

CMP POLICY & IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE MEETING

This meeting was conducted both remotely and in-person
The public could view/comment through Pinelands Commission YouTube link:

www.youtube.com/c/PinelandsCommission

Richard J. Sullivan Center
15C Springfield Rd
New Lisbon, New Jersey 08064
March 27, 2026 – 9:30 a.m.

MINUTES

Members in Attendance: Deborah Buzby-Cope, Jerome H. Irick, Chair Laura E. Matos, Jessica Rittler Sanchez

Members in Attendance (Zoom): Mark S. Lohbauer, Alan Avery

Members Absent: Theresa Lettman, Gaetano Matro, Douglas Wallner

Staff Present: Gina Berg, Katie Elliott, April Field, Susan R. Grogan, Brad Lanute, Paul Leakan, Amber Mallm, Stacey P. Roth

1. Call to Order

Chair Matos called the meeting to order at 9:32 a.m.

2. Adoption of minutes from the February 27, 2027 CMP Policy & Implementation Committee Meeting

Commissioner Irick moved the adoption of the February 27, 2026 meeting minutes. Commissioner Rittler Sanchez seconded the motion. All Ayes. The motion passed.

3. Presentation: Pinelands Conservation Fund Stewardship Monitoring

Attachment A to these minutes and posted on the Commission's website at the following address:

https://www.nj.gov/pinelands/home/presentations/PCF%20Monitoring%20Visits%20Nov%202025_Jan%202026.pdf

Katie Elliott, Planning Specialist, provided a summary of Pinelands Conservation Fund (PCF) stewardship monitoring conducted from November 2025 through January 2026. Ms. Elliott described staff findings from five sites previously preserved by the Commission through the PCF program.

First, Ms. Elliott described the Cologne Avenue site in Hamilton Township, which was preserved in 2007 during the first round of the PCF funding cycle. The site is 700 acres, located in the Rural Development Area and the Regional Growth Area, and in the Hamilton Regional Growth Area acquisition target area. The parcel is owned by Atlantic County. Ms. Elliott reported that the site

appeared to be in good condition. Staff did not observe any dumping, however there was some evidence of off-road vehicle activity.

Next Ms. Elliott reported findings on the Korbel Mahoney site, which was preserved in 2017 and consists of 86 acres. It is located in the Forest Area in Barnegat Township and is owned by the Ocean County Lands Trust. Staff met representatives from Ocean County on site who explained the property is managed in accordance with the County Forestry Management Plan. Ocean County representatives said they conduct hand thinning and controlled burning on the site. Overall, the site appeared well-maintained with marked trails in use by members of the public.

Then Ms. Elliott summarized observations of the Martone site, which was preserved in 2009. It is comprised of two non-contiguous lots located in Lacey Township. The parcel is owned by the Ocean County Land Trust. County representatives met with Commission staff onsite for the visit. Ms. Elliott said they did not observe any dumping or off-road vehicle damage. However, they observed recent tire marks on what appeared to be a designated sand road.

Next Ms. Elliott discussed the Clark parcel, preserved in 2013. The site is located on two non-contiguous parcels in Upper Township in the Forest Area and in the Pinelands National Reserve Forest Area. The site is 292 acres and is owned by the Nature Conservancy. The portion of site in the Forest Area appeared in good condition with only a small quantity of trash and no evidence of off-road vehicle activity. The portion of the site in the Pinelands National Reserve Forest Area is comprised of wetlands and was inaccessible.

Finally, Ms. Elliott summarized the Capri site in Buena Vista Township, preserved in 2007. The site is 69 acres, located in the Forest Area and Rural Development Area, and in the Manumuskin River acquisition target area. It is owned by Buena Vista Township. The site is forested and is surrounded by contiguous woodlands. Ms. Elliott said that an adjacent property contains a dilapidated building, with some dumping being present nearby on the preserved site; however, the site itself appears to overall be in good condition.

