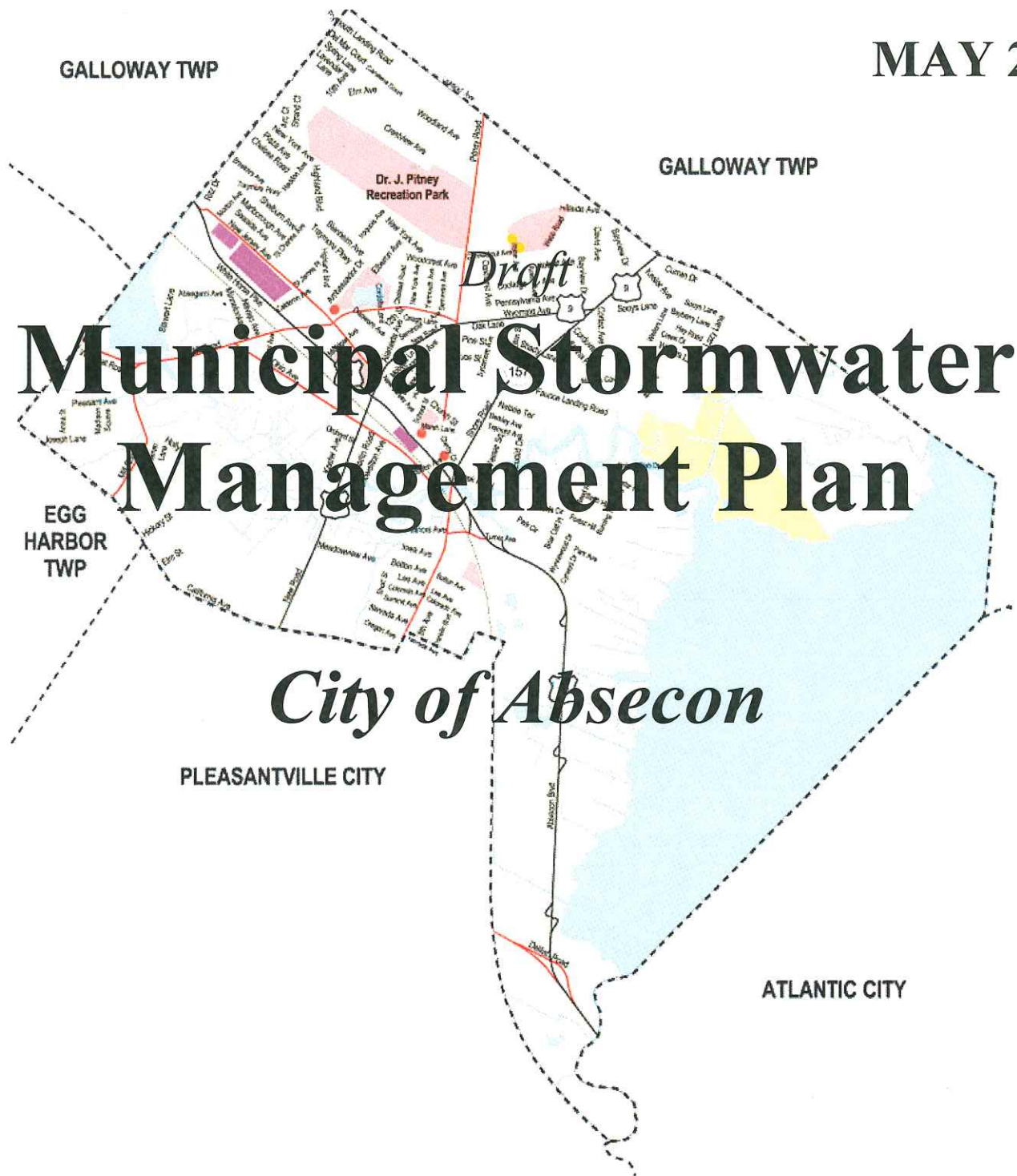


MAY 2005



Prepared By

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REMINGTON
VERNICK
& WALBERG
ENGINEERS

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Municipal Stormwater Management Plan

City of Absecon

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I. Introduction

The following Municipal Separate Stormwater System (MS4) stormwater plan was prepared by Remington, Vernick & Walberg Engineers for the City of Absecon. The NJDEP "Sample Municipal Stormwater Management Plan" was used as a basis for preparation of the plan, as modified to provide specific information germane to Absecon.

This **Municipal Stormwater Management Plan (MSWMP)** documents the strategy for the City of Absecon to address stormwater-related impacts. This plan is required by N.J.A.C. 7:14A-25 (Municipal Stormwater Regulations) and contains all of the necessary elements described in N.J.A.C. 7:8 (Stormwater Management Regulations).

The Absecon MSWMP addresses groundwater recharge, stormwater quantity, and stormwater quality impacts by incorporating stormwater design and performance standards for new major development, defined as projects that disturb one or more acre of land. These standards are intended to minimize the adverse impact of stormwater runoff on water quality and quantity, and the loss of groundwater recharge that provides base flow in receiving water bodies.

In addition, this plan describes long-term operation and maintenance measures for existing and future stormwater facilities. Included is a build-out analysis based on existing zoning and developable lands not environmentally-constrained. The plan also addresses the review and update of existing ordinances, the City Master Plan, and other planning documents, to allow for project designs that include low impact development techniques.

The final component of this plan is a mitigation strategy to be utilized when a variance or exemption from the design and performance standards is sought. As part of the mitigation section of the MSWMP, specific stormwater management measures are identified to lessen the impact of existing development.

II. Goals

The goals of this MSWMP are as follows:

- Reduce flood damage, including damage to life and property;
- Minimize, to the extent practical, any increase in stormwater runoff from any new development;
- Reduce soil erosion from any development or construction project;
- Assure the adequacy of existing and proposed culverts, bridges and other in-stream structures;
- Maintain groundwater recharge;
- Prevent, to the greatest extent feasible, an increase in nonpoint pollution;
- Maintain the integrity of stream channels for their biological functions, as well as for drainage;
- Minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff from new and existing development to:
 - Restore, enhance and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the waters of the State,
 - Protect public health,
 - Safeguard fish and aquatic life and scenic and ecological values,
 - Enhance the domestic, municipal, recreational, industrial and other uses of water;
- Protect public safety through the proper design and operation of stormwater basins.

To achieve these goals, this plan outlines specific stormwater design and performance standards for new development, and proposes stormwater management controls to address impacts from existing development. Preventative and corrective maintenance strategies are included to ensure long-term effectiveness of stormwater management facilities. In addition, the plan also outlines safety standards for stormwater infrastructure to be implemented to protect public safety.

III. Stormwater Discussion

Land development can dramatically alter the hydrologic cycle of a site and (ultimately) an entire watershed. Prior to development, native vegetation can either directly intercept precipitation, or draw the portion that has infiltrated into the ground and return it to the atmosphere through evapotranspiration. Development can remove this beneficial vegetation and replace it with lawn or impervious cover, reducing the site's evapotranspiration and infiltration rates. Clearing and grading a site can remove depressions that store rainfall. Construction activities may also compact the soil and diminish its infiltration ability, resulting in increased volumes and rates of stormwater runoff from the site.

