

Little Egg Harbor Township Floodplain Development Permit

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

PART I

The Applicant (i.e. Owner/Builder/Engineer) completes the General Provisions.

PART II

Complete the Owner/Builder/Engineer Information and Project Overview.

Project Overview

Provide a description of the project location and attach a recent survey. Check all the applicable box(es) under project type that are being proposed.

PART III

Complete and attach required information for the Flood Hazard Area Checklist Information and other permits.

Flood Hazard Area Checklist Information

Check all the applicable box(es) under "Flood Hazard Area Information Required for Review" and provide input when directed. Provide required documentation if applicable.

Other Permits

The Applicant must obtain other required federal, state, and local permits, including NJDEP Land Use Permits **PRIOR** to applying for a Floodplain Development Permit. Refer to *Appendix B* for a list of potential permits.

PART IV

The FPA will determine the position of the proposed development relative to community floodplains and floodways. Flooding data and site specifications determined through FEMA and NJDEP will be included when applicable.

PART V

The FPA will indicate if the proposed development is conformant with the requirements of the local Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, and if the requested permit is issued. If the decision is to **NOT** issue the permit, the FPA will provide an explanation of the perceived deficiencies to the Applicant.

The Floodplain Development Permit application assists communities in evaluating impacts of activities proposed within New Jersey regulated floodplains or FEMA's Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). All activities must be in compliance with the regulations and standards set forth by local, state, and federal entities. For residents and property owners to be eligible for national flood insurance rates under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), for communities to receive certain kinds of federal monies, the community must agree to meet certain floodplain development standards. The Floodplain Development Permit application packet is a tool to ensure these standards are met. It should be noted that depending on the type of development, *you may be required to hire a surveyor or engineer to help complete the required forms.*

Prior to applying for a Floodplain Development Permit, the Applicant **MUST** obtain other required federal, state, and local permits, including the required New Jersey Land Resource Protection Permits set forth by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). Refer to *Appendix B* of this application for a list of potential permit-by-rules, general permits-by certification, and general permits, or see your local Floodplain Administrator. All permits obtained for the project **MUST** be attached to this application.

If approved, a community official, or the Floodplain Administrator (FPA), will perform inspections throughout the project, as well as when the project is completed to ensure that the development is compliant with the requirements of the Local Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, *thus helping you get a better premium rate on flood insurance.*

If you are proposing development of any kind (constructing a new building, adding on to an existing building, clearing land, placing fill, mining, drilling, etc.) in a floodplain as defined by NJDEP or FEMA, you **MUST** submit this application to your local FPA. Depending upon the type of development you are proposing, additional forms and/or permits may be required.

Per NFIP participation rules, if the property you propose to develop is located within a Special Flood Hazard Area on a FEMA FIRM, you **MUST** obtain a Floodplain Development Permit prior to beginning the project in accordance with the requirements of the local Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance of your community. Failure to do so may incur penalties, including high insurance rates.

For the purposes of this application, the "Applicant" is considered either the property owner, builder, or engineer. The "Applicant" cannot be the FPA. Typically, the Applicant completes Part I, II, & III of this application and submits the information to the local FPA. If any information is missing by the Applicant, the FPA will assist in filling in the missing information. The FPA reviews the submission, forms a determination, then notifies the Applicant of whether or not additional information is needed. Once all required materials have been submitted, the FPA will make a permitting decision and either issue a permit, which may include conditions of approval, or deny the requested permit.

DEFINITIONS

ASCE 24: The standard for Flood Resistant Design and Construction referenced by the building code, and developed, and published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, VA. References to ASCE 24 shall mean ASCE 24-14 or the most recent version of ASCE 24 adopted in the UCC Code [N.J.A.C. 5:23].

Base Flood: A flood having a 1% chance (100-year) of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): The water surface elevation resulting from a flood that has a 1% or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, as shown in a published Flood Insurance Study (FIS), Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or preliminary flood elevation guidance from FEMA. May also be referred to as the "100-year flood elevation."

