



**BOROUGH OF FLORHAM PARK
COUNTY OF MORRIS, STATE OF NEW JERSEY
ORDINANCE #23-17**

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND BOROUGH COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF FLORHAM PARK, IN THE COUNTY OF MORRIS, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, AMENDING CHAPTER 213, "STORMWATER CONTROL", OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE BOROUGH OF FLORHAM PARK

WHEREAS, Chapter 213 of the Revised General Code of the Borough of Florham Park Was amended and supplemented by Ordinance #20-21; and

WHEREAS, the new Inland Flood Protection Rule became effective on July 17, 2023, incorporating amendments to the Stormwater Management Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:8); and

WHEREAS, all municipal Stormwater Control Ordinances (SCO) must be revised and effective by July 18, 2024 to be in conformance with these rule amendments.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED by the Borough Council of the Borough of Florham Park, Morris County, State of New Jersey, as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 213, "Stormwater Control", of the Code of Ordinances of the Borough of Florham Park, is hereby amended as follows:

§ 213-1 Scope and purpose.

A. Policy statement.
No changes.

B. Purpose.
No changes.

C. Applicability.

(1) This chapter shall be applicable to all site plans and subdivisions for the following major developments that require preliminary or final site plan or subdivision review:

- (a) Non-residential major developments; and
- (b) Aspects of residential major developments that are not pre-empted by the Residential Site Improvement Standards at N.J.A.C. 5:21.

(2) This chapter shall also be applicable to all major developments undertaken by the Borough of Florham Park.

(3) An application required by ordinance pursuant to (1)(b) above that has been submitted prior to September 21, 2023, shall be subject to the stormwater management requirements in effect on September 20, 2023.

(4) An application required by ordinance for approval pursuant to (1)(b) above that has been submitted on or after March 2, 2021, but prior to September 21, 2023, shall be subject to the stormwater management requirements in effect on September 20, 2023.

(5) Notwithstanding any rule to the contrary, a major development for any public

roadway or railroad project conducted by a public transportation entity that has determined a preferred alternative or reached an equivalent milestone before July 17, 2023, shall be subject to the stormwater management requirements in effect prior to July 17, 2023.

- D. Compatibility with other permit and ordinance requirements.
No changes.

§ 213-2 Definitions.

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance its most reasonable application. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not merely directory. The definitions below are the same as or based on the corresponding definitions in the Stormwater Management Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:8-1.2.

"CAFRA, CENTERS, CORES OR NODES" through "POLLUTANT" – No changes.

"Public roadway or railroad" means a pathway for use by motor vehicles or trains that is intended for public use and is constructed by, or on behalf of, a public transportation entity. A public roadway or railroad does not include a roadway or railroad constructed as part of a private development, regardless of whether the roadway or railroad is ultimately to be dedicated to and/or maintained by a governmental entity.

"Public transportation entity" means a Federal, State, county, or municipal government, an independent State authority, or a statutorily authorized public-private partnership program pursuant to P.L. 2018, c. 90 (N.J.S.A. 40A:11-52 et seq.), that performs a public roadway or railroad project that includes new construction, expansion, reconstruction, or improvement of a public roadway or railroad.

"RECHARGE" through "WETLANDS or WETLAND" – No changes.

§ 213-3 Design and performance standards for stormwater management measures.

No changes.

§ 213-4 Stormwater management requirements for major development.

- A. through D. – No changes.
- E. Tables 1 through 3 below summarize the ability of stormwater best management practices identified and described in the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual to satisfy the green infrastructure, groundwater recharge, stormwater runoff quality and stormwater runoff quantity standards specified in § 213-4.O, P, Q and R. When designed in accordance with the most current version of the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual, the stormwater management measures found at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2 (f) Tables 5-1, 5-2 and 5-3 and listed below in Tables 1, 2 and 3 are

presumed to be capable of providing stormwater controls for the design and performance standards as outlined in the tables below. Upon amendments of the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices to reflect additions or deletions of BMPs meeting these standards, or changes in the presumed performance of BMPs designed in accordance with the New Jersey Stormwater BMP Manual, the Department shall publish in the New Jersey Registers a notice of administrative change revising the applicable table. The most current version of the BMP Manual can be found on the Department's website at <https://njstormwater.org/bmpmanual2.htm> <https://dep.nj.gov/stormwater/bmp-manual/>

F through O. - No changes.

