

**TOWNSHIP OF DENNIS  
BOARD OF HEALTH  
REGULAR MEETING AGENDA  
April 25, 2023  
5:30 P.M.**

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Frank L. Germanio, Jr., Chairperson
2. **MEETING NOTICE PURSUANT TO N.J.S. 10:4-6 to 10:4-21.**
3. **ROLL CALL:** \_\_\_\_ Z. Matalucci, \_\_\_\_ F. Germanio, \_\_\_\_ S. Turner, \_\_\_\_ T. VanArtsdalen  
\_\_\_\_ M. Cox, \_\_\_\_ J. Justice

4. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE FOLLOWED BY MOMENT OF SILENCE**

5. **ITEMS THAT ARE PENDING:**

A. **CORRESPONDENCE:**

1. 04/20/2023 – C.M.C. Health Dept. – Public Health Info: Notice of N.J.A.C. 8:22 Campgrounds Expiration and Sunset – Campground Guidance.
2. 04/19/2023 – Gypsy Moth Notification Information.
3. 04/25/2023 – C.M.C. Health Dept. - Rabies Vaccination Clinic – 05/06/2023 Middle Township 9:30 am to 10:30 am.

**Approved by:** \_\_\_\_ Z. Matalucci, \_\_\_\_ F. Germanio, \_\_\_\_ S. Turner,  
\_\_\_\_ T. VanArtsdalen, \_\_\_\_ M. Cox, \_\_\_\_ J. Justice

B. **COUNTY INSPECTIONS/VIOLATIONS:**

None.

C. **DOG REPORT:**

1. There have been 269 dog licenses issued to date for 2023.

D. **NOTICE OF CONFINEMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMAL(S) WITH KNOWN OR SUSPECTED EXPOSURE TO RABIES:**

None.

E. **SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION:**

167 Broad Street - VOC.

**F. APPROVAL OF BOARD OF HEALTH REGULAR MEETING MINUTES:**

March 28, 2023 regular meeting minutes.

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_ Z. Matalucci, \_\_\_\_\_ F. Germanio, \_\_\_\_\_ S. Turner,  
\_\_\_\_\_ T. VanArtsdalen, \_\_\_\_\_ M. Cox, \_\_\_\_\_ J. Justice

**6. COMMENTS:**

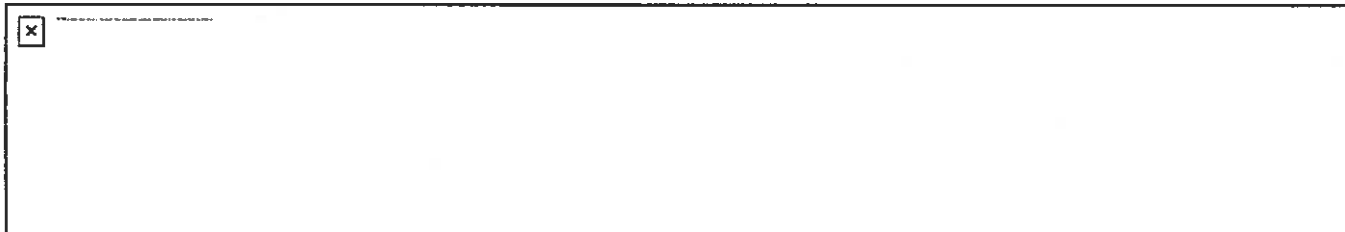
**7. MOTION TO ADJORN MEETING:**

**Jackie Justice**

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**From:** Tracy, Kimberly <Kimberly.Tracy@CO.CAPE-MAY.NJ.US>  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 20, 2023 1:48 PM  
**Subject:** Public Health Info : Notice of N.J.A.C. 8:22 Campgrounds Expiration and Sunset  
**Attachments:** NJDOH Campground Guidance Document20232004.pdf

**ATTENTION! This e-mail is from an External Source!**



## Public Health Information

### NJLINCS Health Alert Network

Distributed by the *New Jersey Department of Health*

**Subject:** Public Health Info : Notice of N.J.A.C. 8:22 Campgrounds Expiration and Sunset

**Date:** 04/20/2023 13:37:33

**Official Message No.:** 111740-4-20-2023-PHIN

**Contact Info:** Danielle Clemons | 609-826-4935 | [danielle.clemons@doh.nj.gov](mailto:danielle.clemons@doh.nj.gov)

Alan Talarsky | 609-826-4935 | [alan.talarsky@doh.nj.gov](mailto:alan.talarsky@doh.nj.gov)

**Attachments:** Yes

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Please be advised that N.J.A.C. 8:22 Campgrounds rule has expired and been allowed to sunset. The sunset of this law means that the regulation terminated at the end of the rule's expiration date. In order to fill the gap, the New Jersey Department of Health, local health authorities and industry worked tirelessly for the development of the attached Campground Guidance. The guidance was a collaborative project spearheaded to address foreseeable gaps due to the sunset of N.J.A.C. 8:22 Campground regulations and to assist local officials to address concerns associated with operating campgrounds throughout the state. The purpose of this document is to provide sanitary standards and occupancy requirements to protect public health at campgrounds. This guidance document can be used as a basis for a model ordinance and can be adopted in whole or in part by a municipality. This guidance sets forth standards by which all public and private campgrounds, and the owners and operators thereof, can be governed. This document does not apply to proprietary campgrounds. Proprietary campgrounds are regulated in Chapter N.J.A.C 5:10A.



