

**GRANDFATHERED DATES**  
**A Summary of Air Pollution Control Applicability Dates for**  
**N.J.A.C. 7:27-8**  
**PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES FOR MINOR FACILITIES**  
**(AND MAJOR FACILITIES WITHOUT AN OPERATING PERMIT)**

**Background**

The first regulation that required air pollution control permits for certain pieces of equipment was entitled: "Laws on Permits" (Chapter 106, P.L. 1967, Title 26:2C-9.2). This law became effective on June 15, 1967 as part of the New Jersey Air Pollution Control Act; it was the precursor to "Chapter 9 Permits" (now N.J.A.C. 7:27-8) which became effective on January 15, 1968.

Since January 15, 1968, N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 ("Subchapter 8") has been amended numerous times. The Regulatory History can be found after the Table of Contents in the present Subchapter 8. The list of equipment requiring permits has changed in many of the amendments. It is necessary to know what those changes were if a correct determination is to be made regarding the need for permits. Also, that need for permits for specific equipment is applicable only for the equipment which had been installed or modified on or after the operative date of a rule revision.

Example: A boiler having a heat input rating of 1,000,000 BTU per hour or greater using solid fuel requires a permit if it was installed or modified on or after June 15, 1967. A boiler, using liquid or gaseous fuels would require a permit only if it was installed or modified on or after the first amendment date of March 5, 1973.

**N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2 Applicability**

*NOTE: Under each rule language paragraph below are the relevant dates and changes related to the equipment or control apparatus subject to the permit and operating certificate requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-8. Equipment installed or modified on or after these dates requires an air pollution control permit unless exempted in (d), (e), (f) or (g).*

**Note: the rule language\* is underlined**

N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(c) Any equipment or source operation that may emit one or more air contaminants, except carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), directly or indirectly into the outdoor air and belongs to one of the categories listed below, is a significant source (and therefore requires a preconstruction permit and an operating certificate), unless it is exempted from being a significant source pursuant to (d), (e), (f) or (g) below

(c)1. Commercial fuel burning equipment, except for a source listed in (c)21 below, that has a

\*The underlined rule language provided within is copied from N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 (29<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 54 N.J.R. 560(a), operative June 3, 2022)

maximum rated heat input of 1,000,000 BTU per hour or greater to the burning chamber, including emergency generators as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-19.1;

**January 15, 1968**, the effective date of the original rule, specified "Solid fuel" only.

**March 5, 1973**, the effective date of the 1<sup>st</sup> amendment, required permits for commercial fuel burning equipment burning any fuel.

**August 31, 1999**, the operative date of the 12<sup>th</sup> amendment, specified that fuel cells were subject to permitting requirements.

**November 7, 2005**, the operative date of the 16<sup>th</sup> amendment, included emergency generators as a clarification that paragraph 1 included emergency generators.

- (c)2. Any source operation or equipment that has the potential to emit any Group I or II TXS (or any combination thereof) at a rate greater than 0.1 pounds per hour (45.4 grams per hour);

See Table 1 Group I and II TXS at N.J.A.C. 7:27-17.3

**March 31, 1991**, the operative date of the 4<sup>th</sup> amendment stated: "Any source operation which has the potential to emit any TXS at a rate greater than the exemption rate specified in N.J.A.C. 7:27-17."

**October 31, 1994**, the operative date of the 9<sup>th</sup> amendment, finally specified the exemption rate to be 0.1 pounds per hour (45.4 grams per hour), removing the reference to N.J.A.C. 7:27-17.

- (c)3. Dry cleaning equipment;

**June 12, 1998**, the operative date of the 11<sup>th</sup> amendment, dry cleaning equipment was specifically listed as a clarification. Prior to that date, such equipment had been regulated under a broad applicability criterion.

Until that amendment, dry cleaners required a permit because of other applicability provisions, such as the permit requirement for a source where the weight of all material introduced into the process exceeds 50 pounds in any one hour. That requirement was in the original rule.

**July 1, 2006**, the operative date of the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment, specifically excluded dry cleaning equipment using liquid carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) as the cleaning agent from permitting.

- (c)4. A surface cleaner that uses a cleaning solution containing five percent or more VOCs, HAPs, NJHAPs, or any combination thereof, and that is:
- i. An unheated open top surface cleaner with a top opening of greater than six square feet (0.56 square meters) or a capacity greater than 100 gallons;
  - ii. A heated open top surface cleaner;
  - iii. A conveyORIZED surface cleaner; or
  - iv. stationary spray cleaning or surface stripping operation using one half gallon or more of cleaning solution in any one hour;

**January 15, 1968**, the effective date of the original rule, had a clause that required permits for "equipment used in a manufacturing process involving metal cleaning or surface preparation, including but not limited to degreasing, etching, pickling, or plating which emits air contaminants into the open air from a tank or vessel, the capacity of which is in excess of (100) one hundred gallons."