P. Groundwater recharge standards. This subsection contains the minimum design and performance standards for groundwater recharge as follows:

- (1) The design engineer shall, using the assumptions and factors for stormwater runoff and groundwater recharge calculations at § 213-5, either:
 - (a) Demonstrate through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that the site and its stormwater management measures maintain 100 percent of the average annual pre-construction groundwater recharge volume for the site; or
 - (b) Demonstrate through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that the increase of stormwater runoff volume from pre-construction to post-construction for the projected 2-year storm, as defined and determined pursuant to §213-5D, of this chapter, is infiltrated.
- (2) This groundwater recharge requirement does not apply to projects within the urban redevelopment area or to projects subject to Subsection P(3) below.
- (3) The following types of stormwater shall not be recharged:
 - (a) Stormwater from areas of high pollutant loading. High pollutant loading areas are areas in industrial and commercial developments where solvents and/or petroleum products are loaded/unloaded, stored, or applied, areas where pesticides are loaded/unloaded or stored; areas where hazardous materials are expected to be present in greater than "reportable quantities" as defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 CFR 302.4; areas where recharge would be inconsistent with Department approved remedial action work plan approved pursuant to the Administrative Requirements for the Remediation of Contaminated Sites rules, N.J.A.C. 7:26C, or Department landfill closure plan and areas; and areas with high risks for spills of toxic materials, such as gas stations and vehicle maintenance facilities; and
 - (b) Industrial stormwater exposed to "source material." "Source material" means any material(s) or machinery, located at an industrial facility, that is directly or indirectly related to process, manufacturing or other industrial activities, which could be a source of pollutants in any industrial stormwater discharge to groundwater. Source materials include, but are not limited to, raw materials; intermediate products;

final products; waste materials; by-products; industrial machinery and fuels, and lubricants, solvents, and detergents that are related to process, manufacturing, or other industrial activities that are exposed to stormwater.

Q. Stormwater runoff quality standards.

No changes.

R. Stormwater runoff quality standards.

- (1) This subsection contains the minimum design and performance standards to control stormwater runoff quantity impacts of major development.
- (2) In order to control stormwater runoff quantity impacts, the design engineer shall, using the assumptions and factors for stormwater runoff calculations at §213-5, complete one of the following:
 - (a) Demonstrate through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that for stormwater leaving the site, post-construction runoff hydrographs for the current and projected 2-, 10-, and 100-year storm events, as defined and determined in §213-5C and D, respectively, of this chapter, do not exceed, at any point in time, the pre-construction runoff hydrographs for the same storm events;
 - (b) Demonstrate through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that there is no increase, as compared to the pre-construction condition, in the peak runoff rates of stormwater leaving the site for the current and projected 2-, 10- and 100-year storm events, as defined and determined in §213-5C and D, respectively, of this chapter, and that the increased volume or change in timing of stormwater runoff will not increase flood damage at or downstream of the site. This analysis shall include the analysis of impacts of existing land uses and projected land uses assuming full development under existing zoning and land use ordinances in the drainage area;
 - (c) Design stormwater management measures so that the post-construction peak runoff rates for the current and projected 2-, 10- and 100-year storm events, as defined and determined in §213-5C and D, respectively, of this chapter, are 50%, 75% and 80%, respectively, of the pre-construction peak runoff rates. The percentages apply only to the post-construction stormwater runoff that is attributable to the portion of the site on which the proposed development or project is to be constructed; or
 - (d) In tidal flood hazard areas, stormwater runoff quantity analysis in accordance with Subsection R(2)(a), (b), and (c) above is required unless the design engineer demonstrates through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis that the increased volume, change in timing, or increased rate of the stormwater runoff, or any combination of the three will not result in additional flood damage below the point of discharge of the major development. No analysis is required if the stormwater is discharged directly into any ocean, bay, inlet, or the reach of any watercourse between its confluence with an ocean, bay, or inlet and downstream of the first water control structure.
- (3) The stormwater runoff quantity standards shall be applied at the site's boundary to each abutting lot, roadway, watercourse, or receiving storm sewer system.