# Campground Guidance

**Protecting Public Health at New Jersey Campgrounds**

Division of Epidemiology, Environmental and Occupational Health  
Consumer, Environmental and Occupational Health Service  
Public Health and Food Protection Program  
[https://www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/phpp/sanitation\\_res/index.shtml#6](https://www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/phpp/sanitation_res/index.shtml#6)



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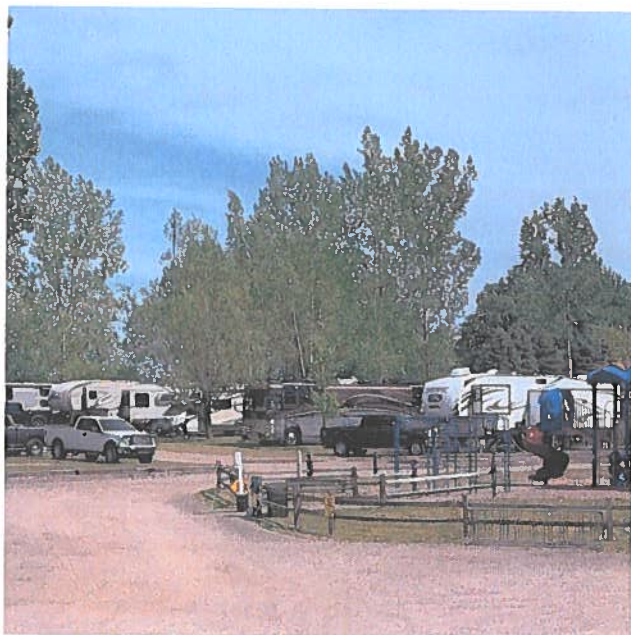
# GENERAL PROVISIONS

## Purpose and scope

The purpose of this guidance is to provide sanitary standards and occupancy requirements to protect public health at campgrounds. This Campground Guidance was a collaborative project spearheaded to address foreseeable gaps due to the sunset of N.J.A.C. 8:22 Campground regulations. Stakeholders from the New Jersey Department of Health, local health authorities and industry worked tirelessly for the development of this guidance to assist local officials to address concerns associated with operating campgrounds throughout the state.

This guidance provides basic standards by which all public and private campgrounds, and the owners and operators thereof, can utilize or be governed by if a municipality chooses to create an ordinance.

This document does not apply to proprietary campgrounds. Proprietary campgrounds are regulated in Chapter N.J.A.C 5:10A.



Codes and regulations pertaining to campgrounds continue to apply after condominium master deed filed on campground property; municipal subdivision approval not required for conversion as no such approval previously required for campgrounds. *Upper Twp. v. Oak Ridge Corp.*, 188 N.J. Super 367, 457 A.2d 844 (Ch.Div.1983). *McDougall v. Vernon Twp.*, 6 N.J. Tax 488 (Tax Ct.1984).

## Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

**“Camper”** means any person who occupies a campsite and participates in camping or RVing.

**“Camping cabin”** means a hard-sided shelter camping unit less than 400 square feet in area and meets the requirements of the New Jersey State Uniform Construction Code, N.J.A.C. 5:23-4A, Industrialized/ Modular Buildings and Building Components.

**“Camping trailer”** means a recreational vehicle that is mounted on wheels and constructed with collapsible partial side walls that fold for towing and unfold for use.

**“Camping unit”** means but is not limited to any tent or recreational vehicle, which is capable of being temporarily located on a campsite; or a cabin, lean-to, park model trailer or similar structure established or maintained and operated in a public or private campground. The term “camping unit” does not include

a unit kept on land occupied by the owner or any camping unit which is unoccupied and which is kept at a public or private campground for storage purposes only.

**“Campsite”** means any plot of ground within a public or private campground which is intended for the exclusive occupation by a camping unit or units.

**“Construction official”** means a person who is appointed by the municipal appointing authority or the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs pursuant to the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code Act, N.J.S.A. 52:27D-119 et seq., and rules promulgated under that authority.

**“Fifth wheel trailer”** means a recreational vehicle designed to be towed by a motorized vehicle containing a towing mechanism mounted above or forward of the tow vehicle’s rear axle (See American National Standard Institute’s Recreational Vehicle Industry Association, 1896 Preston White Drive, Reston, VA 22090.)

**“Local health authority”** means the local board of health of any municipality or the boards, body, or officers in such municipality lawfully exercising any of the powers of a local board of health under the laws governing such municipality.

**“Motor home”** means a recreational vehicle built on or permanently attached to a self-propelled motor vehicle chassis, chassis cab or van that is an integral part of the completed vehicle.

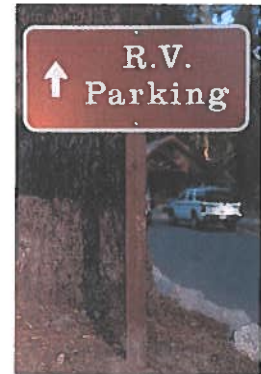
**“Owner”** means the person or persons having legal authority to permit the occupancy of a public or private campground by campers.

**“Park Model Trailer”** also known as a “recreational park trailer” means a recreational vehicle that is built on a single chassis mounted on wheels and certified by the manufacturer as complying with New Jersey Administrative Code 5.23-4D.2.

**“Proprietary campground”** means any real property designed and used for the purpose of camping and associated recreational uses under a condominium or cooperative form of ownership. Campers own the campsite land in a proprietary campground. Proprietary campgrounds are also known as “Condo Campgrounds”.

**“Public Campground”** means a plot of ground upon which two or more campsites are located, established, or maintained by a municipality, county, state, or federal agency for occupancy by camping units of the general public as temporary living quarters, for children or adults, of both, for a total of 15 days or more in any calendar year, for recreation, education or vacation purposes.

**“Private Campground”** means a plot of ground upon which 2 or more campsites are located, established, or maintained by a private individual, LLC or corporation for occupancy by camping units of the general public as temporary living quarters, but not domicile or primary residence, for a total of 15 days or more in any calendar year for recreation, education or vacation purposes. Private campgrounds can also be known as RV Parks, RV Resorts, and Camping Resorts.



**“Recreational vehicle”** means a vehicular-type unit primarily designed as temporary living quarters for recreational camping or travel use. The vehicle shall have either its own motive power or be mounted on or towed by another vehicle. Recreational vehicles include, but are not limited to, camping trailers, fifth wheel trailers, motor homes, park model trailers, travel trailers, and truck campers.

**“Responsible party”** means a person who is 18 years of age or older, who shall be accountable to the public or private campground owner for the actions of all campers in his or her party.

