

# RULE ADOPTIONS

## COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

### (a)

#### DIVISION OF CODES AND STANDARDS

#### Carnival-Amusement Rides Uniform Construction Code Electrical Systems for Carnivals and Fairs

**Adopted Amendments: N.J.A.C. 5:14A-9.2 and 9.7;  
and 5:23-2.14 and 2.20**

**Adopted New Rule: N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.18D**

Proposed: December 2, 2019, at 51 N.J.R. 1723(a).

Adopted: October 9, 2020, by Lt. Governor Sheila Y. Oliver,  
Commissioner, Department of Community Affairs.

Filed: October 21, 2020, as R.2020 d.123, **with a non-substantial  
change** not requiring additional public notice and comment (see  
N.J.A.C. 1:30-6.3).

Authority: N.J.S.A. 52:27D-119 et seq., and 5:3-36.

Effective Date: November 16, 2020.

Expiration Date: March 25, 2022.

#### Summary of Public Comments and Agency Responses:

Comments were received from Maria R. King; Bill Reiss; Dan Horner; and James Johnston, affected members of the public; Mitchell Malec, a retired former employee of the Department of Community Affairs (Department); and Al Belmont, a carnival operator, ride inspector, and member of the Carnival Amusement Ride Safety Advisory Board.

1. COMMENT: Several commenters expressed apprehension regarding the new rule and proposed amendments based on the perceived impact to religious organizations and nonprofits. These commenters cited the burden that these changes would incur as primarily financial and operational.

RESPONSE: Upon further consideration of the impact of this proposed rulemaking on small carnival operations throughout the State, including religious and nonprofit festivals, the Department agrees with the commenters. A change is being made upon adoption to specify that this rule shall only apply to systems that are 15 kilowatts or larger. This ensures that small operations are not faced with undue financial burden.

For all other operations, although the rulemaking refers to an estimated cost to attain the certificate of compliance for portable electrical equipment, it is a one-time, annual fee. By way of background, the Department became the sole enforcing agency for carnival electrical systems in 2012. The fees, prior to the State having sole jurisdiction pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.11(j), were required by each local municipality for each installation. In comparison to the fees that were charged prior to Departmental jurisdiction, the economic impact is significantly lower, as it is a one-time, annual fee structure.

Comments were received from Mitchell Malec, a retired former employee of the Department.

2. COMMENT: The commenter expressed dissatisfaction with the proposed new rule and amendments on the grounds that they are “vague, confusing, result in more questions that need to be answered, and [in] need [of] more development.” The commenter suggested that the Summary of the new rule and amendment is inadequate, and that the Carnival and Amusement Ride Safety Advisory Board meeting minutes furnish a better exposition of the changes.

3. COMMENT: The commenter questioned why the new rule and proposed amendments are being issued on a State, as opposed to municipal, level. The commenter raised the possibility of establishing “approved special inspection agencies and certified special inspectors for this specific field evaluation” as another alternative.

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS 2 AND 3: With the adoption of N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.11(j), which gave sole jurisdiction over the regulation of portable electrical equipment at carnivals and fairs to the State, the

Department has established this rulemaking to facilitate a uniform and simplified approach to enforcement over this equipment. Prior to the State assuming jurisdiction over portable electrical equipment, enforcement was the responsibility of local municipalities. The enforcement process was riddled with inconsistencies as a result of unclear boundaries and duties; local officials were engaging in the enforcement of various NEC requirements, for instance, which is primarily intended as an installation code, not as a maintenance code for existing equipment. Likewise, the State’s responsibility over amusement rides (but not, at that time, the portable electrical equipment that accompanied said rides) further contributed to the confusion in interpretation and jurisdiction. This rulemaking consolidates and simplifies code enforcement requirements for portable electrical equipment to the appropriate code to which it pertains, NFPA 70, Article 525, Carnivals, Fairs and Similar Events. Discussion and feedback of the proposed requirements, even beyond the proposal phase and as with any existing carnival/amusement code, will continue to be monitored for areas of improvement and to better facilitate uniform standards and enforcement while addressing ongoing concerns and needs of the industry.