§ 213-5 Calculation of stormwater runoff and groundwater recharge.

A. Stormwater runoff shall be calculated in accordance with the following:

(1) The design engineer shall calculate runoff using ~~one~~ of the following methods:

(a) The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) methodology, including the NRCS Runoff Equation and Dimensionless Unit Hydrograph, as described in Chapters 7, 9, 10, 15 and 16 Part 630, Hydrology National Engineering Handbook, incorporated herein by reference as amended and supplemented. This methodology is additionally described in *Technical Release 55 - Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds* (TR-55), dated June 1986, incorporated herein by reference as amended and supplemented. Information regarding the methodology is available from the Natural Resources Conservation Service website at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1044174.pdf <https://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/viewerFS.aspx?hid=21422> or at United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, 220 Davison Avenue, Somerset, New Jersey 08873; or New Jersey State Office.

~~(b) The Rational Method for peak flow and the Modified Rational Method for hydrograph computations. The rational and modified rational methods are described in "Appendix A-9 Modified Rational Method" in the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey, January 2014. This document is available from the State Soil Conservation Committee or any of the Soil Conservation Districts listed at N.J.A.C. 2:90-1.3(a)3. The location, address, and telephone number for each Soil Conservation District is available from the State Soil Conservation Committee, PO Box 330, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. The document is also available at <http://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/anr/pdf/2014NJSoilErosionControlStandardsComplete.pdf>.~~

(2) For the purpose of calculating runoff ~~coefficients~~ curve numbers and groundwater recharge, there is a presumption that the pre-construction condition of a site or portion thereof is a wooded land use with good hydrologic condition. The term "~~runoff coefficient~~ curve number" applies to both the NRCS methodology at § 213-5A(1)(a) ~~and the Rational and Modified Rational Methods at §213-5A(1)(b)~~. A runoff coefficient curve number or a groundwater recharge land cover for an existing condition may be used on all or a portion of the site if the design engineer verifies that the hydrologic condition has existed on the site or portion of the site for at least five years without interruption prior to the time of application. If more than one land cover ~~have~~ has existed on the site during the five years immediately prior to the time of application, the land cover with the lowest runoff potential shall be used for the computations. In addition, there is the presumption that the site is in good hydrologic condition (if the land use type is pasture, lawn, or park), with good cover (if the land use type is woods), or with good hydrologic condition and conservation treatment (if the land use type is cultivation).

(3) In computing pre-construction stormwater runoff, the design engineer shall

account for all significant land features and structures, such as ponds, wetlands, depressions, hedgerows, or culverts, that may reduce pre-construction stormwater runoff rates and volumes.

- (4) In computing storm water runoff from all design storms, the design engineer shall consider the relative stormwater runoff rates and/or volumes of pervious and impervious surfaces separately to accurately compute the rates and volume of storm water runoff from the site. To calculate runoff from unconnected impervious cover, urban impervious area modifications as described in the NRCS Technical Release 55 - Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds and other methods may be employed.
- (5) If the invert of the outlet structure of a stormwater management measure is below the flood hazard design flood elevation as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:13, the design engineer shall take into account the effects of tailwater in the design of structural stormwater management measures.

B. Groundwater recharge should be calculated in accordance with the following:

The New Jersey Geological Survey Report GSR-32, A Method for Evaluating Ground- Water Recharge Areas in New Jersey, incorporated herein by reference as amended and supplemented. Information regarding the methodology is available from the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual; at the New Jersey Geological Survey website at <https://www.nj.gov/dep/njgs/pricelst/gsreport/gsr32.pdf>; or at New Jersey Geological and Water Survey, 29 Arctic Parkway, PO Box 420 Mail Code 29-01, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420.