In addition, impervious areas that are connected to each other through gutters, channels and storm sewers can transport runoff more quickly than natural areas. This shortening of the transport or travel time quickens the rainfall-runoff response of the drainage area, causing flow in downstream waterways to peak faster and higher than natural conditions. These increases can create new drainage issues, aggravate existing downstream flooding and erosion problems, and increase the quantity of sediment in the channel.

Filtration of runoff and removal of pollutants by surface and channel vegetation is eliminated by storm sewers that discharge runoff directly into a stream. Increases in impervious area can also decrease opportunities for infiltration which reduces stream base flow and groundwater recharge. Reduced base flows and increased peak flows produce greater fluctuations between normal and storm flow rates, which can increase channel erosion. Reduced base flows can also negatively impact the hydrology of adjacent wetlands and the health of biological communities that depend on them.

Finally, erosion and sedimentation can destroy habitats to the extent from which some species cannot adapt. In addition to increases in runoff peaks, volumes, and loss of groundwater recharge, land development often results in the accumulation of pollutants on the land surface that runoff can mobilize and transport to streams. New impervious surfaces and cleared areas created by development can accumulate a variety of pollutants from the atmosphere, fertilizers, animal wastes, and leakage and wear from vehicles. Pollutants can include metals, suspended solids, hydrocarbons, pathogens, and nutrients.

In addition to increased pollutant loading, land development can adversely affect water quality and stream biota in more subtle ways. For example, stormwater falling on impervious surfaces or stored in detention or retention basins can become heated and raise the temperature of the downstream waterway, adversely affecting cold water fish species such as trout. Development can remove trees along stream banks that normally provide shading, stabilization, and leaf litter that falls into streams and becomes food for the aquatic community.

IV. Background

The City of Absecon is approximately 6.93 square miles in area, including 1.21 square miles of water. It is located within eastern Atlantic County and is bordered by Atlantic City to the east, Pleasantville to the south, Egg Harbor Township to the west, and Galloway Township to the north. The entire City is within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Management Area (CAFRA). The Absecon Bay occupies a significant portion of the eastern half of the City, and has a Category One (C1) designation for all its waters within the Absecon Wildlife Management Area (ASWMA); **refer to Appendix 'A' for a map of the ASWMA.**

Located in southeastern New Jersey, the City of Absecon was originally settled in the 1700s by European fishermen. It was a bustling seaport with wharves and boat building located along Absecon Creek. The Absecon Lighthouse, a national historic landmark, was operational from 1857 to 1933, and was restored in the late 1990s. Although located in present-day Atlantic City, Doctor Jonathan Pitney, Absecon's most famous citizen, began petitioning Congress to build the lighthouse during the 1830s. The present-day boundaries of Absecon City were incorporated by the New Jersey legislature in 1902. Today, Absecon City is predominantly residential with small businesses, and is also known for its fishing and recreation.

The City has a population of approximately 7,638 residents (based on 2000 census data as cited from the U.S. Census Bureau). Population has increased significantly since 1960, with resident populations of 4,320, 6,094, 6,859 and 7,298 for census years 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990, respectively. Between the census years 1960 and 2000, population increased by 3,318 residents (approximately 45%).

Although not completely built-out, the City is predominantly developed, considering the extensive wetlands and saline wetlands areas located within and along Absecon Bay, and along the banks of Absecon Creek. Furthermore, the City of Absecon is developed to near maximum build-out per available land use and environmental regulations (**refer to Appendix 'A', Existing Conditions and Development Constraints Maps**). As indicated on the enclosed mapping, virtually all land within the City is either previously-developed or environmentally-constrained.

Almost all remaining undeveloped land in the City of Absecon consists of freshwater wetlands and threatened species habitats. It should be noted that a significant amount of "wooded" land and wetlands, as shown on the enclosed "Existing Conditions", "Freshwater Wetlands", and "Development Constraints" maps (**Appendix 'A'**), is within the Absecon Bay area of the City and along Absecon Creek. As such, there is limited remaining developable land within the City.

Per review of United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic mapping and available NJDEP-GIS data, the Atlantic City Reservoirs, Absecon Creek, and Absecon Bay are the only surface water bodies within the City. A small portion of the Atlantic City Reservoirs is located along the western border of the City. Absecon Creek approximately bisects the City along an east-west traverse and has an extensive amount of wetlands along its banks. The Absecon Bay and its wetlands occupy almost the entire eastern half of the City.

The NJDEP has established an Ambient Biomonitoring Network (AMNET) to document the health of the State's waterways. There are over 800 AMNET sites throughout the State of New Jersey. These sites are sampled for benthic macroinvertebrates by the NJDEP on a five-year cycle. Streams are classified as non-impaired, moderately impaired, or severely impaired based on the AMNET data. The data is used to generate a New Jersey Impairment Score (NJIS), which is based on a number of biometrics related to benthic macroinvertebrate community dynamics. Per review of NJDEP AMNET data, there are no AMNET biomonitoring sites within the City of Absecon.

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Absecon Bay has impairments for pathogens and dissolved oxygen due to organic enrichment. The State of New Jersey has not reported any potential sources of impairment for Absecon Bay to the USEPA. In addition, the USEPA has not established any total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for Absecon Bay, while the State of New Jersey has not reported any TMDL information to the USEPA.

Provisions may be made for future sources in the form of reserve capacity. An implementation plan is developed to identify how the various sources will be reduced to the designated allocations. Implementation strategies may include improved stormwater treatment plants, adoption of ordinances, retrofitting stormwater systems, and other Best Management Practices (BMPs). The New Jersey Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report (305(b) and 303(d), Integrated List) is required by the Federal Clean Water Act to be prepared biennially and is a valuable source of water quality information. This combined report presents the extent to which New Jersey waters are attaining water quality standards, and identifies waters that are impaired.

Sublist 5 of the Integrated List constitutes the list of waters impaired or threatened by pollutants for which one or more TMDLs are needed. It should be noted that as part of the City's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) regulations, existing inlets and outfalls will be inspected, and repairs/maintenance will be made. At that time, existing water quantity and erosion problems (if any) will be assessed and abated to the maximum extent practicable.

Since there is limited remaining developable land within the City of Absecon, the potential for additional surface and groundwater degradation in the long-term will be via redevelopment and limited new development. Any future major development will comply with the new NJDEP Stormwater design standards (NJAC 7:8), including the average annual recharge. As such, future development/redevelopment will be controlled to the maximum extent practical with respect to stormwater management, Total Suspended Solids (TSS) minimization, and stormwater recharge.

V. Design & Performance Standards

The City will adopt the design and performance standards for stormwater management measures, as presented in N.J.A.C. 7:8-5, to minimize the adverse impact of stormwater runoff on water quality and quantity, and the loss of groundwater recharge in receiving water bodies. This will be implemented by adoption of the NJDEP Model Stormwater ordinance, as amended for use and enforcement within the City of Absecon.