4. COMMENT: The commenter suggested that assigning evaluation of compliance to licensed electrical contractors would be “outside the scope of ‘electrical contracting’ laws and regulations.” The commenter requested citations in the event that this assignment is within the scope of the aforementioned laws and rules. The commenter continued to express concern regarding the responsibilities that the new rule and amendments would assign to electrical contractors and raised the possibility that “professional engineers” and “Field Evaluation Bodies (FEBs)” might also be qualified to issue certificates of compliance.

RESPONSE: The Department, as the sole enforcing agency with jurisdiction over portable electrical equipment used at carnivals and fairs, has established the proposed rules in order to ensure the safe installation and operation of existing portable electrical equipment. The proposed requirements are not based on inspections of the equipment for the purpose of the issuance of permits. This rulemaking establishes an inspection and certification process of the equipment, specific to the requirements of NFPA 70, Article 525, which focuses primarily on the proper installation of existing portable electrical equipment at carnivals and fairs. Since there is no requirement by the Department for the permitting of this equipment, it is the opinion of the Department that the experience of a licensed electrical contractor or testing agency is sufficient to determine the proper installation of existing portable electrical equipment and its associated components, and that verification of proper installation of said equipment would be within the scope of a licensed electrical contractor.

5. COMMENT: The commenter requested clarification of the phrase “recognized electrical testing agency” and inquired into what agencies qualify as such.

RESPONSE: Although the Department has not established a certified list of qualifying “recognized electrical testing agencies,” the intent of this reference is to provide carnival owners and operators with equivalent alternatives to a licensed electrical contractor deemed acceptable to the Department. The determination of the credibility of a specific testing agency shall be at the discretion of the Department and based upon its certification credentials and relevant qualifications.

6. COMMENT: The commenter questioned the scope of the new rule and amendments and suggested that the changes be “applicable only to carnivals and not all fairs or just fairs with carnival-amusement rides or some other scenario.”

RESPONSE: The rulemaking is based on the enforcement of NFPA 70, Article 525, which covers the use of portable electrical equipment at carnivals, fairs, and other similar events, and does not allow for selective or segregated enforcement of the regulated components of said code. However, as stated in the Response to Comment 1, this rulemaking will not apply to carnivals and fairs using electrical equipment under 15 kilowatts.

7. COMMENT: The commenter requested clarification of the electrical systems touched by the new rule and amendments, specifically that of portable or separately derived systems, as well as an explication of what constitutes “associated components [of] portable electrical system[s].” The commenter also recommended revision of extant codes (N.J.A.C. 5:14A-7.5) in the event that the new rule and amendments are adopted.

RESPONSE: The Department’s use of the term “portable or separately derived electrical equipment and associated components” includes, but is not limited to, the following: generators, sub panels, distribution boxes, switches, feeders, branch cables, connectors/cam-locks, ground rods, conductors, and terminations.

N.J.A.C. 5:14A-7.5 is intended to address the Department’s initial release and approval of an amusement ride permit, as it pertains to local code permitting requirements for electrical installations specific to buildings or structures “associated with, as a functional part of, or housing” an amusement ride. Furthermore, this rulemaking establishes that enforcement of NFPA 70, Article 525 applies to the installation of portable electrical equipment only and does not pertain to buildings and/or structures of this use type. This rulemaking also clarifies State jurisdiction over portable electrical equipment for carnivals and fairs and exempts said equipment from permitting requirements. Therefore, it is the Department’s opinion that no amendments to N.J.A.C. 5:14A-7.5 are necessary as a result of this rulemaking.

8. COMMENT: The commenter stated that the usage of approved equipment does not necessarily ensure a “code compliant or ‘safe’ installation.” The commenter elaborated on his concerns, saying “putting listed and labeled parts together may not result in an approved device. Therefore, these proposed amendments and new rule do not ensure that the set-up and products are code compliant (even though they do ensure that someone certifies the systems at one time in a year but not necessarily when installed on-site), as erroneously expressed in CAB meeting minutes by staff and reviewed and approved by the Electrical Subcode Committee and CAB.” The commenter went on to express doubts about how the new rule and proposed amendments meshes with extant standards on annual permits.

RESPONSE: See Response to Comment 3.