**“RVer”** means a camper who uses a recreational vehicle.

**“RVIA”** means the Recreational Vehicle Industry Association, <https://www.rvia.org/standards-regulations>

**“Seasonal Campsite”** is a campsite that is intended to be occupied for over 120 days of a camping season by the same individual, group or household. These sites are to be used as temporary living quarters, but not domicile or primary residence.

**“Self-Contained Recreational Vehicle”** is a recreational vehicle equipped with at a minimum a toilet, a holding tank for sewage, a holding tank for drinking water and/or a connection through which the vehicle can be connected to the campground's water supply. These vehicles may also have electrical connections, showers, or other appliances.

**“Tipi”** means a conical shaped tent.

**“Transient Guest”** Occupants of a camping unit site who cannot use the site as a permanent residence or domicile irrespective of the length of stay. A transient guest relationship is established because it is not long lasting, enduring or permanent because it is not a landlord tenant relationship.

**“Travel trailer”** means a recreational vehicle designed to be towed by a motorized vehicle containing a towing mechanism which is mounted behind the tow vehicle's bumper.

**“Truck camper”** means a recreational vehicle consisting of a roof, floor, and sides, designed to be loaded onto and unloaded from the bed of a pickup truck.

**“Yurt”** means a light rounded tent with covering stretched over a lattice framework.

# COMPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CAMPGROUND

## Access

Each public or private campground shall have convenient access for the entry and exit of traffic from the public road.

Public and private campgrounds are not required to provide camper access to the campground outside of their operating season. If the campground is closed, the campground may be completely inaccessible by guests.

## Service roads and parking areas

Service roads within a public or private campground shall permit convenient and safe movement of traffic. Service roads, constructed after July 15, 1996, shall have a width of at least 10 feet per traffic lane and eight feet per parallel parking lane. Curves on such service roads shall have a minimum internal radius of 25 feet. Turnabouts shall be provided for all dead-end driveways over 100 feet in length. Turnabouts designed for recreational vehicles shall have a minimum internal radius of 25 feet.



Service roads and parking areas shall be maintained free of potholes and safety hazards.

## Campsite location

Campsite shall be located at least 50 feet from any public highway right-of-way.

Campsites shall be located at least 10 feet from any property line.

## Campsite layout

Each campsite shall be well-drained, with no pooling of water, and shall provide sufficient open and graded space for the accommodation of camping units.

Each campsite shall provide parking space for an automobile which space shall not interfere with the convenient and safe movement of traffic.

Unless necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter, trees, underbrush, large rocks and vegetative cover shall be left intact, in order to ensure privacy, facilitate drainage, prevent erosion and preserve the scenery.

## Campsite density and area

Density shall not exceed 200 persons and 20 campsites per acre, inclusive of service roads, toilet buildings, and all other buildings.

Each campsite shall consist of a minimum of 900 square feet, including the parking space.



## Campsite occupancy

Public and private campground campsites are temporary living quarters and may not be a primary residence or domicile for a camper. As a vacation property, guests of campgrounds for extended periods may not use the campground address as their own primary residence or domicile. Vehicle and voter registration must be from their permanent home address. Children may not attend in-person school from a public or private campground. The public and private campground owners shall take such measures as are necessary to prevent the use of any camping unit within a campground for primary residence or domicile.

Exceptions for use of a campsite as a primary residence are listed below:

- 1) A public and private campground may permit a caretaker campsite

All occupants of a campground are Transient Guests. A landlord tenant relationship is not established for transient guests.

Campsites may not be occupied by the same individual, group or household for more than 214 consecutive days per year. A transient guest relationship is established because it is not lasting, enduring, or permanent. Public or private campgrounds may be open year-round. Public and private campgrounds may limit their operating season and close for a portion of the year. At the time of closure, all guests are required to exit the campground, and campsite utilities may be disconnected.

Camping units may remain on a campsite year-round with occupancy by guests as noted above.

On-site storage of camping units on campsites is permitted.

RVIA approved Park Model Trailers and other camping units are permitted on public and private campground campsites.

The public or private campground owner shall require the responsible party to register prior to occupancy and to provide the following information:

1. The name of the responsible party;
2. The permanent address of the responsible party;
3. The make and model of vehicle, state of vehicle registration, and vehicle license tag number;
4. The number of persons in the party;
5. The length of stay;
6. The signature of the responsible party; and
7. Contact telephone number

Policies and procedures shall be established by the public or private campground owner to effectively implement the provisions of this chapter. Such policies and procedures shall be reflected in all campsite occupancy agreements.

## **RESTROOMS AND SHOWERS**

### **Restroom and Shower Requirements**

Restrooms, including showers, are required for campgrounds who wish to host campers that do not have Self Contained Recreational Vehicles. A sufficient number of restrooms and showers must be available for use by guests of the campground. Restroom facilities are to be owned and/or operated by the campground.

Camping units that are not Self-Contained Recreational Vehicles must be placed within 400 yards of restroom facilities or a camper in their party that has a Self-Contained Recreational Vehicle.



Campgrounds must comply with all local, state, and federal code requirements related to restrooms.

## **MANAGEMENT**

### **Duties and responsibilities of the owner**

The owner shall not cause or permit any services, facilities, equipment, or utilities required under the provisions of this chapter to be removed, shut off, or discontinued in any occupied public or private campground. Temporary interruptions as may be necessary while actual repairs are in process, or during temporary emergencies when discontinuance of service is authorized by the Department of Environmental Protection, or local health authority, shall be permitted. The campground is not required to provide services or utilities during periods when the campground is closed or to campers who are violating their camping agreement.

The owner shall maintain in good repair all roads, water supply systems, potable or drinking water facilities, sanitary conveniences, sewers, storm drains, recreational vehicle holding tank emptying stations, sanitary sewage disposal facilities, electrical equipment, auxiliary, building, and other services, facilities, equipment, and utilities installed in any occupied public campground or private.

The owner shall ensure that the public and private campground is well-maintained, and that all sanitary conveniences, auxiliary buildings, and other services, facilities, equipment, and utilities are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

The owner shall ensure that the public and private campground is kept clear of any broken glass, bottles, cans, solid waste, and other litter to prevent and eliminate potential safety hazards. The owner shall ensure that said solid waste and recyclables are collected and disposed of with a frequency, and in a manner consistent with, requirements of local and county solid waste plans, and any applicable laws, rules, and ordinances.