**March 5, 1973**, the effective date of the 1<sup>st</sup> amendment replaced "metal cleaning" with "surface cleaning." Surface cleaning remained to be part of the clause that included degreasing, etching, pickling, or plating until the 3<sup>rd</sup> amendment, operative April 5, 1985,

**April 5, 1985**, the operative date of the 3<sup>rd</sup> amendment, as clarification, added 3 paragraphs requiring permits specifically for the following types of surface cleaners:  
"3. All unheated open top surface cleaners having a top opening of greater than six square feet (0.56 square meters);"  
"4. All heated open top surface cleaners;"  
"5. All conveyORIZED surface cleaner."

**June 12, 1998**, the operative date of the 11<sup>th</sup> amendment, was the first amendment replacing language from the 3<sup>rd</sup> amendment which incorporated the language that is presently found in paragraph 4(c) items i. through iv. that is underlined above.

**February 12, 2018**, the operative date of the 24<sup>th</sup> amendment, added a definition for "open top surface cleaner" at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1, 16.1, and 22.1 that indicates that it is a surface cleaner that may or may not have a cover, and has an opening that at any time exposes more than 25 percent of the surface area of the VOC solvent to the atmosphere, or exposes more than 25 percent of the surface area of a sink-like work area where the surface cleaning occurs.

Note: USEPA has promulgated a MACT standard at 40 CFR part 63, subpart T for surface cleaners with a capacity of two gallons or more which use any of the following solvents:

\*The underlined rule language provided within is copied from N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 (29<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 54 N.J.R. 560(a), operative June 3, 2022)

*This summary is provided as a courtesy. The Department's air pollution rules and regulatory history are compiled in the New Jersey Register and Title 7 of the New Jersey Administrative Code.*

carbon tetrachloride	chloroform	perchloroethylene
trichloroethylene	methylene chloride	1,1,1-Trichloroethane

Even if a Subchapter 8 permit is not required for these surface cleaners, compliance with the MACT standard is required.

In addition, N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.6(j) has certain requirements for cold cleaning tanks of two gallons or greater capacity. These tanks may not require permits but must be in compliance with that section.

- (c)5. Equipment that is used in a graphic arts operation including, but not limited to, newspaper, lithographic, gravure, flexographic, letterpress and screen printing, in which the quantity of ink, fountain solution, or cleaning material used in any one hour is equal to or greater than one half gallon.

**January 15, 1968**, the effective date of the original rule, permits for graphics art equipment were required considering printing as a part of surface coating operation if the quantity of material used was in excess of 10 pounds in any one hour.

**April 5, 1985**, the operative date of the 3<sup>rd</sup> amendment, changed the application rate to one gallon per hour.

**March 31, 1991**, the operative date of the 4<sup>th</sup> amendment, required permits if the liquid used was equal to or in excess of 0.5 gal/hr.

**October 31, 1994**, the operative date of the 9<sup>th</sup> amendment, added a paragraph 20 clarifying that permits were required for newspaper printing equipment subject to the one-half gallon per hour application rate. Newspaper printing was moved to the graphic arts paragraph, paragraph 5, in the 11<sup>th</sup> amendment, operative **June 12, 1998**.

- (c)6. Any tank or vessel which has a capacity of more than 100 gallons and which is used:
- i. In etching, pickling, or plating; or
  - ii. In chromium electroplating or chromium anodizing;

**January 15, 1968**, the effective date of the original rule stated that permits were required for equipment used in a manufacturing process involving metal cleaning or surface preparation, including but not limited to degreasing, etching, pickling, or plating which

\*The underlined rule language provided within is copied from N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 (29<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 54 N.J.R. 560(a), operative June 3, 2022)

emits air contaminants into the open air from a tank or vessel, the capacity of which is in excess of one hundred gallons.

**March 5, 1973**, the effective date of the 1<sup>st</sup> amendment, replaced "metal cleaning" with "surface cleaning."

Up until this point, the regulation had been concerned with emissions "into the open air". This was revised by the 3rd amendment, operative **April 5, 1985**, to include either direct or indirect emissions.

- (c)7. A transfer operation involving gasoline or other VOCs that is regulated under N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.3 or 16.4, or a marine tank vessel loading or ballasting operation that is regulated under N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.5, if the operation is required to have a control device other than bottom fill or submerged fill;

**October 31, 1994**, the operative date of the 9<sup>th</sup> amendment, specifically requires permits for any equipment which has control apparatus pursuant to any applicable provision of N.J.A.C. 7:27, which included N.J.A.C. 7:27-16, "Control and Prohibition of Air Pollution by Volatile Organic Compounds". This was a very general citation, rather than citing specific sections in Subchapter 16, as is now the case.