9. COMMENT: The commenter forwarded various hypothetical scenarios that raise questions as to how the new rule and amendments would be interpreted if codified. The scenarios were to the following effect: “A carnival (small street festival) has only three inflatable bounce houses as amusement rides with separate blower motors obtaining power from two portable generators (one generator providing power to two blower motors and one generator providing power to one blower motor) with extension cords of 50 feet in length. Festoon lighting is also powered from one of these portable generators. An electrical contractor provides a ‘one year’ certificate for the portable generators and blower motors. Note that the generators and blower motors appear new and unmodified in condition. The extension cords and festoon lighting are not listed on this licensed electrical contractor’s certification. Assuming that the extension cords (and festoon lighting?) are components of the portable electrical systems, the bounce houses cannot be operated until the cords are certified. A different electrical contractor (without business permit) services is obtained to certify the extension cords and festoon lighting. (Again, the Department should rephrase the proposed regulations to address multiple certifications from different entities.) So, with these certifications in place everything is safe, or is it? The blower motor connections to the extension cords are in areas accessible to the general public, the festoon lighting span a public walkway and is installed at a height of nine feet, the extension cords even though they are extra-hard usage need further protection from damage, and more. So, what purpose does the electrical contractors’ certification(s) provide if the actual site installation is in violation of the NEC? During the carnival one of the portable generators fails. A new portable generator (manufactured in Thailand) from a big box store is obtained. Does this need certification prior to its use? The carnival is over and moves to an adjoining municipality during which one of the portable generator components is damaged creating a potential hazard and a fatality happens. The licensed electrical contractor(s) certifications, being good for one year, seems, in this case, to provide little value from a safety standpoint. The certification or certifications shall be maintained on-site. (Only on-site if subject to

carnival-amusement rides regulations and only provided to Department if not?) Where specifically maintained on-site? And are signed copies acceptable or no signature(s) required at all on documents? And must these documents be available upon request of the Department, local enforcing agency, or other entities? Are copies available from the Department since provided with planned schedules (mentioned at N.J.A.C. 5:14A-9.2, so only if subject to carnival-amusement rides regulations or all fairs also)? The express mention at N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.14 that the installations are subject to inspection by the Department excludes inspections by others even though the Department may not have or has relinquished jurisdiction over some fair events to the local enforcing agencies. (How often is the Department going to inspect—twice a year, once, once every five years, after an accident or complaint, other?)

A traveling carnival with numerous amusement rides, concession stands, arts and craft vendors, and more is setting up at different times in various municipalities throughout NJ that has multiple portable and vehicle-mounted generators both single phase and three phase, associated components, portable distribution devices, electrical cords, and more. (How did the Department anticipate an annual cost between \$800 and \$1000 for the certification(s)?) Certificates certify that all portable generators and vehicle-mounted generators and associated components and portable distribution system are in compliance with Article 525 of the electrical code. In other words, all separately derived electrical power systems but not utility connected portable electrical power have been certified. (The Department may want to review N.J.A.C. 5:14A-9.7(d) to see if any modifications are needed.) In addition to the NEC code violations noted above for the small street festival, spider boxes are placed directly on the ground, several separately derived systems do not have a ten feet separation from each other or electrical bonding, a ‘hot truck’ is parked accessible to the public, etc. (also a portable generator manufactured before 2011 may not have current NEC required GFCI protection for personnel—does this mean it cannot be used?)

It’s the Annual NJ Monmouth County or Sussex County Fair, utilizing the same portable and vehicle-mounted electrical generators, and associated components, and the same portable electrical distribution system(s) that were utilized last year and passed on-site inspection(s) by the Department. In addition, all amusement rides (even the Wild Claw), concession stands, etc. and these electrical items are in approximately the same location and condition. Assuming the Department has the model number and serial number of the system components previously used or at least a partial listing of portable generators and vehicle-mounted generators, re-inspection seems possible and easily completed by the Department. (Out of curiosity, what was the total number of portable and vehicle-mounted electrical generators and other power distribution equipment used at each of these sites? And what total wattage?) The Department should consider that the notice of planned schedules should, in addition to identifying the ride, identify all portable electrical distribution systems and components that may or will be utilized. (I would guess that entities like Reithoffer Shows would have this information readily available.)