Ms. Elliott concluded by noting that these sites are in good condition and provide ecological protection and passive recreation opportunities. Ms. Elliott said that two of the sites were part of the first PCF funding cycle and are well-maintained.

Commissioner Rittler Sanchez asked if the two ponds seen in the aerial imagery of the Capri site were natural or man-made. Ms. Elliott said that is not clear. An abundance of briars made the ponds inaccessible.

4. AI Data Center Development and the Pinelands Regulatory Context

Attachment B to these minutes and posted on the Commission's website at the following address:
https://nj.gov/pinelands/home/presentations/2026.03.27_P_I_DataCenters.pdf

Chief Planner Brad Lanute provided a presentation on AI Data Center Development and the Pinelands Regulatory Context. Mr. Lanute described data centers as facilities that house servers and digital infrastructure supporting cloud computing, AI, and/or data storage. He explained that data centers operate continuously and require significant power and cooling demands. Mr. Lanute distinguished different types of data centers: enterprise, colocation, and hyperscale. Typical enterprise facilities may store data for one company, whereas colocation data centers may act as a service provider for multiple companies. Hyperscale centers are the largest facilities, serving large

companies such as Meta or Google. Typically, data centers demand a high amount of electricity and water as part of HVAC systems. The facilities may require a large building footprint, contribute visual impacts, and may generate noise. These characteristics are important to consider when evaluating if a facility is compatible with surrounding land uses.

Mr. Lanute then summarized how data center developments may be interpreted within the framework of the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP). Data centers would not be a permitted use in the Preservation Area District, Special Agricultural Production Areas, and Forest Areas. He reviewed how data centers fit into permitted uses in each of the other Pinelands Management Areas. Starting with the Agricultural Production Area, there are a few very limited opportunities for light industrial uses.

He continued with permitted uses in Rural Development Areas and said that a municipality may permit any use that is compatible with the essential character of the Pinelands environment and is similar in character, intensity and impact to agricultural processing facilities and other light industrial uses. He noted that sanitary sewer is not permitted in Rural Development Areas. In Pinelands Villages and Pinelands Towns, a wide variety of uses may be permitted, provided that the necessary public service infrastructure is available or can be extended without any development in the Preservation Area Districts, Special Agricultural Production Areas, or Forest Areas. Mr. Lanute added that the magnitude of the use must be compatible with the existing structures and uses in the specific Village or Town.

Mr. Lanute then discussed Regional Growth Areas. He said that a wide variety of uses, including data centers, may be permitted. He added that non-residential uses in Regional Growth Areas are authorized by certified municipal zoning ordinances and master plans.

Mr. Lanute emphasized that data centers could be permitted in limited areas. Regional Growth Areas and Pinelands Towns are the only management areas where substantial industrial development can occur. Mr. Lanute added that while the CMP may permit a municipality to zone for industrial uses in certain areas, the CMP does not require municipalities to zone for industrial uses.

Then Mr. Lanute summarized the CMP's minimum environmental standards that apply to development throughout the entire Pinelands Area. Mr. Lanute discussed the standards focused on wetlands and wetlands transition areas, threatened and endangered species habitat, cultural resources, fire hazard mitigation, and air quality. Mr. Lanute also discussed stormwater, wastewater, public water, and water management requirements.

Mr. Lanute explained that any municipal zoning ordinance or redevelopment plan is required to be submitted to the Commission for review and approval before it can go into effect. Mr. Lanute also listed municipal ordinances focused on data centers. In 2025, Monroe Township identified data centers as a permitted use in the Hexa-Builders Redevelopment Area, however the township recently introduced an ordinance to repeal data centers as a permitted use. Additionally, in 2025, Manchester Township also identified data centers as a permitted use in the Block 62, Lot 30 and 31.01 Redevelopment Area. In 2026, Pemberton Township adopted an ordinance expressly prohibiting data centers.