The design and performance standards include the language for maintenance of stormwater management measures consistent with the stormwater management rules of N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.8 (Maintenance Requirements), and language for safety standards consistent with N.J.A.C. 7:8-6 (Safety Standards for Stormwater Management Basins). The ordinances will be submitted to the Atlantic County Planning Board for review and approval by January 5, 2006 (i.e., within 24 months of the effective date of the Stormwater Management Rules).

City inspectors will observe the construction of projects to ensure that the stormwater management measures are constructed and function as designed.

VI. Plan Consistency

The City is not within a Regional Stormwater Management Planning Area, and no TMDLs have been developed for waters within the City of Absecon. Therefore, this plan is not required to be consistent with any regional stormwater management plans (RSWMPs) or TMDLs at this time. If any RSWMPs or TMDLs are developed in the future, this Municipal Stormwater Management Plan will be updated to be consistent.

The Municipal Stormwater Management Plan is consistent with the Residential Site Improvement Standards (RSIS) of N.J.A.C. 5:21. The municipality will utilize the most current update of the RSIS for the storm water management review of residential areas. This plan will be updated to be consistent with any future updates to the RSIS.

The City's Stormwater Management Ordinance requires all new development and redevelopment plans to comply with New Jersey's Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Standards. During construction, City inspectors will observe on-site soil erosion and sediment control measures and report any inconsistencies to the Cape-Atlantic Soil Conservation District.

VII. Nonstructural Stormwater Management Strategies

Non-structural stormwater strategies for design of new developments, or redevelopment, as defined per the NJDEP Stormwater design Regulations (NJAC - 5.3(b)), include the following objectives:

- A. Protection of areas that provide water quality benefits or areas particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss.
- B. Minimizing impervious surfaces and breakup or disconnecting the flow of runoff over impervious surfaces.
- C. Maximum protection of natural drainage features and vegetation.
- D. Minimizing the decrease in the "time of concentration" from pre-construction conditions to post-construction conditions.
- E. Minimizing land disturbance during clearing and grading.
- F. Minimizing soil compaction.
- G. Providing low-maintenance landscaping that encourages retention and planting of native vegetation and minimizes the use of lawns, fertilizers and pesticides.
- H. Providing vegetated open channel conveyance systems discharging into and through stable vegetative areas.
- I. Providing other source controls to prevent or minimize erosion or discharges.

It should be noted that, per review of the Existing Conditions and Development Constraints Maps within Appendix 'A' of this plan, there is less than one (1) square mile of undeveloped, unconstrained land within the City of Absecon. As such, Absecon is exempt from the requirement to evaluate the extent to which the City's Master Plan and ordinances must implement the non-structural strategies referenced above.

Nevertheless, the City of Absecon will adopt the NJDEP model stormwater control ordinance, as amended for use and enforcement within the City. This ordinance includes methodologies for incorporating the non-structural stormwater strategies identified above, in design, "to the maximum extent practical".

If an applicant (or his/her Engineer) contends that it is not feasible for engineering, environmental, or safety reasons to incorporate any of the nonstructural stormwater management strategies identified above into the design of a particular project, the applicant will identify the strategy and provide a basis for the contention. It is understood that any project requiring NJDEP Land Use Regulation Program permitting or approvals will also be subject to a similar stormwater review by the appropriate agency.

Once the ordinance text is finalized, it will be submitted to the Atlantic County Planning Board for review and approval by January 5, 2006 (i.e., within 24 months of the effective date of the Stormwater Management Rules). A copy will be sent to the Department of Environmental Protection at the time of submission.

VIII. Land Use/Build-Out Analysis

As stated previously, there is less than one (1) square mile of vacant or developable lands, outside of environmentally-constrained areas, remaining in the City. The City of Absecon is therefore exempt from the requirement to evaluate the extent to which the City's Master Plan implements the non-structural strategies referenced in the previous section of this plan (refer to **Appendix 'A', Existing Development and Development Constraints Map**, for verification).

IX. **Mitigation Plans** (DRAFT – TO BE REVISED WITH ABSECON CITY INPUT)

This mitigation plan is provided to be utilized for a proposed development that is granted a variance or exemption from the stormwater management design and performance standards. Presented is a hierarchy of options.

Mitigation Project Criteria

1. The mitigation project must be implemented in the same drainage area as the proposed development. The project must provide additional groundwater recharge benefits, or protection from stormwater runoff quality and quantity on a previously developed property that does not currently meet the design and performance standards outlined in the Municipal Stormwater Management Plan. The developer must ensure the long-term maintenance of the project, including the maintenance requirements under Chapters 8 and 9 of the NJDEP Stormwater BMP Manual.
 - a) The applicant can select one of the following projects listed to compensate for the deficit from the performance standards resulting from the proposed project. More detailed information on the projects can be obtained from the City Engineer. Listed below are specific (SAMPLE) projects that can be used to address the mitigation requirement.

Groundwater Recharge

- Retrofit the L.B. Middle School site and detention basin to provide an additional 300,000 cf of average annual groundwater recharge.
- Replace the existing deteriorated 20,000 sf overflow impervious parking lot at Children's Memorial Soccer Complex with permeable paving to provide 150,000 cf of additional average annual groundwater recharge.

Water Quality

- Retrofit the existing stormwater management facility at Matisse Elementary School to provide the removal of 80 percent of total suspended solids from the parking lot runoff.
- Retrofit the existing parking area at the West Side Municipal Complex to provide the removal of 80 percent of total suspended solids. Due to site constraints, the retrofit BMP must be installed underground and cannot reduce the existing number of parking spaces.

Water Quantity

- Install stormwater management measures in the open space of the Woodlot Development to reduce the peak flow from the upstream development on the receiving stream by 20 cfs, 35 cfs, and 100 cfs for the 2, 10 and 100-year storms, respectively.

2. If a suitable site cannot be located in the same drainage area as the proposed development, as discussed in Option 1, the mitigation project may provide mitigation that is not equivalent to the impacts for which the variance or exemption is sought, but that addresses the same issue. For example, if a variance is given because the 80 percent TSS requirement is not met, the selected project may address water quality impacts due to a fecal impairment. Listed below are specific projects that can be used to address the mitigation option.

Water Quality

- Re-establish a vegetative buffer (minimum 50 feet wide) along 1,500 linear feet of the shoreline at Sunshine Pond as a goose control measure and to filter stormwater runoff from the high goose traffic areas.
- Provide goose management measures, including public education at Central Park.

Options 1 and 2 would be available only if the MSWMP includes a list of environmental enhancement projects that provide groundwater recharge, control flooding, or control nonpoint source pollution. These are fictitious projects for the purposes of providing examples for this plan. Although only a brief description of each project is presented here, it is important for the municipality to have sufficient information on each project, including size of the project, permit requirements, land ownership, and estimated project costs (i.e., permitting fees, engineering costs, construction costs, and maintenance costs).

The municipality may allow a developer to provide funding or partial funding to the municipality for an environmental enhancement project that has been identified in a Municipal Stormwater Management Plan, or towards the development of a Regional Stormwater Management Plan. The funding must be equal to or greater than the cost to implement the mitigation outlined above, including costs associated with purchasing the property or easement for mitigation, and the cost associated with the long-term maintenance requirements of the mitigation measure.