**June 12, 1998**, the operative date of the 11<sup>th</sup> amendment, had the general reference to N.J.A.C. 7:27-16 changed to specify 16.3 gasoline transfer operations, 16.4 VOC transfer operations, other than gasoline, and 16.5 marine tank vessel loading and ballasting operations.

- (c)8. Stationary storage tanks which have a capacity in excess of 10,000 gallons and which are used for the storage of liquids, except water or distillates of air;

**January 15, 1968**, the effective date of the original rule, required a permit for specific materials which were stored in tanks with a capacity in excess of 10,000 gallons; namely acids, solvents, diluents or thinners, inks, colorants, lacquers, enamels, varnishes and liquid resins.

**March 5, 1973**, the effective date of the 1st amendment, required a permit for all tanks in excess of 10,000 gallons that stored all liquids except water and distillates of air.

**April 5, 1985**, the operative date of the 3rd amendment, excluded tanks which are held at pressures greater than one atmosphere (14.7 psia).

\*The underlined rule language provided within is copied from N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 (29<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 54 N.J.R. 560(a), operative June 3, 2022)

- (c)9. Stationary storage tanks which have a capacity of 2,000 gallons or greater and which are used for the storage of a VOC or mixture of VOCs having a vapor pressure or sum of partial pressures of 0.02 pounds per square inch absolute (1.0 millimeters of mercury) or greater at standard conditions;

**January 15, 1968**, the effective date of the original rule, required permits for liquid storage tanks, reservoirs, and containers, used for the storage of acids, solvents, diluents or thinners, inks, colorants, lacquers, enamels, varnishes, liquid resins and having a capacity in excess of 10,000 gallons.

**April 5, 1985**, the operative date of the 3<sup>rd</sup> amendment, required permits for “Stationary storage tanks which have a capacity of 2,000 gallons or greater and which are used for the storage of a VOC.”

**March 28, 1992**, the operative date of the 5<sup>th</sup> amendment, added “...storage of VOC having a vapor pressure or sum of partial pressures of 0.02 pounds per square inch absolute (1.0 millimeter of mercury) or greater at standard conditions.”

**June 12, 1998**, the operative date of the 11<sup>th</sup> amendment, added, “... of a **VOC or mixture of VOCs** having a vapor pressure or sum of partial pressures of 0.02 pounds per square inch absolute (1.0 millimeters of mercury) or greater at standard conditions.”

- (c)10. Tanks, reservoirs, containers and bins which have a capacity in excess of 2,000 cubic feet and which are used for the storage of solid particles;

**March 5, 1973**, the effective date of the 1<sup>st</sup> amendment, added permit requirements for solid materials storage.

- (c)11. Stationary material handling equipment using pneumatic, bucket or belt conveying systems from which emissions occur;

**January 15, 1968**, the effective date of the original rule, required permits for “Pneumatic material handling or conveying systems.”

**March 5, 1973**, the effective date of the 1<sup>st</sup> amendment, added bucket and belt conveying systems.

Note: This does not apply to mobile conveying systems.

- (c)12. Equipment that is used in a surface coating operation including, but not limited to, spray or dip painting, roller coating, and electrostatic depositing, in which the quantity of

\*The underlined rule language provided within is copied from N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 (29<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 54 N.J.R. 560(a), operative June 3, 2022)

coating or cleaning material used in any one hour is equal to or greater than one half gallon of liquid;

**January 15, 1968**, the effective date of the original rule, required a permit for that equipment which "included, but not limited to spray and dip coating, roller coating, electrostatic depositing or spray cleaning which emits air contaminants into the open air and in which the quantity of material used in any source operation is in excess of ten pounds in any one hour."

**Beginning on April 5, 1985** (3rd amendment) and continuing up until **March 31, 1991** (4th amendment), a permit was required for equipment emitting air contaminants directly or indirectly into the air, with a usage of at least 1 gallon per hour of coating or cleaning material.

**March 31, 1991:** Since the 4th amendment, operative on March 31, 1991 and to the present time, a permit is required for equipment whose usage is at least one half gallon per hour of coating or cleaning material.

- (c)13. Except where a registration has been filed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.3, any equipment that is used for the burning of noncommercial fuel, crude oil or process by-products in any form, including but not limited to, off-specification used oil, processed used oil fuel, or on specification used oil as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.1;

**March 5, 1973**, the effective date of the 1st amendment, included "any equipment that is used for the burning of noncommercial fuel, crude oil or process by-products in any form." Prior to that, the regulation referred to the burning or incineration of the same types of fuels.

