your property. The reason may be that the State sold its tidelands, or that there is no ownership claim on your property.	

FAQ's Online http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/pamphlet.pdf New Jersey's Tidelands Frequently Asked Questions and Answers State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Birera of Tidelands Nanagareat F. O Bert 439 Transen, VI 1965-764-99 Environmental Protection Birera of Tidelands Nanagareat F. O Bert 439 Transen, VI 1965-764-99 Environmental Protection * This is a very valuable document to

Here is a typical Tidelands map showing Newark-Liberty Airport and Port Newark area...formerly flowed tidelands are indicated as red lines



download!



Note again Tidelines map showing areas that are currently developed, but were once previously flowed by the tide. This is a very good example why many property owners do not know they are regulated under Tidelands.

Determining a Tidelands Claim

- Ask yourself, does the State have a Tidelands Title or have Tidelands interest on a property?
- To assist you in determining the status of Tidelands ownership – Send a fax or mail a request to the BUREAU OF TIDELANDS MANAGEMENT and ask for a "DETERMINATION OF TIDELANDS OWNERSHIP INTEREST"

(Must include tax lot and block numbers, municipality, county, nearest waterway, and a locator map (tax map, topo, survey, etc.) with the site clearly marked.)

FAX 609-633-6493

TO INVESTIGATE TIDELANDS CLAIMS

COPIES OF THE OF TIDELANDS MAPS ARE AVAILABLE IN COUNTY AND MUNICPAL OFFICES, THE SECRETARY OF STATE, BUREAU OF TIDELANDS MANAGEMENT AND COASTAL ENFORCEMENT OFFICE IN TOMS RIVER

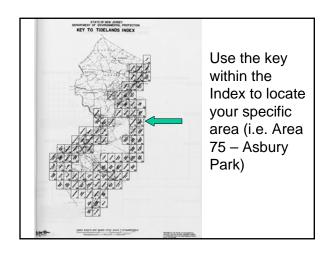
Tidelands: (609) 292-2573 Coastal Enforcement (Toms River): (732-255-0787)

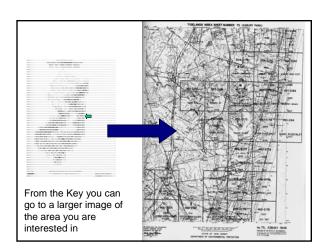
Or – Consult this document

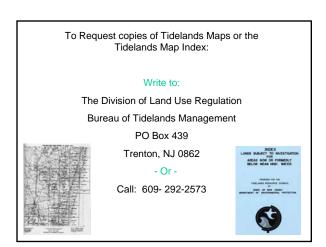
Available through the Bureau of Tidelands Management

INDEX
LANDS SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION FOR AREAS NOW OR FORMERLY BELOW MEAN HIGH WATER

PREPARED FOR THE TIDELANDS RESOURCE COUNCIL BY STATE OF NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION







NATURAL EVENTS

In the case of erosion, the title to lands that slowly erode, shifts to the state.



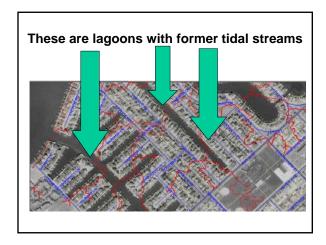
NATURAL EVENTS

In the case of accretion, the title to lands that slowly builds up, shifts to the upland owner.



Tidelands License

- A short term revocable rental document to use tidelands, generally for structures such as docks, mooring piles and other temporary structures, as well as dredging projects.
- •Licenses have a specific term, presently seven, with an annual fee minimum fee is \$100.00
- •In lagoon areas, licenses are required for areas intersected by former tidal streams



APPLICATION Instructions for all Tidelands Conveyances http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/appinst.pdf www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/appinst.pdf www.state.nj.us/

License Application Requirements

- 1. Application Form
- 2. Recorded Deed
- 3. Affidavit of Title
- 4. Agent's Authorization Form
- 5. Survey copies
- 6. LURP #1 form or issued permit and approved plan

(The LURP #1 is proof of a permit application, but license application will not go to the Tidelands Resource Council until an actual permit is issued or a signed statement a permit is not required is received.

Tidelands License Assignments

When property ownership changes, the current license can be re-assigned.....

Unless:

- 1. A license is delinquent
- 2. If a license is about to expire or renew

Tidelands Licenses and Marinas

- •The fee for the license is based on the potential income from affected slips in Tidelands areas.
- •Marinas pay their license fee in 2payments a year: the 1st in June and the 2nd in September.
- •With the 2nd payment, the marina must submit a certified report stating actual income.

MARINA OWNERS'/RENTAL SLIP PROPERTY OWNERS' CERTIFICATION http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/mipform.pdf CERTIFICATION MARINA OWNERSTATION MARINA OWNERSTATION MARINA OWNERSTATION MARINA OWNERSTATION MARINA OWNERSTATION TO MARINA OWNERSTA

Tidelands Grants

- Grants are issued by the State of NJ to sell the formerly tidally flowed lands.
- It is required that the state must receive the current fair market value for the property.
- In the case of Tidelands Grants, there is no grandfathering.

Tidelands Grant Application

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/grntform.pdf

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Tidelands Grant Application Requirements The Grant recipient must be the upland property owner There must be an accompanying narrative appraisal, survey, recorded deed and agent's authorization form.

Agent's Authorization Form http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/agntform.pdf
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AGENT'S AUTHORIZATION TO ACT FOR APPLICANT
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Agricust's Signature
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Statement of No Interest

- This statement is a formal, recordable state declaration that there are no Tidelands claims on a property in question.
- There is a \$250.00 fee associated with this statement.

Statement of No Interest Application

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/sniinst.pdf



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Additional Forms: Affidavit of Title

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/afftform.pdf

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http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/certform.pdf

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Tidelands Resource Council Questionnaire Fortune 1/9 00 For Dermit To-Daly FOLE MCNOBER: Coorporate Data Form http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/corpform.pdf For Existing Applications http://www.state.nj.us/dep/landuse/acptform.pdf ACCEPTANCE OF REVOCABLE LICENSE

Tidelands and other Division of Land Use Regulation Permits

NOTE: WHEN APPLYING FOR ANY CAFRA OR WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT RELATED PERMIT, MAKE SURE TO INCLUDE EVIDENCE OF STATE TIDELANDS OWNERSHIP INTEREST.

Module 4: Quiz

Click on the link below to take you to the quiz for this module:

http://www.surveymonkey.com/s.aspx?sm =ncQ 2beSxQQv2qdhsyELwEjw 3d 3d