Mr. Lanute concluded that existing CMP regulations greatly limit where data centers can be sited and offer strong protections against environmental impacts of data centers. Mr. Lanute said no immediate action by the Commission is necessary or feasible. The Commission does not have

authority to impose a moratorium on data center development. Staff will continue to implement the framework of the CMP and monitor continuing trends in data center design and development.

The Committee then discussed potential strategies to approach data center development in the Pinelands Area. Commissioner Lohbauer asked if all data centers would be considered a light industrial use or if they should be considered a more intensive use. Commissioner Lohbauer suggested asking the governor's office to work with the State legislature to define data centers and light industrial uses. Commissioner Lohbauer also said that applicants should be required to demonstrate how they plan to decommission a site if it is no longer in use or obsolete due to technological advancements. ED Grogan said when a municipality identifies data centers as a permitted use in a land use ordinance, then the Commission can consider suggesting incorporation of standards such as a long-term plan for the facility, including a plan for when the facility is no longer operational. Commissioner Lohbauer referenced recent articles about the future potential for orbital data centers.

Commissioner Irick agreed that data centers should have a unique definition due to their excessive demands on water and electricity. Commissioner Irick said that it is important to consider the future of these facilities if they become obsolete. Additionally, Commissioner Irick said that the original CMP did not anticipate this type of use. ED Grogan said that new uses, such as cell towers or solar development, have arisen that were not around when the CMP was first adopted. ED Grogan noted that this presentation reviewed how data centers fit into the existing framework of the CMP so we can be prepared for the immediate future. She said a future CMP amendment may be considered. Commissioner Irick said he is concerned about the demands on water and electricity and the wastewater outputs. ED Grogan asked Mr. Lanute if he saw office facilities at the data center located in Vineland or any indication of how many employees may be there. Mr. Lanute said the ordinance estimated about 200 employees.

Ms. Roth said there is proposed legislation focused on energy usage at data centers. One bill proposes to require data centers to use renewable energy systems. Commissioner Deborah Buzby-Cope asked if there are any plans to reopen power plants to service the facilities. Ms. Roth said she has not seen any such legislation, however there is a proposed bill to require nuclear power to supply data centers.

Commissioner Rittler Sanchez said that the CMP was set up to regulate what we want to protect, not what we want to permit. She noted that noise generated by data centers may impact threatened and endangered species. She said that New Jersey does permit municipalities to exclude certain land uses. She questioned where data centers could be built vertically in more urban, developed areas, rather than with a wide footprint.

Commissioner Irick said the Commission should further consider whether a data centers should be defined as a light industrial use or if they should be considered a more intensive use. Mr. Lanute noted that the CMP regulates light industrial uses, however it does not expressly define light industrial uses. Mr. Lanute said light industrial is not defined by the Municipal Land Use Law, instead it is interpreted by each municipality.

Commissioner Avery added that based on aerial photography of the Indiana data center seen in Mr. Lanute's presentation, there are many cars and many employees at the site. Commissioner Avery did not support a statewide data center definition due to different priorities throughout the state.

5. Public Comments

Mark Pesotski expressed concerns regarding the proposed construction of a data center in Monroe Township. Mr. Pesotski provided a handout supporting his comment (*Attachment C*). He said the development conflicts with the standards of the CMP and that the ordinance adopted by the Township is not valid. He added that public water and sewers are not available to serve the site. Mr. Pesotski then provided a written comment to Mr. Leakan (*Attachment D*).

Fernando Powers spoke opposing the construction of a data center in Monroe Township. He said the federal Clean Water Act prohibited the development and submitted a supporting document (*Attachment E*). Mr. Powers supports consideration of standards for decommissioning data centers. Mr. Powers said that he is a former power plant operator and that cooling towers are not fully closed systems.

Laura Rudolph shared her opposition to the construction of a data center in Monroe Township. She encouraged the Commission to begin the process for a CMP amendment to regulate data centers and to conduct more research.