X. Stream Corridor Protection Plan (Optional)

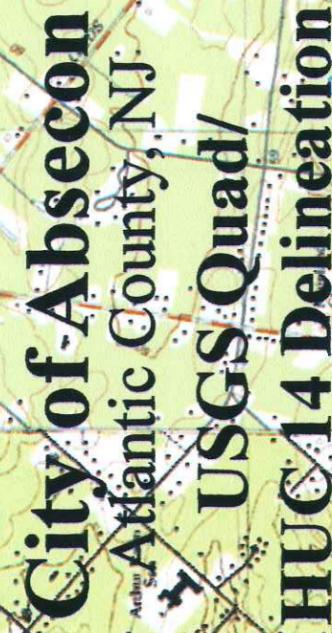
Per review of the NJDEP Category One (C1) waters list, all waters of Absecon Bay within the Absecon Wildlife Management Area have a C1 designation. As such, C1 waters will have a 300 foot development buffer, as well as an existing wetlands buffer.

If additional C1 water bodies are found or designated at a later date, future major development within 300 feet of said waters will be regulated in accordance with NJAC 7:8-5.5(h), as outlined in the model stormwater ordinance.

Absecon City does not propose a stream corridor protection plan at this time.

Appendix 'A' – Mapping

- Figure 1 – U.S.G.S. Quadrangle/ Hydrologic Units (HUC14s)
- Figure 2 – Wellhead Protection Areas/Groundwater Recharge Areas
- Figure 3 – Zoning Districts
- Figure 4 – Wetlands
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- Figure 8 – Development Constraints Map
- Figure 9 – Absecon Wildlife Management Area (ASWMA) Map



City of Absecon
Atlantic County, NJ
USGS Quad/
HUC 14 Delineation

020403020030
Absecon Ck (AC Reservoir) (page to SB)

0 2 0 4 0 3 0 2 0 2 0 4 0 Absecon Creek (below gage)

Reeds Bay / Absecon Bay & tribs
02040302010010

Mapping information contained herein is based on NJDEP Geographic Information System (GIS) data, and is intended for stormwater planning reference purposes only. Actual site conditions may vary.

Legend

- HUC 14 Delineation
- Municipal Boundary

0 650 1,300 2,600 3,900 5,200 Feet

The map displays the HUC 14 Delineation (blue outline) and the Municipal Boundary (yellow outline) in the San Francisco Bay Area. The map includes a scale bar (0 to 5,200 feet) and a north arrow. The map shows the San Francisco Peninsula, the San Francisco Bay, and the surrounding areas. The HUC 14 Delineation covers a large portion of the San Francisco Bay Area, including the San Francisco Peninsula, the San Francisco Bay, and the surrounding areas. The Municipal Boundary is shown as a yellow outline within the HUC 14 Delineation.

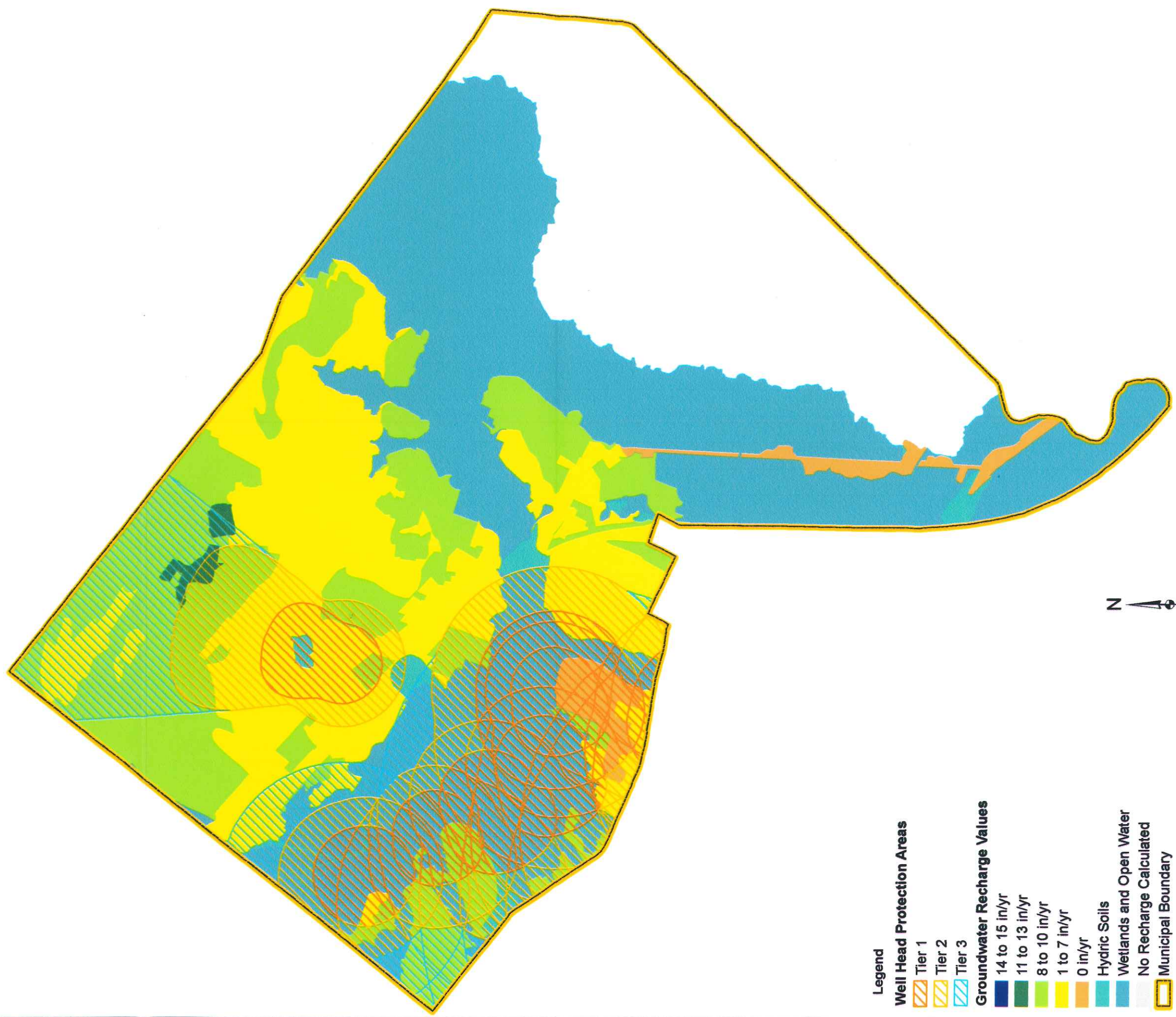
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City of Absecon