C. The precipitation depths of the current 2-, 10-, and 100-year storm events shall be determined by multiplying the values determined in accordance with items (1) and (2) below:

- (1) The applicant shall utilize the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Weather Service's Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates: NJ, in accordance with the location(s) of the drainage area(s) of the site. This data is available at http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/pfds_map_cont.html?bkmrk=nj; and
- (2) The applicant shall utilize Table 5: Current Precipitation Adjustment Factors below, which sets forth the applicable multiplier for the drainage area(s) of the site, in accordance with the county or counties where the drainage area(s) of the site is located. Where the major development lies in more than one county, the precipitation values shall be adjusted according to the percentage of the drainage area in each county. Alternately, separate rainfall totals can be developed for each county using the values in the table below.

Table 5: Current Precipitation Adjustment Factors

County	Current Precipitation Adjustment Factors		
	2-year Design Storm	10-year Design Storm	100-year Design Storm
<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>1.01</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>1.03</u>
<u>Bergen</u>	<u>1.01</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.06</u>
<u>Burlington</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>1.01</u>	<u>1.04</u>
<u>Camden</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.04</u>	<u>1.05</u>
<u>Cape May</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.04</u>
<u>Cumberland</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.01</u>
<u>Essex</u>	<u>1.01</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.06</u>
<u>Gloucester</u>	<u>1.05</u>	<u>1.06</u>	<u>1.06</u>
<u>Hudson</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.05</u>	<u>1.09</u>
<u>Hunterdon</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>1.05</u>	<u>1.13</u>
<u>Mercer</u>	<u>1.01</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>1.04</u>
<u>Middlesex</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.01</u>	<u>1.03</u>
<u>Monmouth</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.01</u>	<u>1.02</u>
<u>Morris</u>	<u>1.01</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.06</u>
<u>Ocean</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.01</u>	<u>1.03</u>
<u>Passaic</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>1.05</u>
<u>Salem</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.03</u>
<u>Somerset</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.09</u>
<u>Sussex</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.04</u>	<u>1.07</u>
<u>Union</u>	<u>1.01</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.06</u>
<u>Warren</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>1.07</u>	<u>1.15</u>

D. Table 6: Future Precipitation Change Factors provided below sets forth the change factors to be used in determining the projected two-, 10-, and 100-year storm events for use in this chapter, which are organized alphabetically by county. The precipitation depth of the projected two-, 10-, and 100-year storm events of a site shall be determined by multiplying the precipitation depth of the two-, 10-, and 100-year storm events determined from the National Weather Service's Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates pursuant to (c)1 above, by the change factor in the table below, in accordance with the county or counties where the drainage area(s) of the site is located. Where the major development and/or its drainage area lies in more than one county, the precipitation values shall be adjusted according to the percentage of the drainage area in each county. Alternately, separate rainfall totals can be developed for each county using the values in the table below.