The owner shall ensure that order is maintained within the public or private campground. The owner may terminate the occupancy of any camper who violates any provision of the NJ Campground Facilities Act N.J.S.A. 5:16-1.

The owner shall carry out measures to prevent and control infestations of rodents, insects, or other vermin.

## Caretaker

Every public or private campground shall be under the supervision of a caretaker who, if not an on-site at the public or private campground, shall visit the public or private campground each day the public or private campground is occupied. The owner may serve as the caretaker.

If the caretaker is not on-site at the public or private campground, information shall be posted as to where they may be contacted. One caretaker and their family are permitted to live on a campsite year-round. Additional caretakers may be added through approval by the local government entity.

A caretaker(s) and their family may reside in a campsite year-round and be treated as a resident of the municipality, providing the activity is in compliance with local zoning ordinances.

## Responsibilities of campers

The campsite occupied by a camper and his or her party shall be maintained in a clean and safe condition.

No live wooded vegetation or other live plants shall be cut, disturbed or removed from the area.

Campers shall not feed wildlife.

Parents or guardians shall always maintain supervision of children in their custody.

Undue noise shall not be permitted during hours of 11 P.M. to 8 A.M., or must be in compliance with local zoning and/or noise ordinances.

Vandalism or other unseemly or rowdy behavior shall not be permitted.

## Operator enforcement

The Campground Facilities Act N.J.S.A. 5:16-1 is an act concerning the rights and obligations of campground facility owners and occupants.

The owner or operator of a campground has a lien on all personal property pursuant to the Campground Facilities Act, N.J.S.A. 5:16-1.

### Health Tip: Prevent Heat-related Illness (HRI)

HRI can affect everyone, especially vulnerable populations. Heat exhaustion and heat stroke are dangerous and can be life threatening. More information and data on heat-related illness can be found at NJDOH's Environmental Public Health Tracking pages:

- ✓ [www-doh.state.nj.us/doh-shad/indicator/view/HeatEDVisRate.html](http://www-doh.state.nj.us/doh-shad/indicator/view/HeatEDVisRate.html)
- ✓ [nj.gov/health/ceohs/public-health-tracking/climate-change/](http://nj.gov/health/ceohs/public-health-tracking/climate-change/)



A campground facility owner or operator may remove or cause to be removed from such campground facility any person residing in the campground facility or portion thereof in violation of the terms of the campsite agreement by notifying such a person that the campground facility is terminating the relationship and requesting that they immediately leave.

A campground owner or operator may lawfully refuse to entertain objectionable characters calculated to injure their business or guests in a hazardous, uncomfortable, or dangerous situation. The campground need not accept anyone as a guest who is suspected of being under the influence of drugs or alcohol, exhibiting abusive behaviors, or violating campground policies and procedures.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### Insect, rodent, and weed control

Mosquito breeding shall be controlled by keeping the public and private campground free of cans, jars, buckets, old tires, and other articles which may hold water and provide temporary breeding places for mosquitoes. When mosquito control measures and supplemental larvicidal measures are necessary to control mosquito populations, such measures shall be undertaken pursuant to the requirements of the New Jersey Pesticide Control rules, [N.J.A.C. 7:30](#).

Fly breeding shall be controlled by eliminating the unsanitary practices which provide breeding places. Leaking solid waste and recycling containers shall be repaired or replaced. The area surrounding the containers shall not be littered with food wastes or other solid wastes.

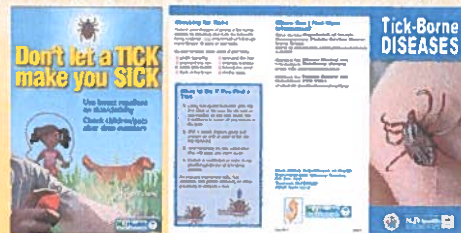
All enclosed buildings shall be maintained so as to eliminate rodent harborage. Special emphasis shall be placed on buildings where food is stored or served.

Weed growth shall be controlled along pathways and within each campsite so as to reduce to the greatest extent possible ticks and chiggers. Poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac shall be controlled within each campsite. The application of pesticide shall conform to the requirements of the New Jersey Pesticide Control rules, [N.J.A.C. 7:30](#).

### Tips for Managing Tickborne Disease Exposure:

Consider Posting the following educational materials:

✓ [NJDOH](#).



✓ [CDC](#):



## Fireplaces and fire rings

Fireplaces shall be located, and shall be used, in such a manner so as not to constitute a fire hazard.

Campfires shall be built and maintained only in fire rings and/or fireplaces provided at the public or private campground. Fires shall not be left unattended, and shall be completely extinguished before the campers retire for the night and before the campsite is vacated.



## Pets

Pets shall be controlled at all times and shall not be allowed to create a public health or noise nuisance. Pets shall not be left unattended. Feces shall be immediately disposed of in a manner acceptable to the caretaker.

## Swimming pools, hot tubs and bathing beaches

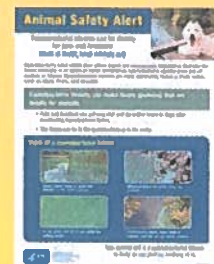
Swimming pools, hot tubs, and bathing beaches shall conform to the requirements of [N.J.A.C. 8:26](#), and all other applicable laws, rules, and ordinances.