Heidi Yeh of the Pinelands Alliance expressed concern about noise impacts from data centers on nocturnal animals such as the Pine Barrens tree frog and the barred owl. Ms. Yeh said that state and regional planning should occur, rather than municipal planning. Ms. Yeh advocated that ordinances permitting data centers should be subject to full Commission review, rather than administrative review. Ms. Yeh said that the State's redevelopment planning process does not incorporate enough public engagement or provide sufficient notice to residents. Ms. Yeh requested that the Commission amend the CMP.

Jason Howell of the Pinelands Alliance said Monroe Township officials seemed confused about their ability to prohibit data centers. Mr. Howell asked the Commission to offer guidance or a model resolution prohibiting data centers as a use.

Fred Akers of the Great Egg Harbor Watershed Association also opposed the construction of data centers. Mr. Akers said that this is a statewide problem. He reviewed the State Water Supply Plan and did not see data centers addressed. He said that it is important to investigate potential standards for decommissioning data centers. Mr. Akers expressed concern that the Monroe MUA is proposing to allocate a large portion of its overall water allocation to the Monroe data center. He said this may limit the feasibility of other developments in the Township's RGA that would use PDCs.

Lauren Frazee said her professional work incorporates AI technology. She thinks laws need to be strengthened to prohibit data centers. She said that developers may use different terminology such as information houses, computer silos, or underground subterranean AI supportive mines when proposing these facilities. Ms. Frazee supported a statewide ban on data centers.

6. Adjournment

There being no other business, Commissioner Lohbauer moved to adjourn the meeting. Commissioner Rittler Sanchez seconded the motion. All Ayes. The meeting was adjourned at 11:11 a.m.

Certified as true and correct:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amber Mallm", written over a horizontal line.

Amber Mallm
Planning Specialist

Date: April 13, 2026

Handout: Block 8401, Lots 8, 9, 10 – Monroe Township, Gloucester County

Key Facts Supporting My 3-Minute Testimony

Submitted by: Mark Pesotski – March 27, 2026

I. No Redevelopment Designation Exists (LRHL Violations)

Block 8401, Lots 8, 9, 10 were **never** designated as an Area in Need of Redevelopment or Rehabilitation.

- **No Planning Board investigation**
- **No Planning Board public hearing**
- **No certified-mail notice to property owners**
- **No Planning Board recommendation**
- **No Township Council designation resolution**
- **No vote**
- **No minutes**
- **No record**

Under the LRHL, no designation = no redevelopment plan.

II. PB-34-2019 and R-221-2019 Do NOT Include Block 8401

PB-34-2019 – Planning Board Resolution

- **Designated only commercial corridors**
- **Block 8401 was not included**

R-221-2019 – Township Council Resolution

- **Adopted PB-34-2019 exactly as written**
- **Did not expand boundaries**
- **Did not include Block 8401**

Being “studied” is not being “designated.”

Block 8401 was never designated.

III. Ordinance O:04-2023 Is Legally Invalid

O:04-2023 is the ordinance the Commission certified in 2023.

It is invalid because:

- It assumes a redevelopment designation that never occurred
- It relies on PB-34-2019 and R-221-2019, which do not include Block 8401
- It amends a redevelopment plan that never existed
- A municipality cannot retroactively create a designation
- A void ordinance cannot be certified under the CMP

O:04-2023 is ultra vires, void, and unenforceable.

IV. Evidence of Fabricated Municipal Procedure

The Township's **May 14, 2025 draft ordinance** falsely claims:

- A 2023 redevelopment plan existed
- The Planning Board adopted Resolution 10-2025
- Block 8401 was part of a redevelopment area

None of these events occurred.

This is a retroactive attempt to fabricate a redevelopment history.

V. Pinelands Commission's April 28, 2023 Certification Was Based on False Information

The Commission concluded that O:04-2023 complied with the CMP.

This conclusion is invalid because:

- O:04-2023 is invalid
- No redevelopment designation exists
- No Planning Board recommendation exists
- No lawful redevelopment plan exists
- The CMP prohibits certification of unlawful ordinances

A state agency cannot validate a void municipal action.

The certification must be reopened.