Table 6: Future Precipitation Change Factors

County	Future Precipitation Change Factors		
	2-year Design Storm	10-year Design Storm	10-year Design Storm
<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>1.22</u>	<u>1.24</u>	<u>1.39</u>
<u>Bergen</u>	<u>1.20</u>	<u>1.23</u>	<u>1.37</u>
<u>Burlington</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<u>1.18</u>	<u>1.32</u>
<u>Camden</u>	<u>1.18</u>	<u>1.22</u>	<u>1.39</u>
<u>Cape May</u>	<u>1.21</u>	<u>1.24</u>	<u>1.32</u>
<u>Cumberland</u>	<u>1.20</u>	<u>1.21</u>	<u>1.39</u>
<u>Essex</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.22</u>	<u>1.33</u>
<u>Gloucester</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.23</u>	<u>1.41</u>
<u>Hudson</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.23</u>
<u>Hunterdon</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.23</u>	<u>1.42</u>
<u>Mercer</u>	<u>1.16</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<u>1.36</u>
<u>Middlesex</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.21</u>	<u>1.33</u>
<u>Monmouth</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.26</u>
<u>Morris</u>	<u>1.23</u>	<u>1.28</u>	<u>1.46</u>
<u>Ocean</u>	<u>1.18</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.24</u>
<u>Passaic</u>	<u>1.21</u>	<u>1.27</u>	<u>1.50</u>
<u>Salem</u>	<u>1.20</u>	<u>1.23</u>	<u>1.32</u>
<u>Somerset</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>1.24</u>	<u>1.48</u>
<u>Sussex</u>	<u>1.24</u>	<u>1.29</u>	<u>1.50</u>
<u>Union</u>	<u>1.20</u>	<u>1.23</u>	<u>1.35</u>
<u>Warren</u>	<u>1.20</u>	<u>1.25</u>	<u>1.37</u>

§ 213-6 Sources for technical guidance.

A. Technical guidance for stormwater management measures can be found in the documents listed below, which are available to download from the Department's website at http://www.nj.gov/dep/stormwater/bmp_manual2.htm and <https://dep.nj.gov/stormwater/bmp-manual/>.

(1) Guidelines for stormwater management measures are contained in the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual, as amended and supplemented. Information is provided on stormwater management measures such as, but not limited to, those listed in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

(2) Additional maintenance guidance is available on the Department's website at https://www.njstormwater.org/maintenance_guidance.htm and <https://dep.nj.gov/stormwater/maintenance-guidance/>.

- B. Submissions required for review by the Department should be mailed to the Division of ~~Water Quality~~ Watershed Protection and Restoration, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Mail Code ~~401-02B~~ 501-02A, PO Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420.
- ~~C. Additional technical guidance for stormwater management measures can be obtained from the following:~~
- ~~(1) The "Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey promulgated by the State Soil Conservation Committee and incorporated into N.J.A.C. 2:90. Copies of these standards may be obtained by contacting the State Soil Conservation Committee or any of the Soil Conservation Districts listed in N.J.A.C. 2:90-1.3(a)4. The location, address, and telephone number of each Soil Conservation District may be obtained from the State Soil Conservation Committee, P.O. Box 330, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 (609) 292-5540;~~
 - ~~(2) The Rutgers Cooperative Extension Service, 732-932-9306; and~~
 - ~~(3) The Soil Conservation Districts listed in N.J.A.C. 2:90-1.3(a)4. The location, address, and telephone number of each Soil Conservation District may be obtained from the State Soil Conservation Committee, P.O. Box 330, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625, (609) 292-5540.~~

§ 213-7 Solids and floatable materials control standards.

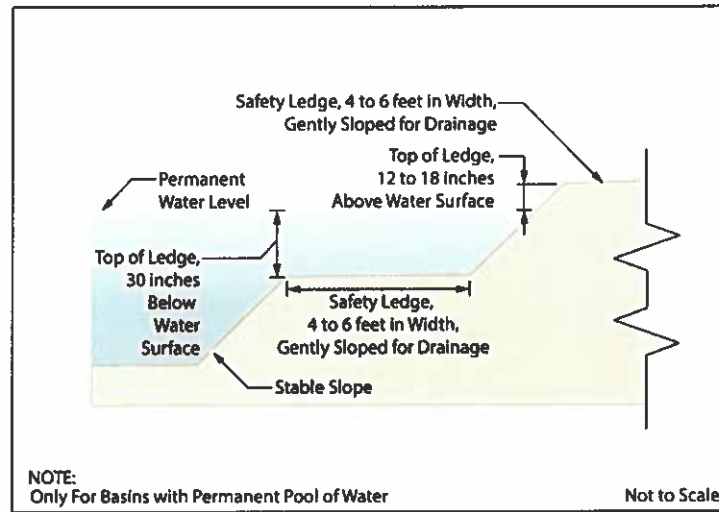
No changes.