## Harmful Algal Blooms (HABS):

Consider posting the following information about HABS to protect campers and pets:

- ✓ Information on HABS from [NJDEP](#)
- ✓ CDC's fact sheet [Protecting your pets from HABS](#)



# Appendix

## Review and approval by the Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (NJCA) and/or the local health authority and municipality

Following review and approval of the water supply and sewage disposal facilities by the local health authority, any person desiring to construct, expand, or operate a public campground shall forward copies of the applicable plans and specifications for approval to NJDEP and NJCA having jurisdiction, including, but not limited to:

### DCA

- N.J.A.C. 5:23 New Jersey Uniform Construction Code: Construction requirements (building, electrical, plumbing, sewer connections, etc.) <https://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/codes/>

### NJDEP

- N.J.S.A. 58:12A-1 New Jersey Safe Drinking Water Act Potable water supply, operation, quality
  - [https://www.state.nj.us/dep/exams/docs/statut\\_58.12A-1\\_SDWA.pdf](https://www.state.nj.us/dep/exams/docs/statut_58.12A-1_SDWA.pdf)
  - [https://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7\\_10.pdf](https://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_10.pdf)
  - <https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/>
- N.J.A.C. 7:9A-1 Standards for Individual Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems
  - [https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/owm\\_regulate.htm](https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/owm_regulate.htm)
  - <https://www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/pdf/njac79a.pdf>
- NJPDES Program
  - N.J.A.C. 7:14 New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act
  - <https://www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/714a.htm>
  - [https://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7\\_14.pdf](https://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_14.pdf)
- Construction of wastewater treatment plant
  - <https://www.nj.gov/dep/dwq/twa.htm>
- N.J.A.C. 7:26 Rules of Bureau of Solid Waste Management, Disposal of solid waste
  - <https://www.state.nj.us/dep/dshw/resource/rules.htm>
- N.J.A.C. 7:30 New Jersey Pesticide Control Rules, Insect, rodent and weed control
  - [https://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7\\_30.pdf](https://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_30.pdf)
  - <https://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/pcp/pcp-regs.htm>
- Coastal critical areas (CAFRA) and wetlands - Land Use Regulation,
  - [https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/coastal/cp\\_main.html](https://www.nj.gov/dep/landuse/coastal/cp_main.html)

### NJDOH

- N.J.A.C. 8:26 New Jersey Public Recreational Bathing Code, Swimming pools, hot tubs, beaches
  - <https://www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/phfpp/prb/index.shtml>
- N.J.A.C. 8:24 New Jersey Chapter, 24 Sanitation in Retail Food Establishments, Food and Beverage Vending Machines and Cottage Food Operations
  - <https://www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/phfpp/retailfood/>
  - <https://www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/documents/phfpp/Chapter%2024%20w%20Cottage%20Food%20Rules%201-18-22.pdf>
- Chapter NJAC 5:10A for proprietary campgrounds
  - [https://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/codes/codreg/pdf\\_regs/njac\\_5\\_10A.pdf](https://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/codes/codreg/pdf_regs/njac_5_10A.pdf)

**INSIDE  
BACK  
COVER**

**BACK  
COVER**

**TOWNSHIP OF DENNIS**  
**COUNTY OF CAPE MAY – STATE OF NEW JERSEY**  
**571 Petersburg Road, P.O. Box 204**  
**Dennisville, NJ 08214**  
**(609)861-9700**

**Resident Notification for the 2023 LDD (Gypsy Moth) Control Program**

LDD (Gypsy moth) egg mass surveys, conducted by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, indicate that LDD (gypsy moth) populations will be very high during May and June 2023. Leaf feeding by the caterpillars of this pest will cause severe defoliation of many of our trees. Consequently, the municipality has entered into a cooperative control program with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the United States Forest Service. This program is being operated on an integrated approach, utilizing a pesticide with a naturally occurring active ingredient to reduce defoliating populations of this forest pest. The aerial spraying will be employed around residential and recreational areas to reduce tree loss, while natural control agents will be encouraged to reduce pest levels in remote, uninhabited areas.

In your area, only the biological insecticide, *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* (FORAY 76B, EPA Reg. #73049-49) will be applied by aircraft at a dosage rate of 38 B.I.U.'s (64 oz.) per acre by Downstown Airport Inc. (DEP Lic. #90029A) 339 Harding Highway, Vineland, NJ. The spray operation is expected to begin on or after May 8, 2023 through June 8, 2023 or until completion. The exact date of application will depend on climatic conditions and the development of the caterpillars and trees in your area. A municipal "contact person" (Jacqueline Justice, Municipal Clerk) may be reached at (609)861-9700 x223, 571 Petersburg Road, Dennisville, NJ to answer any questions you may have about the exact timing and dates of treatment.

To ensure precise placement of the spray material, aircraft will conduct treatments only when there is little or no wind. Daily spray operations normally are conducted early in the morning between 5:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. and possibly between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. in the evening. However, **no** pesticide application for LDD (gypsy moth) control will take place between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m.

Although B.t.k. use has very minimal risk to humans or wildlife, individuals wishing **no exposure** to either themselves or their children, before or after this one hour "spray shutdown" time should remain indoors during the treatment. If you must go outside, wear rain gear or use an umbrella to prevent contact with the spray material, especially if you hear the aircraft working in your area.

Trained personnel from the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and our municipality will assist in the program. Pilots will be carefully briefed to insure that the spray material is being applied in the proper areas as directed.

The program is being conducted to protect and preserve the municipalities and your valuable shade tree resources. Your understanding and cooperation will be very much appreciated.

Individuals wishing additional information about pesticides may contact the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378. For emergencies call the New Jersey Poison Information and Education System at 1-800-222-1222. For pesticide regulation information, pesticide complaints and health referrals call the New Jersey Pesticide Control Program at 609-984-6568.