VI. Ecological Resources at Risk

Block 8401 contains:

- **Beaver-engineered wetlands and ponds**
- **Headwater stream feeding the Little Egg Harbor watershed**
- **Forested wetlands, seasonal pools, aquifer recharge areas**
- **Threatened & endangered species:**
 - Pine Barrens Treefrog
 - Red-headed Woodpecker
 - Barred Owl
 - Eastern Box Turtle
 - Great Blue Heron
- **Wildlife corridors and mature forest canopy**

These are core CMP-protected resources.

VII. CMP Emergency-Well Precedent

At the Feb. 13, 2026 meeting:

- A failed well required consultation with the Chair
- Still required an after-the-fact application

If emergencies require full procedure,

a 1.6-million-sq-ft warehouse cannot bypass every step of the LRHL and CMP.

VIII. Requested Commission Action

1. **Acknowledge that no redevelopment designation exists**
2. **Reopen and correct the April 28, 2023 certification**
3. **Require Monroe Township to restart the process legally**
4. **Protect the ecological resources of Block 8401**

FORMAL WRITTEN SUBMISSION

Submitted by:

Mark Pesotski

3235 S. Black Horse Pike

Williamstown, NJ 08094

To:

New Jersey Pinelands Commission

P.O. Box 359

New Lisbon, NJ 08064

Date: March 27, 2026

Subject: Formal Request for Corrective Action Regarding the Unlawful Certification of Monroe Township Ordinance O:04-2023 and the Protection of Ecological Resources on Block 8401, Lots 8, 9, and 10

I. Introduction

My name is **Mark Pesotski**, a resident of Monroe Township and an affected property owner.

I submit this testimony to formally document:

- **Ecological threats**
- **Hydrologic impacts**
- **Procedural defects**
- **Fabricated municipal records**
- **CMP violations**
- **LRHL violations**
- **Pinelands Commission certification errors**

associated with the proposed 1.6-million-square-foot industrial development on **Block 8401, Lots 8, 9, and 10.**

This land is not environmentally vacant.

It is a functioning Pinelands ecosystem containing wetlands, headwaters, aquifer recharge areas, wildlife corridors, and habitat for threatened and endangered species.

It is exactly the type of landscape the Pinelands Commission was created to protect.

II. Ecological Resources on Block 8401

The site contains:

Threatened, Endangered, and Special Concern Species

- **Pine Barrens Treefrog** (threatened)
- **Red-headed Woodpecker** (endangered in NJ)
- **Barred Owl** (threatened)
- **Eastern Box Turtle** (special concern)
- **Great Blue Heron**, Wood Duck, migratory songbirds, raptors

Keystone Species

- **Beaver**, whose dams create wetlands, regulate flow, improve water quality, and support biodiversity

Habitat Features

- Forested wetlands
- Seasonal pools
- Upland forest
- Agricultural edge habitat
- Wildlife corridors

Hydrology

- A headwater stream feeding the **Little Egg Harbor watershed**
- Hydrologically connected wetlands
- Downstream lakes used for swimming, fishing, and recreation
- Recharge areas for the **Kirkwood-Cohansey aquifer**

These resources fall squarely within the Commission's mission to protect **Pinelands wetlands, Pinelands wildlife, Pinelands surface waters, the Kirkwood-Cohansey aquifer, and the ecological character of the region.**

III. Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Development

A 1.6-million-square-foot warehouse or data center would cause:

Air Quality Impacts

- Diesel emissions
- PM2.5 particulate pollution
- Increased respiratory risk

Noise Impacts

- 24/7 truck traffic
- Backup alarms
- Mechanical equipment noise

Lighting Impacts

- Skyglow
- Wildlife disruption
- Residential light trespass

Water & Stormwater Impacts

- Aquifer depletion
- Contaminated runoff
- Impervious surface overload
- Flooding risk

Wetlands & Habitat Impacts

- Wetlands disturbance
- Buffer violations
- Habitat fragmentation
- Loss of forest canopy and farmland

These impacts are incompatible with the CMP's ecological protections.