§ 213-8 Safety standards for stormwater management basins.

- A. This section sets forth requirements to protect public safety through the proper design and operation of stormwater management BMPs. This section applies to any new stormwater management BMP.
- B. The provisions of this section are not intended to preempt more stringent municipal or county safety requirements for new or existing stormwater management BMPs. Municipal and county stormwater management plans and ordinances may, pursuant to their authority, require existing stormwater management BMPs to be retrofitted to meet one or more of the safety standards in §213-8C(1), (2), and (3) for trash racks, overflow grates, and escape provisions at outlet structures.
- C. Requirements for trash racks, overflow grates and escape provisions.
 - (1) A trash rack is a device designed to catch trash and debris and prevent the clogging of outlet structures. Trash racks shall be installed at the intake to the outlet from the Stormwater management BMP to ensure proper functioning of the BMP outlets in accordance with the following:
 - (a) The trash rack shall have parallel bars, with no greater than six-inch spacing between the bars;
 - (b) The trash rack shall be designed so as not to adversely affect the hydraulic performance of the outlet pipe or structure;

- (c) The average velocity of flow through a clean trash rack is not to exceed 2.5 feet per second under the full range of stage and discharge. Velocity is to be computed on the basis of the net area of opening through the rack; and
 - (d) The trash rack shall be constructed of rigid, durable, and corrosion resistant material and designed to withstand a perpendicular live loading of 300 pounds per square foot.
- (2) An overflow grate is designed to prevent obstruction of the overflow structure. If an outlet structure has an overflow grate, such grate shall meet the following requirements:
 - (a) The overflow grate shall be secured to the outlet structure but removable for emergencies and maintenance.
 - (b) The overflow grate spacing shall be no ~~less~~ greater than two inches across the smallest dimension
 - (c) The overflow grate shall be constructed and installed to be rigid, durable, and corrosion resistant, and shall be designed to withstand a perpendicular live loading of 300 pounds per square foot.
- (3) Stormwater management BMPs shall include escape provisions as follows:
 - (a) If a stormwater management BMP has an outlet structure, escape provisions shall be incorporated in or on the structure. Escape provisions include the installation of permanent ladders, steps, rungs, or other features that provide easily accessible means of egress from stormwater management BMPs. With the prior approval of the municipality pursuant to §213-8C, a free-standing outlet structure may be exempted from this requirement.
 - (b) Safety ledges shall be constructed on the slopes of all new stormwater management BMPs having a permanent pool of water deeper than two and one-half feet. Safety ledges shall be comprised of two steps. Each step shall be four to six feet in width. One step shall be located approximately two and one-half feet below the permanent water surface, and the second step shall be located one to one and one-half feet above the permanent water surface. See §213-8E for an illustration of safety ledges in a stormwater management BMP; and
 - (c) In new stormwater management BMPs, the maximum interior slope for an earthen dam, embankment, or berm shall not be steeper than three horizontals to one vertical.
- D. Variance or exemption from safety standards. A variance or exemption from the safety standards for stormwater management BMPs may be granted only upon a written finding by the municipality that the variance or exemption will not constitute a threat to public safety.
- E. Safety ledge illustration.

Elevation View - Basin Safety Ledge Configuration



§ 213-9 Requirements for site development stormwater plan.

No changes.

§ 213-10 Maintenance and repair.

- A. Applicability. Projects subject to review as in §213-1C of this chapter shall comply with the requirements of §213-10B and C.
- B. General Maintenance
 - (1) The design engineer shall prepare a maintenance plan for the stormwater management measures incorporated into the design of a major development.
 - (2) The maintenance plan shall contain specific preventative maintenance tasks and schedules; cost estimates, including estimated cost of sediment, debris, or trash removal; and the name, address, and telephone number of the person or persons responsible for preventative and corrective maintenance (including replacement). The plan shall contain information on BMP location, design, ownership, maintenance tasks and frequencies, and other details as specified in Chapter 8 of the NJ BMP Manual, as well as the tasks specific to the type of BMP, as described in the applicable chapter containing design specifics.
 - (3) If the maintenance plan identifies a person other than the property owner (for example, a developer, a public agency or homeowners' association) as having the responsibility for maintenance, the plan shall include documentation of such person's or entity's agreement to assume this responsibility, or of the owner's obligation to dedicate a stormwater management facility to such person under an applicable ordinance or regulation.
 - (4) Responsibility for maintenance shall not be assigned or transferred to the