Atlantic County, NJ

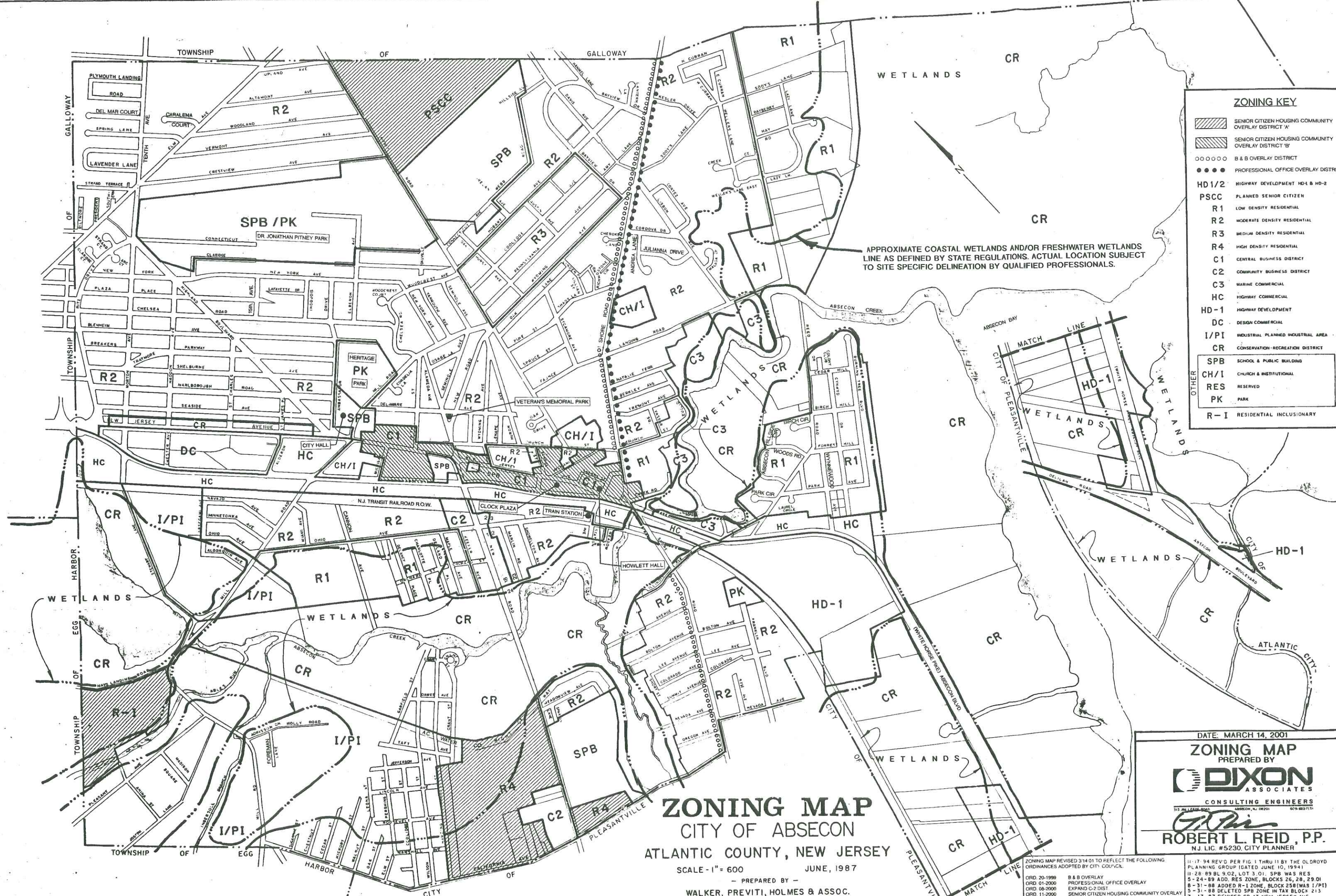
Groundwater Recharge/ Well Head Protection Areas



- Legend**
- Well Head Protection Areas**
- Tier 1
 - Tier 2
 - Tier 3
- Groundwater Recharge Values**
- 14 to 15 in/yr
 - 11 to 13 in/yr
 - 8 to 10 in/yr
 - 1 to 7 in/yr
 - 0 in/yr
 - Hydric Soils
 - Wetlands and Open Water
 - No Recharge Calculated
 - Municipal Boundary

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ZONING KEY	
	SENIOR CITIZEN HOUSING COMMUNITY OVERLAY DISTRICT 'A'
	SENIOR CITIZEN HOUSING COMMUNITY OVERLAY DISTRICT 'B'
	B & B OVERLAY DISTRICT
	PROFESSIONAL OFFICE OVERLAY DISTRICT
HD 1/2	HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT HD-1 & HD-2
PSCC	PLANNED SENIOR CITIZEN
R1	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
R2	MODERATE DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
R3	MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
R4	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
C1	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
C2	COMMUNITY BUSINESS DISTRICT
C3	MARINE COMMERCIAL
HC	HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL
HD-1	HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT
DC	DESIGN COMMERCIAL
I/P1	INDUSTRIAL PLANNED INDUSTRIAL AREA
CR	CONSERVATION-RECREATION DISTRICT
SPB	SCHOOL & PUBLIC BUILDING
CH/I	CHURCH & INSTITUTIONAL
RES	RESERVED
PK	PARK
R-I	RESIDENTIAL INCLUSIONARY

ZONING MAP
CITY OF ABSECON
ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
SCALE - 1" = 600 JUNE, 1987

— PREPARED BY —
WALKER, PREVITI, HOLMES & ASSOC.
801 ASBURY AVENUE

DATE: MARCH 14, 2001
ZONING MAP
PREPARED BY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