IV. No Redevelopment Designation Exists

Under the LRHL, a redevelopment designation requires:

- A Planning Board investigation
- A Planning Board public hearing
- Certified-mail notice
- A Planning Board recommendation
- A Township Council public hearing
- A designation resolution
- A recorded vote
- Public minutes

Monroe Township has **none** of these documents.

There is no investigation, no report, no notice, no hearing, no resolution, no vote, no minutes, and no record.

Therefore:

No redevelopment designation exists for Block 8401, Lots 8, 9, and 10.

V. PB-34-2019 and R-221-2019 Do Not Include Block 8401

PB-34-2019 – Planning Board Resolution

- Designated **only commercial corridors** as Areas in Need of Rehabilitation
- **Did NOT include Block 8401**
- **Did NOT authorize redevelopment designation**

R-221-2019 – Township Council Resolution

- Adopted PB-34-2019 **exactly as written**
- **Did NOT expand boundaries**
- **Did NOT include Block 8401**
- **Was NOT a redevelopment designation**

Being “studied” is not being “designated.”

Under the LRHL, a parcel is not designated unless the Township Council adopts a formal designation resolution.

No such resolution exists for Block 8401.

VI. Ordinance O:04-2023 Is Legally Invalid

Ordinance **O:04-2023** is invalid because:

1. It assumes a redevelopment designation that never occurred.

No LRHL procedures were followed.

2. It relies on PB-34-2019 and R-221-2019, neither of which include Block 8401.

3. It amends a redevelopment plan that never existed.

A municipality cannot amend a plan that was never lawfully adopted.

4. It attempts to retroactively create a designation.

The LRHL does not permit this.

5. It misled the Pinelands Commission.

The Commission certified a redevelopment plan based on false premises.

Therefore:

O:04-2023 is ultra vires, void, and unenforceable as applied to Block 8401.

VII. Evidence of Fabricated Municipal Procedure (Draft Ordinance – May 14, 2025)

The Township's draft ordinance falsely claims:

- A 2023 redevelopment plan existed
- The Planning Board adopted Resolution 10-2025
- Block 8401 was part of a redevelopment area

None of these events occurred.

This is a retroactive attempt to fabricate a redevelopment history.

This violates both the LRHL and the CMP.

VIII. CMP Compliance Failure

The CMP requires:

- Lawful municipal procedure
- Accurate documentation
- Transparency
- Environmental review

Because Monroe Township skipped every LRHL requirement,

the Commission's prior certification was based on **false information** and must be corrected.

IX. The Pinelands Commission's April 28, 2023 Certification Was Legally Invalid

The Commission concluded:

“Monroe Township Ordinance O:04-2023...complies with the Comprehensive Management Plan...Accordingly, the Executive Director recommends that the Commission...certify Ordinance O:04-2023.”

This conclusion is invalid because:

1. O:04-2023 is invalid.

A void ordinance cannot be certified.

2. The Commission relied on false premises.

There was:

- No redevelopment designation
- No Planning Board recommendation
- No lawful redevelopment plan

3. The CMP prohibits certification of unlawful ordinances.

Municipal procedure must be lawful.

4. A state agency cannot validate a void municipal action.

Therefore:

The Commission’s certification is invalid and must be reopened.

X. Pinelands Emergency-Well Precedent

At the February 13, 2026 meeting, Director Chuck Horner explained that when South Jersey Gas experienced a well failure — a true emergency — the Executive Director issued an emergency authorization **only after consultation with the Chair**, and still required an **after-the-fact application**.

If emergency well replacements require full procedure,

a 1.6-million-square-foot warehouse cannot bypass every step of the LRHL and CMP.

A warehouse is not an emergency.

A data center is not an emergency.

No shortcuts are permitted.