owner or tenant of an individual property in a residential development or project, unless such owner /tenant owns or leases the entire residential development or project. The individual property owner may be assigned incidental tasks, such as weeding of a green infrastructure BMP, provided the individual agrees to assume these tasks; however, the individual cannot be legally responsible for all of the maintenance required.

- (5) If the person responsible for maintenance identified under §213-10B(3) is not a public agency, the maintenance plan and future revisions based on Section §213-10B(7) shall be recorded upon the deed of record for each property on which the maintenance described in the maintenance plan must be undertaken.
- (6) Preventative and corrective maintenance shall be performed to maintain the functional parameters (storage volume, infiltration rates, inflow/outflow capacity, etc.) of the stormwater management measure, including repairs or replacement to the structure; removal of sediment, debris, or trash; restoration of eroded areas; snow and ice removal; fence repair or replacement; restoration of vegetation; and repair or replacement of non-vegetated linings.
- (7) The person responsible for maintenance identified under §213-10B(3) shall perform all the following requirements:
 - (a) Maintain a detailed log of all preventative and corrective maintenance for the structural stormwater management measures incorporated into the design of the development, including a record of all inspections and copies of all maintenance- related work orders.
 - (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of the maintenance plan at least once per year and adjust the plan and the deed as needed
 - (c) Retain and make available, upon request by any public entity with administrative, health, environmental, or safety authority over the site, the maintenance plan and the documentation required by §213-10B(6) and (7) above.
- (8) The requirements of §213-10B(3) and (4) do not apply to stormwater management facilities that are dedicated to and accepted by the municipality or another governmental agency, subject to all applicable municipal stormwater general permit conditions, as issued by the Department.
- (9) In the event that the stormwater management facility becomes a danger to public safety or public health, or if it is in need of maintenance or repair, the municipality shall so notify the responsible person in writing. Upon receipt of that notice, the responsible person shall have 14 days to effect maintenance and repair of the facility in a manner that is approved by the Municipal Engineer or his designee. The municipality, in its discretion, may extend the time allowed for effecting maintenance and repair for good cause. If the responsible person fails or refuses to perform such maintenance and repair, the municipality or County may immediately proceed to do so and shall bill the cost thereof to the responsible person. Nonpayment of such bill may result in a lien on the property.

C. Nothing in this section shall preclude the municipality in which the major development is located from requiring the posting of a performance or maintenance guarantee in accordance with N.J.S.A. 40:55D-53.

§ 213-11 Violations and penalties.

No changes.

§ 213-12 Severability.

No changes.

§ 213-13 When effective.

This chapter shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption and any publication as required by law.

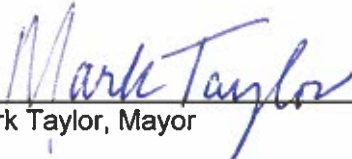
SECTION 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed as to such inconsistencies.

SECTION 3. If any article, section, subsection, paragraph, phrase, or sentence is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, said article, section, subsection, paragraph, phrase, or sentence shall be deemed separable.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall take effect upon final publication as provided by law.

INTRODUCED: August 24, 2023

ADOPTED: September 21, 2023



Mark Taylor, Mayor

ATTEST:



Danielle M. Lewis, Borough Clerk

I HEREBY CERTIFY this to be a true and correct copy of an Ordinance of the Mayor and Borough Council of the Borough of Florham Park, and adopted on September 21, 2023.



Danielle M. Lewis, RMC