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

Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR): A Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) is FEMA's comment on a proposed project that would, upon construction, affect the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway or Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The letter does not revise an effective FIRM map, it indicates whether the project, if built as proposed, would be recognized by FEMA. FEMA charges a fee for processing a CLOMR to recover the costs associated with the review as described in the Letter of Map Change (LOMC) process. Building permits cannot be issued based on a CLOMR, because a CLOMR does not change the FIRM map.

Critical Facility: Structures with American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Class III and IV flood design classifications (as described in ASCE 24-14 Table 1.1) that provide services and functions essential to a community, especially during and after a disaster, and require additional freeboard for protection. Critical facilities with Class IV designations must be elevated or protected to 2 feet above DFE or to the 500-year (0.2% chance) flood elevation, whichever is higher.

Development: Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

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

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): The Federal agency under which the NFIP is administered.

FEMA Publications: Any publication authored or referenced by FEMA related to building science, building safety, or floodplain management related to the National Flood Insurance Program. Publications include but are not limited to technical bulletins, desk references, and ASCE 24.

Flood Hazard Area Design Flood Elevation (FHDFE): Per the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act, the peak water surface elevation that will occur in a water during the flood hazard area design flood. This elevation is determined via available flood mapping adopted by the State, flood mapping published by FEMA (including effective flood mapping dated on or after January 31, 1980, or any more recent advisory, preliminary, or pending flood mapping; whichever results in higher flood elevations, wider floodway limits, greater flow rates, or indicates a change from an A Zone to a V Zone or Coastal A Zone), approximation, or calculation pursuant to the Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:13-3.1 – 3.6 and is typically higher than FEMA's Base Flood Elevation (BFE). A water that has a drainage area measuring less than 50 acres does not possess, and is not assigned, a flood hazard area design flood elevation.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): The official map on which FEMA has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS): The official report of a community in which the FEMA has provided flood profiles, as well as Flood Insurance Rate Map(s) and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Floodplain or Flood Prone Area: Any land area susceptible to being inundated by floodwaters from any source.

Floodproofing: Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes or adjustments to structures, which reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitation facilities or structures with their contents.

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

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

Letter of Determination Review (LODR): FEMA's ruling on the determination made by a lender or third party that a borrower's building is in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). A LODR deals only with the location of a building relative to the SFHA boundary shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA): A Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) is an official amendment, by letter, to an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) map that is requested through the Letter of Map Change (LOMC) process. A LOMA establishes a property's location in relation to the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). LOMAs are usually issued because a property has been inadvertently mapped as being in the floodplain but is actually on natural high ground above the base flood elevation.

Letter of Map Revision (LOMR): A Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) is FEMA's modification to an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). LOMRs are generally based on the implementation of physical measures that affect the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway, the effective Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), or the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The LOMR officially revises the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and sometimes the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report, and when appropriate, includes a description of the modifications. A LOMR is issued only by FEMA.

Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F): A Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F) is FEMA's modification of the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) based on the placement of fill outside the existing regulatory floodway. A LOMR-F may be initiated through the Letter of Map Change (LOMC) Process. A LOMR-F is issued only by FEMA.

Limit of Moderate Wave Action (LIMWA): Inland limit of the SFHA (AE Zone) affected by waves between 1.5 and 3 feet. Base Flood conditions between the V Zone and the LIMWA will be similar to, but less severe than, those in the V Zone. Also known as "Coastal A Zone" areas.

Local Design Flood Elevation (LDFE): The elevation reflective of the most recent available preliminary flood elevation guidance FEMA has provided as depicted on but not limited to Advisory Flood Hazard Area Maps, Work Maps, or Preliminary FIS and FIRM which is also inclusive of freeboard specified by the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act and Uniform Construction Codes and any additional freeboard specified in a community's ordinance. In no circumstances shall a project's LDFE be lower than a permit-specified Flood Hazard Area Design Flood Elevation or a valid NJDEP Flood Hazard Area Verification Letter plus the freeboard as required in ASCE 24 and the effective FEMA Base Flood Elevation.

Lowest Floor: In A Zones, the lowest floor is the top surface of the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). In V Zones and Coastal A Zones, the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of a building is the lowest floor. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for the parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement is not considered a building's lowest floor provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of other applicable non-elevation design requirements of these regulations.