The traveling carnival and small street festival mentioned above have decided not to have anything to do with the electrical power and distribution systems, other than placement of cords and final connections to rides, booths, concessions, etc. They have decided to rent the needed power distribution system(s). I assume that some of the portable or vehicle-mounted or towable generators, along with cables and distribution systems, utilized at carnivals and fairs are currently rentals. They obtain the services (power distribution, including cabling, distribution boxes and panels, disconnects and more) of a rental power distribution company (might be NJ based, might not be NJ based). How are the proposed regulations and new rule applied to rental power companies? Some of these rental companies may even have trained technicians and licensed (not in NJ) master electricians. (What standards do portable generators need to comply with, if any?)

RESPONSE: As stated in the Response to Comment 1, a change upon adoption will state that this rule only applies to systems 15 kilowatts or greater. Any portable electrical equipment, regardless of whether its intended use (that is, utility equipment) was listed on the original certificate of compliance, would be required to be certified and issued or

added to a certificate of compliance prior to it being placed into service with an already certified portable electrical system.

10. COMMENT: The commenter recommended the following measures to the Department: "Certification(s) should certify compliance (as installed at site) with the electrical subcode, including but not limited to Article 525 of the electrical subcode. The certifications shall be site specific and only be valid for the time the carnival or fair is in scheduled operation at the specific site. When these systems are installed or utilized at a different site or removed and reutilized at the same site or modified or new added, a new or amended certification needs to be submitted. Proof of the certification of these systems shall be made readily available upon request and available on-site. In addition, a separate certificate or certificates of compliance listing the model and serial number of the portable electrical system components available for use is required to be submitted with the planned schedules. Equipment lacking a model number and/or serial number shall be labeled by the certifying entity so as to be identifiable. Site certifications shall be submitted to the AHJ prior to electrical power utilization. Non-separately derived electrical systems are not included and require permits and inspections."

RESPONSE: See the Response to Comment 2. Additionally, the Department disagrees with the commenter's recommendations. To require a site-specific certification would impose a great financial burden on carnival owners and operators, who would incur the cost of acquiring certification multiple times a year as opposed to once per season.

Comments were received from Al Belmont, a carnival operator, ride inspector, and member of the Carnival Amusement Ride Safety Advisory Board.

11. COMMENT: The commenter expressed opposition to the proposed rule based on his experience as a member of the CARSAB Board, stating that there have not been incidents in his tenure on the Board that would justify such a rule. The commenter also pointed out that carnival electrical systems are already inspected by licensed electrical inspectors and, as such, there is no need to impose additional requirements on carnival operators.

RESPONSE: The decision to establish State jurisdiction over portable electrical equipment through the UCC was primarily motivated by the need to address deficiencies related to jurisdiction, enforcement, and inspections through local agencies due to the lack of availability of inspectors at the local level. These constraints made it difficult, in turn, to accommodate the brief inspection availability of traveling shows. Although the Department has established jurisdiction through N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.11(j) and has implemented field safety inspections for portable electrical equipment, these inspections have been performed with an eye towards prioritizing public safety, and they are not an adequate substitute for a formal regulatory process. This rulemaking strengthens the existing code by ensuring carnival electrical systems are appropriately installed.

12. COMMENT: The commenter stated that the proposed rule demonstrates a bias against traveling carnivals, as their equipment would be subject to the rule while inflatable amusement operators' equipment would not. The commenter found this to be illogical, as inflatable amusement operators' equipment is often not as highly graded as the equipment used by traveling carnivals; the proposed rule would, therefore, exempt equipment that poses an equivalent or even greater hazard to public safety. The commenter suggested that if the proposed rule is adopted, it should include the portable electrical systems used by inflatable amusement operators for consistency's sake.

RESPONSE: The Department's approach to regulating portable electrical equipment differentiates between commercial and non-commercial grade equipment. In noting the changes made upon adoption to exempt electrical systems under 15 kilowatts (KW), typically, generators rated under 15kw are designed to be used primarily by the general public and are commonly single phase, self-contained, and grounded to frame by the manufacturer. The intent of this rulemaking is to address the use of what is commonly identified as commercial grade, separately-derived portable power supply equipment, based on design and configuration characteristics --such as subpanels, live terminations, camlocks, portable feeders and branch cables, high ampere receptacles, ground rods and grounding conductors, and so on-- which pose significant potential hazards when exposed to or accessible by the public.