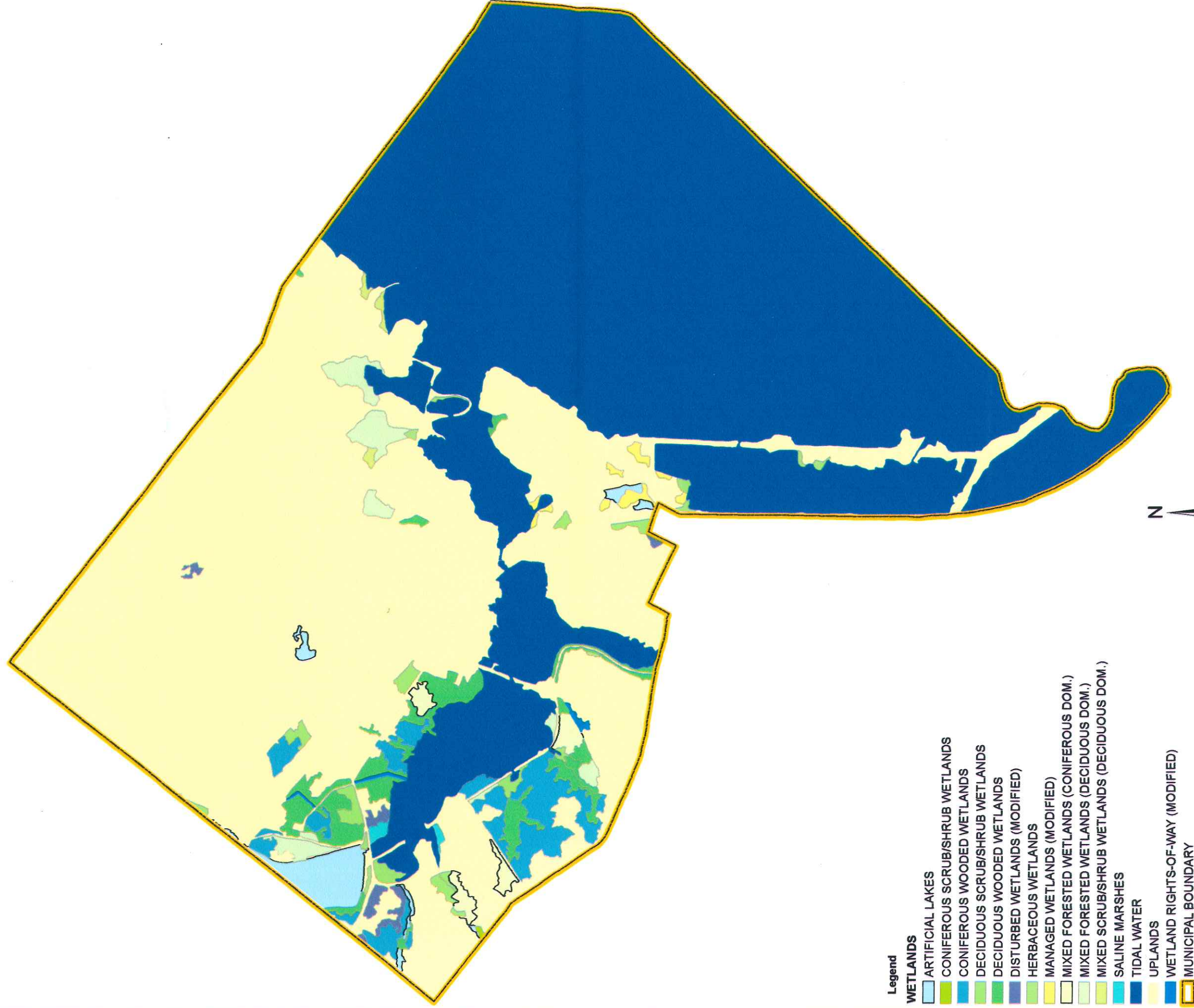
ROBERT L. REID, P.P.
N.J. LIC. #5230, CITY PLANNER

ZONING MAP REVISED 3/14/01 TO REFLECT THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCES ADOPTED BY CITY COUNCIL:
ORD. 20-1999 B & B OVERLAY
ORD. 01-2000 PROFESSIONAL OFFICE OVERLAY
ORD. 08-2000 EXPAND C-2 DIST
ORD. 11-2000 SENIOR CITIZEN HOUSING COMMUNITY OVERLAY
ORD. 14-2000 EXPAND PARK & SCHOOL & PUBLIC BUILDING
ORD. 16-2000
11-17-94 REV'D PER FIG. 1 THRU 11 BY THE OLD DROYD PLANNING GROUP (DATED JUNE 10, 1994)
11-28-89 BL 9.02, LOT 3.01. SPB WAS RES
5-24-89 ADD. RES ZONE, BLOCKS 26, 28, 29.01
8-31-88 DELETED SPB ZONE IN TAX BLOCK 213
7-17-87 REVISED CR AT NEW JERSEY AVE

City of Absecon

Atlantic County, NJ

Wetlands



- Legend**
- WETLANDS**
- ARTIFICIAL LAKES
 - CONIFEROUS SCRUB/SHRUB WETLANDS
 - CONIFEROUS WOODED WETLANDS
 - DECIDUOUS SCRUB/SHRUB WETLANDS
 - DECIDUOUS WOODED WETLANDS
 - DISTURBED WETLANDS (MODIFIED)
 - HERBACEOUS WETLANDS
 - MANAGED WETLANDS (MODIFIED)
 - MIXED FORESTED WETLANDS (CONIFEROUS DOM.)
 - MIXED FORESTED WETLANDS (DECIDUOUS DOM.)
 - MIXED SCRUB/SHRUB WETLANDS (DECIDUOUS DOM.)
 - SALINE MARSHES
 - TIDAL WATER
 - UPLANDS
 - WETLAND RIGHTS-OF-WAY (MODIFIED)
 - MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY

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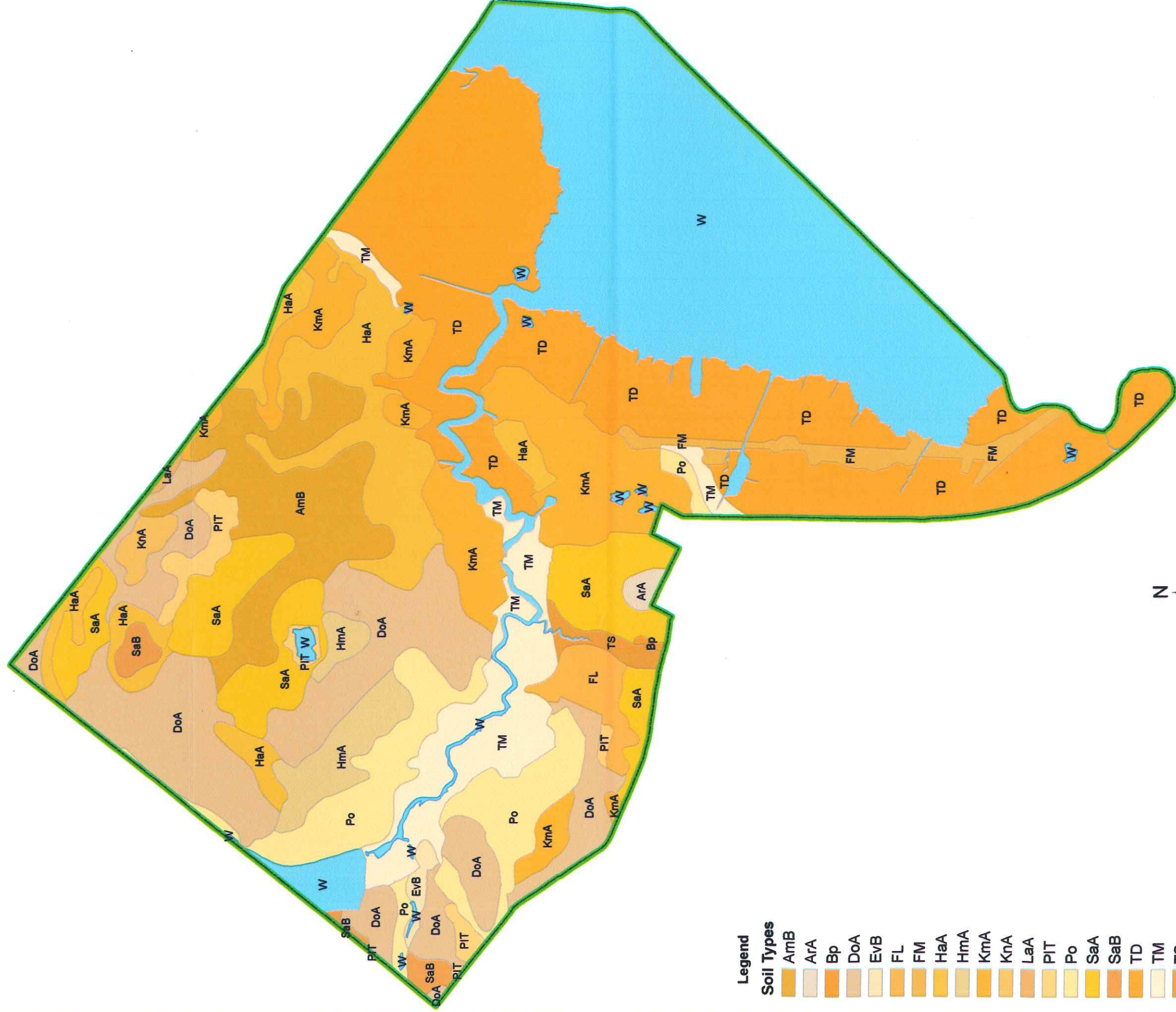