Lowest Horizontal Structural Member: In an elevated building in a Coastal A Zone or Coastal High Hazard Area (VE Zone), the lowest beam, joist, or other horizontal member that supports the building is the lowest horizontal structural member. Grade beams installed to support vertical foundation members where they enter the ground are not considered lowest horizontal members.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): The program of flood insurance coverage and floodplain management administered under the Act and applicable federal regulations promulgated in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Subchapter B. This community has voluntarily chosen to receive the benefits of participation in this program by adopting a Floodplain Development Permit.

Preliminary FIRM & FIS: Preliminary flood hazard data and map products provide the public with an early look at their home or community's projected risk to flood hazards. Preliminary data may include new or revised Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports, and FIRM Databases.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA): The greater of the following: (1) Land in the floodplain within a community subject to a 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year, shown on the FIRM as Zone V, VE, V1-3-, A, AO, A1-30, AE, A99, or AH; (2) Land and the space above that land, which lies below the peak water surface elevation of the flood hazard area design flood for a particular water, as determined using the methods set forth in the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act in N.J.A.C. 7:13; (3) Riparian Buffers as determined in the New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act in N.J.A.C. 7:13. Also referred to as the AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD.

Structure: A walled and roofed building, a manufactured home, or a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground

APPENDIX A

Development Plan Requirements

- Two (2) sets of plans showing the existing and proposed work (all rooms in structures must be identified).
- Elevation view of any structure.
- Specify materials, if any, used for fire rating (must be flood-proof)
- Structural details including foundation, floor, wall, ceiling, and roof assemblies.
- Anchoring details of foundation, floor, walls, and roof assembly. Building must be designed to resist all loads, including flood, wind, and uplift, during flooding.
- Location of all mechanical systems (boilers, furnaces, air-conditioning, water heaters, pumps, duct work, etc.); all must be above the Design Flood Elevation (DFE). Sunken tubs are prohibited below the DFE.
- All outdoor air-conditioning units, oil, or propane tanks, unless subsurface, must be elevated and anchored above the DFE.
- The enclosed area below the DFE may only be used for storage, parking, access to the home, or non-livable space.
- The finished ground level of an under-floor space such as a crawl space must be equal to or higher than the outside finished ground level.
- All building material used below the DFE must be of flood resistant material.
- Indicate the type of material used for foundation, floor framing, insulation, walls, and floor finishes.
- Structures in VE Zone and Coastal A Zone must be designed and certified by a licensed Professional Engineer or Architect including breakaway walls.
- Decks in a VE Zone and Coastal A Zone may not be lower than the lowest horizontal member of the main structure (if attached to the structure)
- Flood vents shall be provided for enclosed areas below the DFE including for breakaway walls. Flood vents shall have an opening of 1 square inch per every 1 square feet of enclosed area. Each enclosed area shall have a minimum of 2 flood vents. Flood vents must be installed no more than 12 inches above grade.
- Electrical meter: provide a landing with stairs where required by the utility company for reading the meter.
- All proposed development must comply with the applicable FEMA publications and ASCE 24.

APPENDIX B

Other Applicable Permits

All applicable federal, state, and local permits listed below shall be obtained and plans shall reflect compliance with state requirements.