Upon request, the pesticide applicator or applicator business shall provide a resident with notification 12 hours prior to the application, except for Quarantine and Disease Vector Control only, when conditions necessitate pesticide applications sooner than that time. Additional information about the program is also available on the New Jersey Department of Agriculture's website at: <http://www.state.nj.us/agriculture/divisions/pi/prog/gypsymoth.html>

**Dennis Township**  
**3 Blocks**  
**802 - Single**  
**1,319 Double**

33 Acres municipal

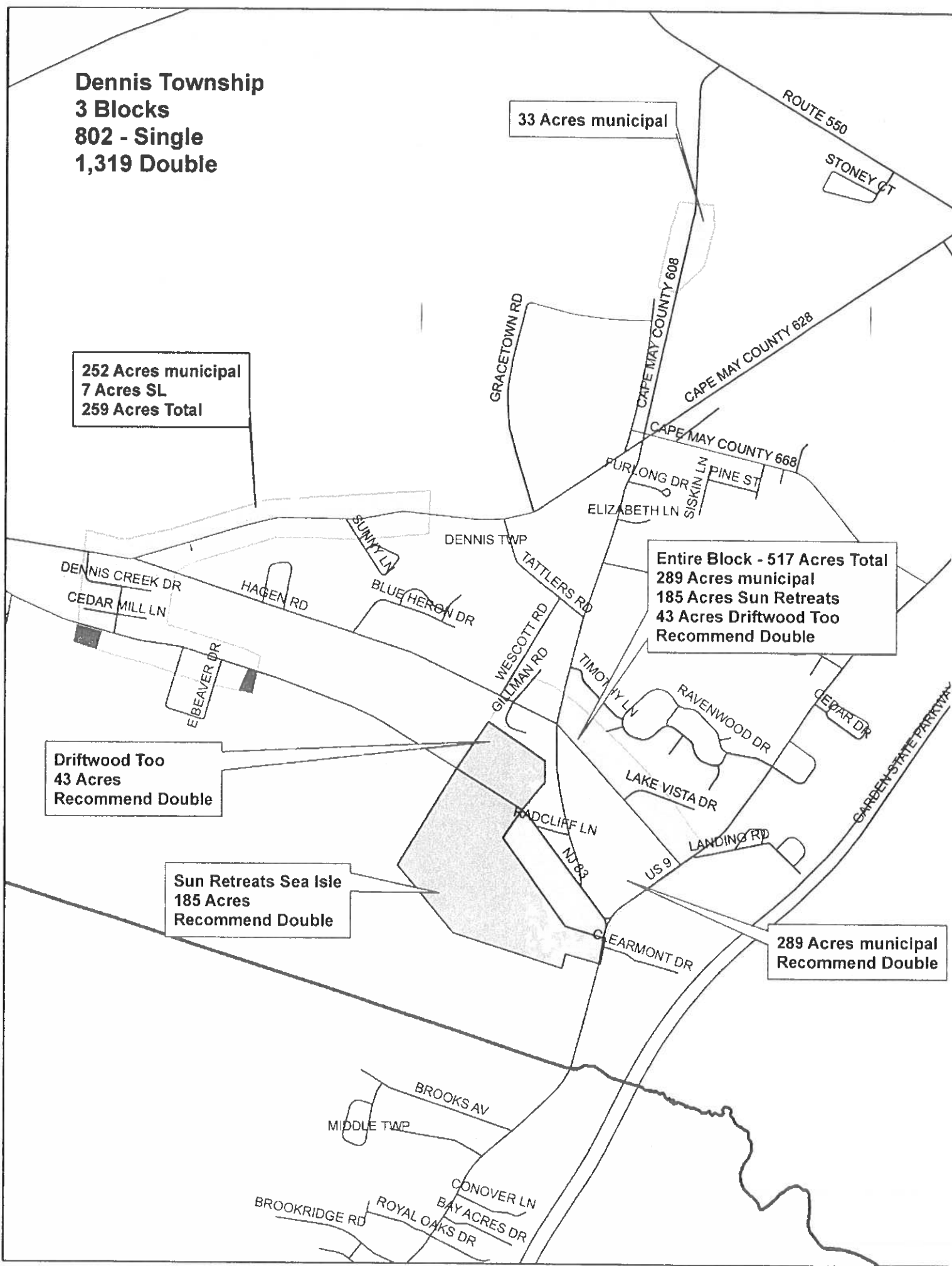
252 Acres municipal  
7 Acres SL  
259 Acres Total

Entire Block - 517 Acres Total  
289 Acres municipal  
185 Acres Sun Retreats  
43 Acres Driftwood Too  
Recommend Double

Driftwood Too  
43 Acres  
Recommend Double

Sun Retreats Sea Isle  
185 Acres  
Recommend Double

289 Acres municipal  
Recommend Double



## FACT SHEET

### *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki*, (*B.t.k.*) Used in the LDD (Gypsy Moth) Aerial Spray Program

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture will again be offering to participating municipalities the biological insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki*, (*B.t.k.*) in the 2023 LDD Cooperative Suppression Program.

### TOXICOLOGY

*B.t.k.* is among the least toxic insecticides for use in residential areas to control the LDD. Its active ingredient is a bacterium, which occurs naturally in the environment. *B.t.k.* has a high specific mode of action in controlling caterpillars and has shown no toxicity to mammals, fish or other wildlife at the recommended field rates. However, those individuals wishing a near zero exposure to themselves or their children during the spray operation, should stay indoors for at least 10 –20 minutes, or use an umbrella to intercept the fine spray mist outdoors when the aircraft passes.

### BIOLOGICAL EFFECTIVENESS

*B.t.k.* must be ingested by the LDD caterpillar to be effective; therefore, larval mortality is not immediate and may take up to ten days for mortality to occur. Generally, the new dosage rates of *B.t.k.* used by the Department of Agriculture provide good foliage protection and population control. However, proper timing is critical since the larger caterpillars are harder to kill, therefore, extensive shutdowns, for any reason, could reduce the effectiveness of the pesticide.

### ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

*B.t.k.* will be applied at a dose of 38 B.I.U.'s (64 oz.) per acre by aircraft. The cost of aerial treatments varies between \$50.00-\$65.00 per acre depending on the dosage rate, geographical location and size of the treatment blocks. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the local municipality are currently sharing this cost. Only spray programs utilizing New Jersey Department of Agriculture prescribed insecticides and under State supervision are eligible for these cost-sharing funds.

### ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

*B.t.k.* has a residual life of less than 10 days and has little or no impact on non-target organisms. *B.tk* residues do not present a hazard, and sprays can be applied near water or over garden crops without causing adverse effects.