13. COMMENT: In a similar vein as in Comment 12, the commenter pointed out that the inspections, as proposed, are not currently required of permanent amusement parks, despite the comparable susceptibility of their equipment to deterioration. To that end, the commenter recommended that the proposed rule apply to all amusement operators in New Jersey.

RESPONSE: Unless a fixed location has equipment that is supplied by a portable electrical system, the new rule and proposed amendments would not apply. Rules regarding the permanent installation of electrical equipment are already in effect under the UCC.

14. COMMENT: The commenter stated that the description and impact statement, as published in the New Jersey Register, is misleading, in that certificates of compliance will be more difficult for operators to attain than is alleged. The commenter suggested that licensed electrical contractors will be reluctant to issue certificates because it is "outside the normal purview of their business and will not be covered under their business insurance."

RESPONSE: Since there is no requirement by the Department for the permitting of this equipment, it is the opinion of the Department that the experience of a licensed electrical contractor or testing agency is appropriate to determine the proper installation of existing portable electrical equipment and its associated components, and that verification of proper installation would be within the scope of a licensed electrical contractor.

15. COMMENT: The commenter stated that proposing this rule under the auspices of the Uniform Construction Code is inappropriate, as the UCC was formulated to regulate the construction of buildings and structures, not portable amusement rides and portable power systems.

RESPONSE: The UCC has previously adopted rules to define jurisdiction in other areas not pertaining to permanent buildings or structures. N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.11(j) was adopted to establish the State as the authority with sole jurisdiction over portable electrical equipment used at carnivals and fairs to mitigate coordination and coverage deficiencies at the local level; to that end, it is necessary to provide a process for regulation and compliance enforcement of applicable code to said equipment.

16. COMMENT: The commenter pointed to the notice of proposal's statement that the rule will result in fewer violations and inquired if the Department will measure this. The commenter also inquired as to whether the rule would be withdrawn if it does not result in fewer violations.

RESPONSE: The Department will be monitoring the impact of this rulemaking upon adoption and will undertake further revision if it is deemed to be necessary.

17. COMMENT: The commenter stated that the proposed rule is likely to cost carnival operators much more than the estimated \$800.00 to \$1,000.

RESPONSE: Although the rulemaking refers to an estimated cost incurred for the certificate of compliance for portable electrical equipment, it is a one-time, annual fee. Prior to the State assuming sole jurisdiction pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.11(j), the fees were required by each local municipality for each installation. The economic impact will be significantly reduced with the proposed one-time, annual fee structure.

18. COMMENT: The commenter suggested that the Department confirm that there are licensed electricians or electrical testing agencies willing to conduct the inspections and willing to state a cost for doing so. The commenter further suggested that the Department notify portable amusement ride operators to refrain from submitting 2020 registrations until such confirmation has taken place.

RESPONSE: The Department cannot solicit, suggest, nor endorse any specific vendor(s). The intent of allowing for either a licensed electrical contractor or electrical testing agency is to provide the owner or operator a variety of options deemed acceptable to the Department.

19. COMMENT: The commenter suggested that because the Department noted that no Federal standard analysis was required, the rulemaking is superfluous based on the fact that no Federal agency has instituted a comparable rule.

RESPONSE: Adoption of State rules are not reliant on Federal standards or precedent, and, therefore, are not relevant to the adoption of this rulemaking.

20. COMMENT: The commenter reiterated that the proposed rule would be burdensome for small businesses and hypothesized that the detrimental effect of the proposed rule would percolate out into the wider New Jersey economy, leading to job losses, lowered property values, and damage to the agricultural sector.

RESPONSE: The Department notes that as changed upon adoption, the rulemaking will not apply to operations utilizing systems under 15 kilowatts. This mitigates the burden on smaller operations while ensuring that larger operations, which utilize commercial grade systems that pose significant potential hazards when exposed to or accessible by the public, are certified by an electrical contractor as compliant with the NEC. The Department recognizes that there is a financial impact; however, this is seen as necessary to protect the public at large. As stated throughout the notice of proposal Summary for this rulemaking, there is no anticipated impact on jobs, housing affordability, or the agricultural industry.

**Federal Standards Statement**

No Federal standards analysis is required for the adopted amendments and new rule because the amendments and new rule are not being adopted in order to implement, comply with, or participate in any program established under Federal law or under a State law that incorporates or refers to Federal law, standards, or requirements.