Agency	Permit/Authorization	Regulatory Authority	Description	Links
NJDEP – Division of Land Use Regulation (DLUR)	Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act Permit	Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act (N.J.S.A. 13:9B) and Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:7A)	Regulates activities within jurisdictional wetlands, their transition areas, and State open waters	https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/fww/fww_main.html https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/download/13_9b.pdf https://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_7a.pdf
	*Flood Hazard Area Protection Act Permit	Flood Hazard Area Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:16A) and Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:13)	Regulates activities within regulated waters, flood hazard areas, and riparian zones.	https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/fha_main.html https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/download/58_16a_50.pdf https://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_13.pdf
	**Coastal Area Facilities Review Act (CAFRA) Permit	CAFRA (N.J.S.A. 13:19) Coastal Zone Management Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:7)	Regulates activities within the CAFRA zone. Project must demonstrate compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Rules which defines Special Areas of environmental interest and compliance criteria.	https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/coastal/cp_main.html https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/download/13_19.pdf https://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_7.pdf
	**Waterfront Development Act Permit	Waterfront Development Act (N.J.S.A. 12:5-3) Coastal Zone Management Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:7)	Regulates activities in the Waterfront area. The Waterfront area is divided into three sections. Details of each section can be found in the Coastal Permit Program Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:7-2.3. As well as all tidal waterways, the waterfront area includes all man-made waterways and lagoons subject to tidal influence found within any three of the geographical areas.	https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/coastal/cp_main.html https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/download/12_5_3.pdf https://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_7.pdf
	**Coastal Wetlands Act Permit	Wetlands Act of 1970 (N.J.S.A. 13:9A) Coastal Zone Management Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:7)	Regulated activities in delineated and mapped coastal wetlands pursuant to the Wetlands Act of 1970.	https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/coastal/cp_main.html https://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_7.pdf https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/download/13_9a.pdf
	Highlands Preservation Area Approval	Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act (N.J.A.C. 13:20) and Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:38)	Regulates all "major Highlands Developments" as defined by the Highlands Act, in the Preservation Area unless otherwise exempt by the Act. The Highlands Area is located in the northwestern portion of the state.	https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/highlands.html https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/download/13_20.pdf https://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_38.pdf
	Water Quality Certification	Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act (N.J.S.A. 13:9B) and Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:7A) Coastal Zone Management Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:7) NJ Water Pollution Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:10A)	All projects requiring a Federal permit for the discharge of dredged or fill material into State waters and/or their adjacent wetlands also require the State Water Quality Certification which ensures consistency with State water quality standards. This also applies to Waters of the U.S.	None
	Tidelands Instruments	Tidelands Act (N.J.S.A. 12:3)	Tidelands are those lands now or formerly flowed by the mean high tide of a natural waterway. These lands are Stated owned or claimed to be owned. Activates on State owned tidelands requires a tidelands grant, lease or license.	https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/tl_main.html https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/download/12_3.pdf

Agency	Permit/Authorization	Regulatory Authority	Description	Links
NJDEP – Division of Water Quality Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control	New Jersey Pollution Discharge Elimination System Construction Activity Stormwater GP	Federal Clean Water Act NJ Pollution Discharge Elimination System Rules (7:14A)	This general permit authorizes point source discharges from certain construction activities resulting in 1 acre or more of ground disturbance. Regulated entities are required to develop a soil erosion and sediment control plan aimed at eliminating the flow of contaminated rainwater into streams and rivers. Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Certification is required to complete the application. Additional "good-housekeeping" requirements are included in the permit. Please note that this permit is in addition to compliance with the Stormwater Management Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:8) discussed above.	https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/5g3.htm
NJ Pinelands Commission	NJ Pinelands Approval	Pinelands Protection Act (N.J.S.A. 13:18A) Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan (N.J.A.C. 7:50)	Establishes regulations and standards designed to promote orderly development in the Pinelands. Proposed activities within the Pinelands requires review and approval. The Pinelands Capability Map establishes 9 land use management areas with goals, objectives, development intensities, and permitted uses for each.	https://nj.gov/pinelands/
Soil Conservation District	Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Certification	Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act (Chapter 251, P.L. 1975)	Projects resulting in 5,000 sq ft of ground disturbance or greater must submit a soil erosion and sediment control plan to the appropriate soil conservation district for certification.	https://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/anr/nrc/njerosion.html
United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Army Permit	Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act	Regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including jurisdictional wetlands.	https://www.nap.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx https://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/
		Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899	Prohibits creation of obstructions to navigable capacity of any of the waters of the United States without prior authorization of the USACE.	

