NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
Chapter 251, PL 1975 as amended,
Engineering Policies- Technical Bulletin

Technical Bulletin: 2023-01	**Effective Date:** July 18, 2023
Subject: 2023 Inland Flood Protection Rule Adoption by NJDEP – Impacts to Chpt. 251	**From:** John E. Showler, P.E. State Erosion Control Engineer

1.01 PURPOSE

To provide guidance to soil conservation districts and consulting engineers regarding impacts of the Inland Flood Protection Rule adoption by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection on technical aspects of the NJ Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Program.

1.02 SUMMARY

On July 17, 2023, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection formally adopted changes to both the Flood Hazard Area Rules (NJAC 7:13) and the Stormwater Management Rules (NJAC 7:8) which encompass increases to design flood elevation as well as increases to current and future predicted rainfall depths for various 24-hour storm distributions as utilized by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

NJDEP has issued two tables of multiplier values to increase the rainfall data currently in use (Atlas 14 dataset). Table 1 updates current values by a few percent to account for likely precipitation depth increases that are anticipated in the forthcoming Atlas 15 datasets. Table 2 uses substantially larger multipliers to project current rainfall depths to those estimated to exist in the year 2100.

Separately, NJDEP has added a requirement to increase current 100-yeaer flood elevation depths by 2.0 feet for NJDEP determined flood elevations and 3.0 feet for elevations determined by FEMA flood mapping.

1.03 IMPLEMENTATION

a. For the purposes of soil erosion and sediment control calculations for all Standards and hydrologic and hydraulic designs, NJDA will accept the current rainfall depths (published in Atlas 14) modified with Table 1 values. No future year 2100 analysis (Table 2) will be required.

b. The adoption of increased flood elevation with a corresponding increase in the regulated floodway and flood fringe width may further limit the placement of stable outfall structures at lower slopes adjacent to wetlands and flood plains and thus increase the difficulty in documenting hydraulic stability of these discharge points.

   Applicants for erosion and sediment control plan certification should evaluate their need for additional NJDEP permits for proper outfall placement early in the design process to avoid costly delays in plan review and certification by the local district.

NJDEP Precipitation Adjustment Factors Adopted July 2023

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