**MOST COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE  
NEW JERSEY COOPERATIVE LDD (GYPSY MOTH) SUPPRESSION PROGRAM**

**Q: Why is the Department involved in LDD control programs?**

**A:** The LDD, in its caterpillar stage, is the most destructive hardwood defoliator ever to occur in New Jersey. Each year, since 1970, LDD caterpillars have caused varying degrees of defoliation (leaf loss) between 1,910 - 800,000 acres of forest land. Study plots established in repeatedly defoliated forests show oak tree mortality varying between 15 to 65 percent.

**Q: How does the control program work?**

**A:** Municipalities with heavy infestations of LDDs, as delineated by a summer aerial defoliation survey, are contacted in writing by the Department in early fall and asked if they wish to have a LDD egg mass count. This is done to determine if the infestation will continue and what areas qualify for the spray program. If the residential or recreational forest has an average of more than 500 egg masses per acre and is at least 50 acres in size it may qualify for participation in the cooperative LDD suppression program. Municipal participation in the aerial spray program is completely voluntary.

In addition to delineating treatment areas, the Department also applies for U.S.D.A. Forest Service cost sharing funds which, if approved, results in up to 50 percent reimbursement of the treatment cost for the participating municipalities. The Department is also responsible for choosing the insecticide to be sprayed and in supervising the actual spray operation.

**Q: What is the name of the insecticide used in the treatment program, and how does it work?**

**A:** The biological insecticide used in the LDD spray program is named *Bacillus thuringiensis*, *B.t.*. It is a highly selective bacterium that when eaten by the LDD caterpillar, enters the stomach, and rapidly multiplies causing a paralysis of the stomach wall which stops the caterpillar from feeding. Death usually occurs within 5 to 7 days. The insecticide is most effective against the smaller caterpillars so proper timing of the spray is extremely important to get the best results.

**Q: Why aren't chemical insecticides being used in the Department's LDD spray program?**

**A:** Chemical insecticides may adversely affect beneficial insects, such as honeybees and/or aquatic insects, *B.t.* however does not. This biological insecticide only affects leaf feeding insects and is considered safe for people and pets. For this reason, the Department strictly uses this material in its LDD Spray Program. This materials use has greater acceptance by the public because of this low toxicity toward non-target organisms especially in highly residential areas. It does not provide the same degree of caterpillar reduction as the chemical insecticides, but in more than 70 percent of the cases, satisfactory foliage protection is obtained. This protection is sufficient to prevent tree mortality and thus fulfills the Department's primary objective.

**Q: Is there any alternative to spraying?**

**A:** The New Jersey Department of Agriculture is recognized as a leader in promoting the use of biological control measures against a variety of agricultural and forest pests. For many years the Department reared and released millions of parasites and predators of the LDD in order to establish a means of natural control. In some regions of the state, these parasites and predators have worked very well in stabilizing LDD populations for many years. By selectively spraying only residential and recreational area, (treating only a small portion of the entire infestation), we are allowing these natural predators and parasites every opportunity to control the growth of LDD populations. However, where epidemic numbers of the LDD exist, the natural enemies cannot prevent heavy defoliation, in these areas, aerial sprays are recommended on a selective basis. Various mechanical control measures, such as egg mass removal or adult moth trapping may have some value at low population levels (less than 10 egg masses per acre) but have little effect when populations are high (520 egg masses per acre or more).

**Q: What do LDD caterpillars like to feed on?**

**A:** LDD feeds on a wide variety of trees, which include oak, maple, birch, beech, willow, and hickory. The larger caterpillars also have been known to feed on pine, spruce, hemlock and many common ornamentals. Trees that are rarely attacked by the LDD larvae include tulip poplar, ash, dogwood, rhododendron and cedar.

**Q: What causes increases and decreases in LDD populations?**

**A:** The LDD first began defoliating New Jersey forests in 1966. Three major population cycles have occurred, one in 1972 when 256,000 acres were defoliated, another in 1981 when 798,000 acres were defoliated, and another in 1990 when 431,000 acres were defoliated.

A cycle is completed when after years of steady build-up, the larval populations peak and dramatically crash the following season. This is caused by starvation, along with fungal and viral outbreaks, which have reduced populations from 80 to 90 percent in certain areas. Parasites and predators also help to keep LDD populations at low levels in conjunction with these fungal and viral outbreaks. These periods of stable low LDD populations may last for five years or more.

**Q: What can a homeowner do to be included in the Department's Cooperative LDD Suppression Program?**

**A:** Since there are certain legal and fiscal requirements for participation in the aerial spray program, the Department can only work with local municipal governments. However, when a municipality requests an egg mass survey, we send Department inspectors to the municipal building to pick up a map and request locations of complaints of LDD damage. The homeowner can play an active role in this process by requesting that your municipal officials ask the Department for a LDD egg mass survey and filing a written complaint about the location of these LDD infestations with your municipality by early September. Follow up this letter with another request in late December to determine if your area was indeed included in a spray block and if your municipality is participating in the cooperative program.

If your area contains high populations of the LDD and your municipality either decided not to participate in the voluntary program, or your area did not qualify for the program (because of insufficient acreage), you may contact private spray applicators to have your area sprayed during early spring. The best time to spray for LDD caterpillar control is in early May (from May 1 to the 31st), depending on the insecticide to be used and the larval development. In general, the caterpillars should be about ½ inch long and the foliage should be at least 1/3 grown when sprays are to be applied. If you decide to treat your own property for LDD control, be sure to use only those insecticides labeled for the control of LDDs and follow the directions on the label carefully.