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City of Absecon

Atlantic County, NJ

Soils



Legend

Soil Types

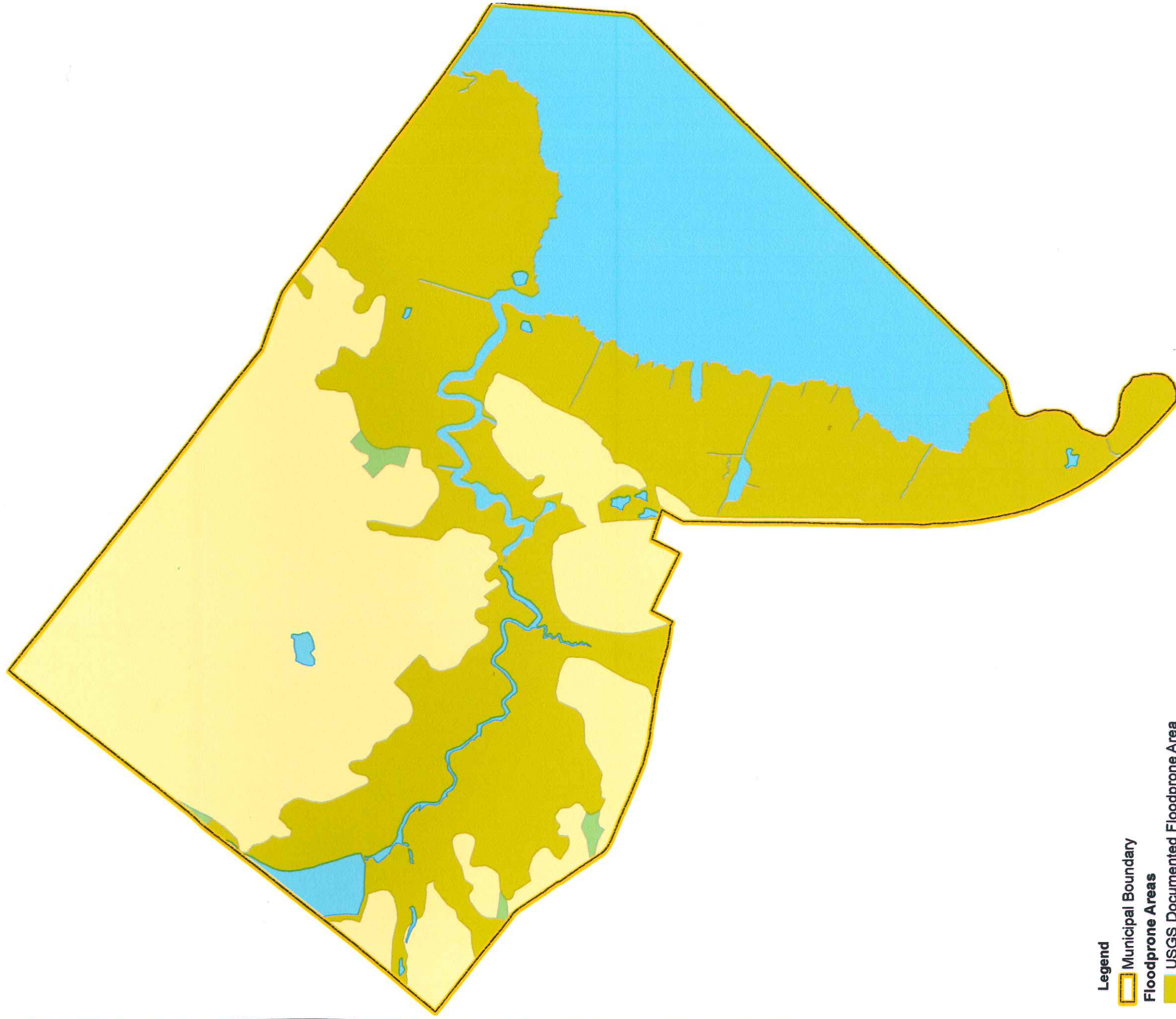
- AmB
- ArA
- Bp
- DoA
- EvB
- FL
- FM
- HaA
- HmA
- KmA
- KnA
- LaA
- PIT
- Po
- SaA
- SaB
- TD
- TM
- TS
- Water
- Municipal Boundary

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City of Absecon Atlantic County, NJ Floodprone Areas