XI. Requested Commission Action

I respectfully request that the Pinelands Commission:

- 1. Acknowledge that no redevelopment designation exists**
- 2. Reopen and correct the prior certification**
- 3. Require Monroe Township to restart the process legally**
- 4. Protect the ecological resources of Block 8401**

XII. Conclusion

The Pinelands is a globally unique ecosystem.

Your mission is to protect it.

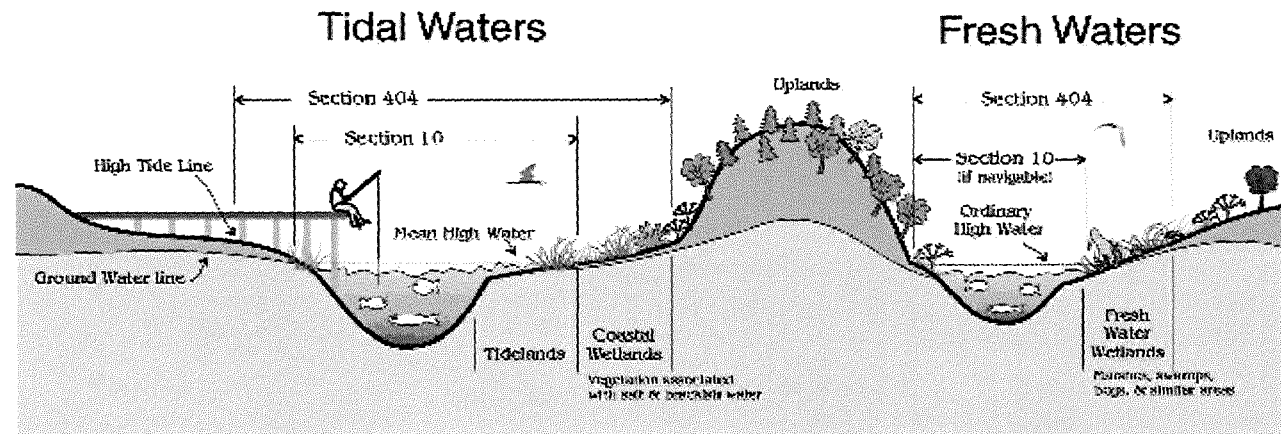
And today, that mission requires action.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Pesotski

Williamstown, NJ

CORPS OF ENGINEERS REGULATORY JURISDICTION



Typical examples
of regulated activities

Section 103
Ocean Disposal
of Dredged Material
Ocean discharges of
dredged material

Section 404
Discharge of Dredged or Fill Material
(all waters of the U.S.)
All filling activities, utility lines, outfall structures,
road crossings, beach nourishment, riprap,
jetty's, some excavation activities, etc.

Section 10
All Structures and Work
(navigable waters)
Dredging, marinas, piers, wharves,
floats, intakes / outtake pipes,
pilings, bulkheads, ramps, fills,
overhead transmission lines, etc.

This document has been published in the *Federal Register*. Use the PDF linked in the document sidebar for the official electronic format.

Table 1

Citation	Civil Monetary Penalty (CMP) amount established by law	2024 CMP amount in effect prior to this rulemaking	2025 Inflation adjustment multiplier	CMP amount as of August 8, 2025
Rivers and Harbors Act of 1922 (<u>33 U.S.C. 555</u>)	\$2,500 per violation	\$6,975 per violation	1.02598	\$7,156 per violation.
CWA, <u>33 U.S.C. 1319(g)(2)(A)</u>	\$10,000 per violation, with a maximum of \$25,000	\$26,686 per violation, with a maximum of \$66,713	1.02598	\$27,379 per violation, with a maximum of \$68,446.
CWA, <u>33 U.S.C. 1344(s)(4)</u>	Maximum of \$25,000 per day for each violation	Maximum of \$66,713 per day for each violation	1.02598	Maximum of \$68,446 per day for each violation.
National Fishing Enhancement Act, <u>33 U.S.C. 2104(e)</u>	Maximum of \$10,000 per violation	Maximum of \$29,221 per violation	1.02598	Maximum of \$29,980 per violation.