# Rabies Control Program

## 2023 Free Rabies Clinics

Date/Time	Location
<del>March 11, 2023 1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.</del>	<del>Woodbine Ambulance Building 513 Dehirsch Ave. Woodbine, NJ</del>
<del>March 16, 2023 4:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.</del>	<del>Public Works Garage 732 Broadway West Cape May, NJ</del>
<del>April 15, 2023 9:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.</del>	<del>Public Works 771 Seashore Road Cold Spring, NJ</del>
<del>April 22, 2023 10:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.</del>	<del>Community Lodge 300 JFK Blvd. Sea Isle City, NJ</del>
May 6, 2023 9:30 a.m.-10:30 a.m.	Public Works Building 400 West Mechanic St. CMCH, NJ



**State of New Jersey**

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
Emergency Management Program  
Bureau of Communications & Response Services  
Mail Code 1400-01  
P.O. Box 420  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0420  
609-588-2848

PHILIP D. MURPHY  
*Governor*

SHEILA Y. OLIVER  
*Lt. Governor*

SHAWN M. LATOURETTE  
*Commissioner*

Health Officer  
Cape May County Health Department  
4 Moore Road, DN-601  
Cape May Court House NJ 08210

TWP CLERK  
PO BOX 204  
DENNIS TWP NJ 08214

April 11, 2023

**SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION**  
NJDEP CASE NUMBER: 23-04-10-1312-36

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection has received verbal notification of an incident that may have resulted in a discharge of a hazardous substance within your jurisdiction.

Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13.1K-15 et seq., (P.L. 1984, c. 210) "Hazardous Substance Discharge - Reports and Notices Act" and N.J.A.C. 7:1E-5.1 et seq., "Hazardous Substance Discharge: Reports and Notices," attached is a copy of our Incident Notification Form which contains details of the suspected discharge. Further information concerning this incident may be obtained by contacting:

CASE ASSIGNMENT SECTION  
Site Remediation  
609-292-2943

Please refer to the above "NJDEP CASE NUMBER" in all correspondence concerning this incident.

Stephanie Cardell  
Communications Officer  
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection  
Emergency Management Program  
Bureau of Communications & Response Services

**New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection  
COMMUNICATION CENTER NOTIFICATION REPORT (A310)**

<b>Received:</b>	10-APR-23	<b>Comm. Center #:</b>	23-04-10-1312-36
<b>Operator:</b>	15	<b>Reviewed By:</b>	
<b>Incident ID:</b>	860323		

<b>Reporter Type:</b>	Other				
<b>Reported By:</b>	Henry Weigel	<b>Affiliation:</b>	Marathon	<b>Phone:</b>	609-437-2100
<b>Street Address:</b>	1616 Pacific Av,	<b>Municipality:</b>	Atlantic City	<b>State:</b>	New Jersey

<b>Incident Category:</b>	Other				
<b>Location Description:</b>	Belleplain Emergency Corp				
<b>Address:</b>	167 Broad St				
<b>Municipality:</b>	Dennis Twp	<b>County:</b>	Cape May	<b>State:</b>	New Jersey
<b>Location Type:</b>	Other	<b>Occurred Date:</b>	05/01/2019	<b>Occurred Time:</b>	12:05 AM
		<b>Zip Code:</b>	08214		

**Substance Released:**

ID	Substance	CAS#	Quantity	Units	Type	HAZMAT	TCPA	State	Contained
Known	VOC'S		203	ppb	Actual	Yes	No	Liquid	Yes

<b>Incident Type:</b>	Groundwater Cont		<b>Incident Type 2:</b>						
<b>Injuries:</b>	N	<b>Public Evac:</b>	N	<b>Facility Evac:</b>	N	<b>Public Exposure:</b>	N	<b>Police at Scene:</b>	N
<b>Firemen at Scene:</b>	N	<b>DEP Requested:</b>	N	<b>Road Closure:</b>	N	<b>Wind Speed/Direction:</b>			
<b>Contamination of:</b>	Land								
<b>Watershed:</b>				<b>Other Watershed:</b>					
<b>Incident Description:</b>	No PI number. Samples show groundwater contamination. Remediation pending.								

<b>Responsible Party Name:</b>	Inspira Health	<b>Responsible Party Phone:</b>	856-641-6602						
<b>Responsible Party Street Address:</b>	165 Bridgeton Pike								
<b>Municipality:</b>	Harrison Twp	<b>County:</b>	Gloucester	<b>State:</b>	New Jersey	<b>Zip Code:</b>	08062		

**Officials Notified:**

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Date & Time	Action
	Case Assignment Section		04/10/2023 01:04 PM	Notification - Email
opr 85	DENNIS TWP	609-861-5300	04/10/2023 01:04 PM	Notification - A310

**TOWNSHIP OF DENNIS  
BOARD OF HEALTH  
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES  
March 28, 2023  
5:30 P.M.**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING HELD ON:**

**DATE:** March 28, 2023  
**TIME:** 5:30 P.M.  
**PLACE:** Dennis Township Municipal Building

Chairperson F. Germanio called the meeting to order reading the notice pursuant to the Open Public Meeting Act.

Secretary, J. Justice conducted a roll call of the members present with, Z. Matalucci, F. Germanio, M. Cox, S. Turner and J. Justice present. T. VanArtsdalen was absent

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:**

**ITEMS THAT WERE DISCUSSED:**

**CORRESPONDENCE:**

1. 03/28/2023 – C.M.C. Health Dept. - Rabies Vaccination Clinics.
2. 03/28/2023 – American Red Cross – Blood Drive @ South Seaville United Methodist Church, Tuesday April 4, 2023, 2:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
3. 03/28/2023 – C.M.C. Health Dept. – Insect Safety – Ticks.
4. 03/28/2023 – Rutgers NJAES Calendar: All Events.
5. 03/28/2023 – C.M.C. 4-H Equine Health Clinic April 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> – Information & Registration Form.

A motion was made by Z. Matalucci, seconded by S. Turner for approval of the correspondence, with 5 ayes and 1 absent, that the correspondence was approved.

**COUNTY INSPECTIONS:**

None.

**DOG REPORT:**

1. There have been 264 dog licenses issued to date for 2023.

**NOTICE OF CONFINEMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMAL(S) WITH KNOWN OR SUSPECTED EXPOSURE TO RABIES:**

None

**SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION:**

None.

A motion was made by S. Turner and seconded by M. Cox for approval of the February 28, 2023 regular meeting minutes, with 5 ayes and 1 absent, that the minutes were approved.

Let the record reflect that there were no public comments.

There being no further business a motion was made by Z. Matalucci and seconded by S. Turner that the meeting be adjourned.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attest: Jacqueline B. Justice, Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attest: Frank L. Germanio, Jr., Chairperson