Legend

Municipal Boundary

Floodprone Areas

USGS Documented Floodprone Area

Undocumented Floodprone Area

Water

Not a Floodprone Area

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City of Absecon

Atlantic County, NJ

Existing Conditions



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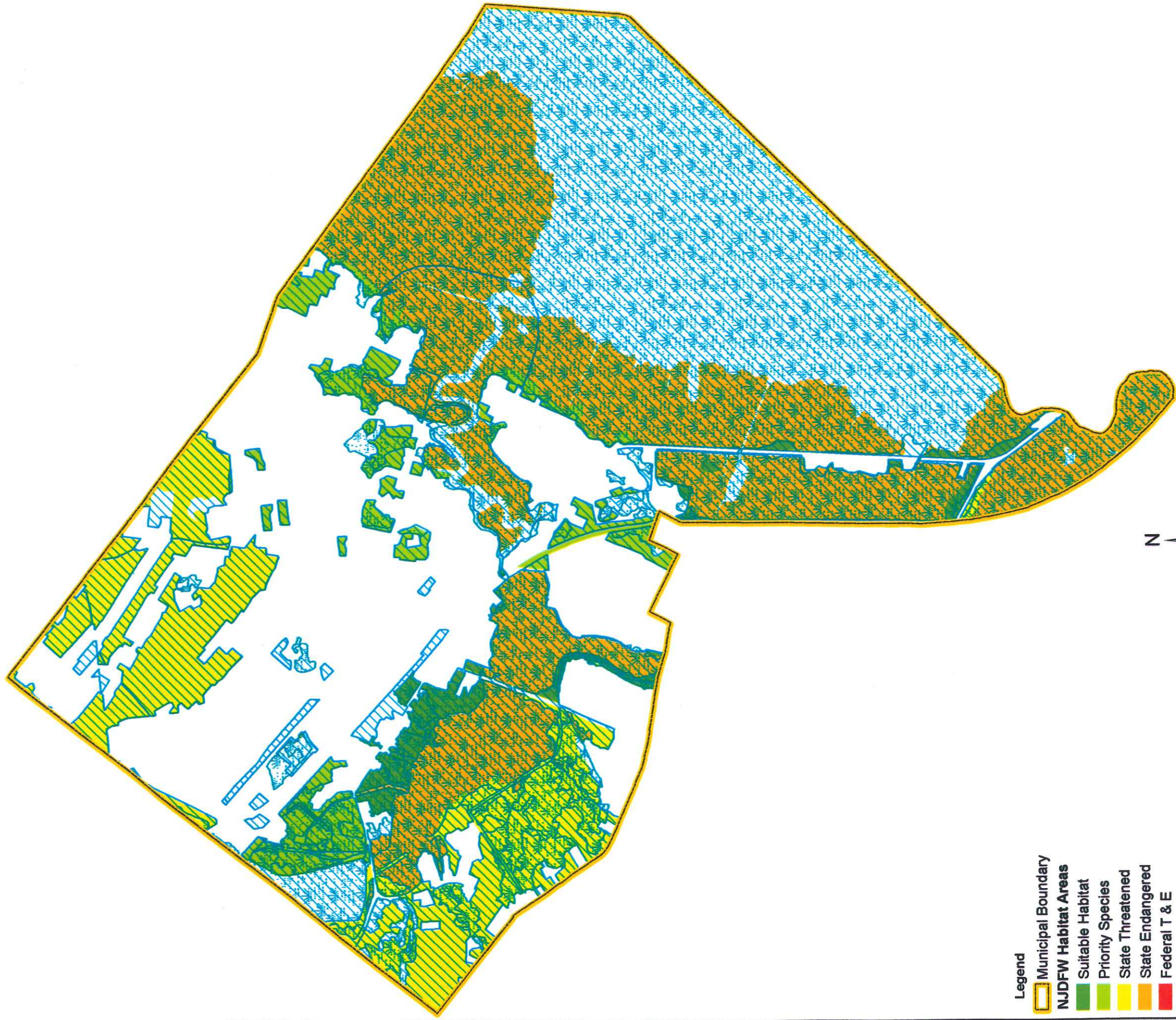


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City of Absecon

Atlantic County, NJ

Development Constraints



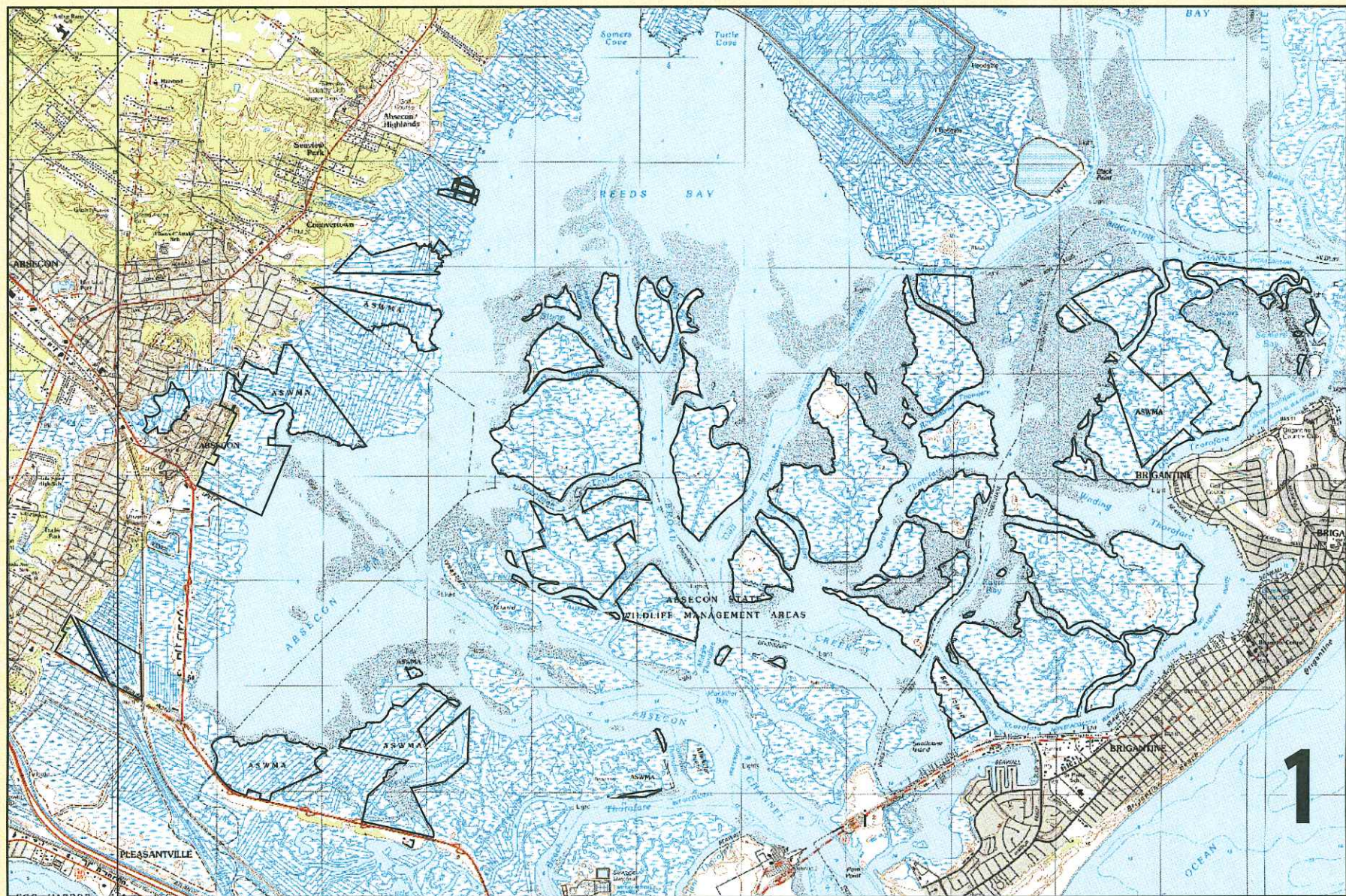
- Legend**
- Municipal Boundary
 - NJDEP Habitat Areas**
 - Suitable Habitat
 - Priority Species
 - State Threatened
 - State Endangered
 - Federal T & E
 - Critical Undeveloped/Underdeveloped Land
 - Wetlands






Mapping information contained herein is based on NJDEP Geographic Information System (GIS) data, and is intended for stormwater planning reference purposes only. Actual site conditions may vary.

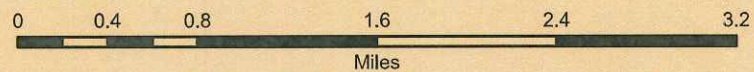


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Legend

-  WMA Boundary
-  Boat Launch
-  Parking



Absecon Wildlife Management Area

Atlantic County, Galloway Township/City of Brigantine/City of Absecon - 3755.03 acres

Department of Environmental
Protection
New Jersey Division of
Fish and Wildlife
6/14/06