*See FHACA Permits-by-Rule, General Permits-by-Certification, General Permits-by-Category below

**See CZM Permits-by-Rule, General Permits-by-Certification, General Permits-by-Category below

Little Egg Harbor Township Floodplain Development Permit

APPLICATION

Application Fee: \$100.00

(check or money order only)

PART I – GENERAL PROVISIONS - To Be Completed by the Applicant

GENERAL INFORMATION – To be read and signed by the Applicant

1. No work of any kind may start in the NJ Flood Hazard Area or FEMA SFHA until all permits, including, but not limited to a floodplain development permit, are issued.
2. This permit may be revoked if any false statements are made herein.
3. If revoked, all work must cease until a permit is re-issued.
4. Development shall not be used or occupied until a Certificate of Occupancy is issued.
5. Work must commence within six (6) months of issuance or this permit will expire.
6. The Applicant is hereby informed that other permits may be required to fulfill federal, state, or local regulatory requirements.
7. The Applicant hereby gives consent to the Administrator or his/her representative to make reasonable inspections that are required to verify compliance.
8. The Applicant certifies that "All statements herein and in attachments to the application are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge."

Name of Applicant

Signature of Applicant

Date

PART II – PROJECT INFORMATION - To Be Completed by the Applicant

PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION

Name:

Phone Number:

Address:

Email:

City:

State:

Zip Code:

ENGINEER INFORMATION / BUILDER INFORMATION

Name:

Phone Number:

Address:

Email:

City:

State:

Zip Code:

PROJECT OVERVIEW*(Attach survey and construction plan/documents if available)*

Project Address:

Project Description:

Block:

Lot:

PROJECT TYPE (Check all that apply):**Type of Structure:****Type of Structural Activity:****Other Development Activities:**☐ Residential☐ New Construction☐ Replacement of Mechanicals (HVAC, Water Heater, Etc.)☐ Commercial☐ Addition☐ Excavation☐ Manufactured Home☐ Deck(s)☐ Placement of Fill Material☐ Accessory Structure☐ Rehabilitation/Repair☐ Clearing☐ Recreational Vehicle☐ Relocation/Elevation☐ Grading☐ Detached Garage☐ Roof Replacement☐ Watercourse Alterations
(incl. dredging/channel modifications)☐ Subdivision
(New or Expansion)☐ Window Replacement☐ Drainage Improvements (incl. culverts)☐ Agricultural Structure☐ Replacement of
Cabinets, Plumbing
Fixtures, Doors,
Flooring, Etc.☐ Individual Water or Sewer
System/Services☐ Utility or Miscellaneous
Group U Structure☐ Other☐ Other (incl. FEMA LOMA, LOMR,
CLOMR, LOMR-F forms) (Please specify):
_____☐ Swimming Pool Installation☐ Tank Installation☐ Shed Installation (> 200 SF)☐ Retaining Wall**PART III – REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION – To Be Completed by the Applicant****FLOOD HAZARD AREA CHECKLIST INFORMATION (See Appendix A)**

Flood Hazard Area Information Required for Review

Included?

Provide an estimate of the current assessed value of the property: Land \$ _____ Structure \$ _____ Provide an estimate of the total cost of building improvements using qualified labor and materials obtained at market prices. (<i>Note: Unpaid or discounted labor and materials must be counted at their true market cost per the NFIP.</i>) \$ _____	
Plans – all submitted development plans must include sufficient detail to complete the permit review. <i>See Appendix A for additional information.</i>	
All elevations on the submitted plans shall be in NAVD88.	
Plans showing the location, layout, and elevation of existing and proposed development including parking areas, driveways, drainage, sewer, and water facilities (including connections), fences, signs, and other information necessary for managing the floodplain.	
A Zone Construction – The dimensions, location, and elevation of the lowest floor (including basements) of existing and proposed structures. The elevations shall be in relation to NAVD88.	
For structures in more than one flood zone – the location and identification of all flood zones must be indicated on the survey and the most restrictive design flood elevation shall be used in all development plans.	
For Elevators – plans shall comply with FEMA Technical Bulletin 4 and ASCE 24.	
For Enclosures – Evidence of a <i>Deed Restriction</i> for the structure must be included in the permit application if enclosed space is greater than 6 feet in height as per N.J.A.C. 7:13-12.5(p)6. Local ordinances may also require a Non-Conversion Agreement.	
Elevation Certificates – Partially completed Elevation Certificates are required at foundation completion and prior to inspection. A fully completed elevation certificate must be submitted prior to occupancy.	