**Full text** of the adoption follows (addition to the proposal indicated in boldface with asterisks **\*thus\***):

CHAPTER 14A  
CARNIVAL-AMUSEMENT RIDES

SUBCHAPTER 9. OPERATION

5:14A-9.2 Required notice, itinerary, and book-on rides

(a) (No change.)

(b) Notice of planned schedules shall:

1.-2. (No change.)

3. State the intended dates and specific locations of use including the municipality, street and street number, or block and lot;

4. Include any additions or book-ons that will be operating at the site; and

5. Include the certificate of compliance for portable or vehicle-mounted generators, the associated components, and the portable distribution system, as per N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.20(f).

5:14A-9.7 Set-up and installation

(a)-(d) (No change.)

(e) Portable or vehicle-mounted electrical generators **\*(15 kilowatts or larger)\***, the associated components, and the portable distribution system shall be certified in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.20(f) and shall comply with Article 525 of the electrical subcode of the Uniform Construction Code.

1. Components of a portable electrical system not included in the certificate of compliance shall be certified by a recognized electrical testing agency or a New Jersey State-licensed electrical contractor prior to use. The certification shall be maintained on site.

Recodify existing (e)-(f) as (f)-(g) (No change in text.)

CHAPTER 23  
UNIFORM CONSTRUCTION CODE

SUBCHAPTER 2. ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT;  
PROCESS

5:23-2.14 Construction permits—when required

(a) (No change.)

(b) The following are exceptions from (a) above:

1.-10. (No change.)

11. A permit shall not be required for installation of portable or vehicle-mounted generators and the associated components of the portable distribution system serving carnivals and fairs when the system is in compliance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.18D. However, such installations are subject to inspection by the Department.

(c)-(g) (No change.)

5:23-2.18D Carnival and fair electrical systems

(a) It shall be unlawful to operate a portable or vehicle-mounted generator and the associated components of the portable distribution system serving carnivals and fairs until a valid certificate of compliance, issued in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.20(f), has been made available to the Department.

1. Upon receipt of the required itinerary, as required by N.J.A.C. 5:14A-9.2, the Department may inspect the portable generator and associated components to verify compliance with the applicable sections of the electrical subcode.

5:23-2.20 Tests and special inspections

(a)-(e) (No change.)

(f) The certificate of compliance for portable or vehicle-mounted generators, the associated components, and the portable distribution systems used at carnivals and fairs shall be issued by a New Jersey State-licensed electrical contractor or a recognized electrical testing agency. This certificate shall certify that the portable or vehicle-mounted generator, the associated components, and the portable distribution system are in compliance with Article 525 of the electrical subcode. The certificate of compliance shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance.

1. The model number and serial number of the system components approved for use shall be recorded on the certificate of compliance.

**CORRECTIONS**

**(a)**

**THE COMMISSIONER**

**COHQ Reviews for Reduced Custody Status and RCP Participation**

**Adopted Amendments: N.J.A.C. 10A:1-2.2 and 2.3, 10A:9-3.1 and 3.12, 10A:20-4.1 through 4.5, and 10A:20-4.8 through 4.13**

Proposed: February 18, 2020, at 52 N.J.R. 186(a).

Adopted: October 14, 2020, by Marcus O. Hicks Esq., Commissioner, Department of Corrections.

Filed: October 15, 2020, as R.2020 d.120, **without change**.

Authority: N.J.S.A. 30:1B-6 and 30:1B-10.

Effective Date: November 16, 2020.

Expiration Dates: November 9, 2022, N.J.A.C. 10A:1; April 24, 2022, N.J.A.C. 10A:9; and December 7, 2022; N.J.A.C. 10A:20.

**Summary of Public Comment and Agency Response:**

**No comments were received.**

**Federal Standards Statement**

The adopted amendments are promulgated under the authority of the rulemaking requirements of the Department, as established at N.J.S.A. 30:1B-6 and 30:1B-10. The adopted amendments are not subject to any Federal laws or standards; therefore, a Federal standards analysis is not required.

**Full text** of the adoption follows:

CHAPTER 1  
ADMINISTRATION, ORGANIZATION,  
AND MANAGEMENT

SUBCHAPTER 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

10A:1-2.2 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in N.J.A.C. 10A:1 through 10A:30, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

...