**January 8, 2000**, the operative date of the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment, allowed the burning of certain listed used oils in units registered with the Department whose heat input is 500,000 BTU per hour or less. (See N.J.A.C. 7:27-20 for the list).

- (c)14. An incinerator

**January 15, 1968**, the effective date of the original rule required permits for "Any incinerator, except incinerators constructed, installed or used in one-or two-family dwellings or in multi-occupied dwellings containing six or less family units, one of which is owner occupied."

**June 12, 1998**, the operative date of the 11<sup>th</sup> amendment, moved the small incinerator exemption to d(9) and updated the (c)14 language to: "An incinerator, except an

\*The underlined rule language provided within is copied from N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 (29<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 54 N.J.R. 560(a), operative June 3, 2022)

incinerator exempted under (d)9 below.” The exemption at d(9) read: “An incinerator which serves a one or two family dwelling; or which serves a multi-occupied dwelling containing six or fewer family units, one of which is occupied by the owner of the dwelling.”

**March 12, 2002**, the operative date of the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment, removed the phrase “except an incinerator exempted under d(9) below” because it was duplicative.

- (c)15 Equipment which is used for treating groundwater, industrial waste water, or municipal wastewater with a solids content of less than two percent by weight as it enters the equipment (typical operations performed by this type of equipment include, but are not limited to, air stripping, aeration, digestion, thickening, flocculating, surface impounding, and dewatering), if the equipment does either of the following:
- i. Treats or handles influent which has one or both of the following:
    - (1) A total concentration of VOCs and Group II TXS in the influent of 3,500 parts per billion by weight (ppbw) or more; or
    - (2) A total Group I TXS concentration in the influent of 100 ppbw or more; or
  - ii. Discharges more than 50 pounds per hour of sludge. For the purposes of this paragraph, wastewater with a solids content of two percent by weight or greater is considered sludge

**April 5, 1985**, the operative date of the 3<sup>rd</sup> amendment, is the first time permits were required for certain types of wastewater and water treatment equipment; a de minimis level for toxic volatile organic substances of 100 parts per billion by weight and a total volatile organic substance concentration of 3500 parts per billion by weight; and other technical changes. Note that aeration basins, lagoons and settling basins at publicly owned or domestic treatment works are exempted from permits.

**June 12, 1998**, Waste treatment equipment was included with the April 5, 1985 amendment in paragraph 15, but was moved to its own section, paragraph 16, with the 11th amendment, operative June 12, 1998. The wording was also changed to clarify that wastes included any wastes or sludges with a solids content of 2% or greater in the influent.

- (c)16. Equipment that is used for treating waste soils or sludges, including municipal solid wastes, industrial solid wastes, or recycled materials, if the influent to the equipment has a solids content of two percent by weight or greater. Typical operations performed by this type of equipment include, but are not limited to, soil cleaning, composting,

\*The underlined rule language provided within is copied from N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 (29<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 54 N.J.R. 560(a), operative June 3, 2022)



pelletizing, grit classifying, drying, and transfer station operations. However, an area used as a temporary storage area, such as a concrete pad or a roll-off container shall not be considered to be equipment used for treating waste soils or sludges, provided that the area is not also used for treatment;

**April 5, 1985**, the operative date of the 3<sup>rd</sup> amendment, specifically stated "waste or water treatment equipment which emits air contaminants, including, but not limited to, air stripping equipment, aeration basins, and lagoons." This did specify waste treatment equipment, but did not list any more specific equipment. Prior to that, the 50 lb/hour requirement could have been cited as a basis for a permit.

**June 12, 1998**, the operative date of the 11<sup>th</sup> amendment, specifically cited the types of equipment that are currently listed paragraph 16.

- (c)17. Equipment used for the purpose of venting a closed or operating dump, sanitary landfill, hazardous waste landfill, or other solid waste facility, directly or indirectly into the outdoor atmosphere including, but not limited to, any transfer station, recycling facility, or municipal solid waste composting facility;

**April 5, 1985**, the operative date of the 3<sup>rd</sup> amendment, paragraph 17, (formerly paragraph 16), was added to Subchapter 8. That language was: "Equipment used for the purpose of venting a closed or operating dump or solid waste facility directly or indirectly into the outdoor atmosphere."

**March 31, 1991**, the operative date of the 4<sup>th</sup> amendment, added "equipment used for the purpose of venting a closed or operating dump, sanitary landfill, hazardous waste landfill, or other solid waste facility directly or indirectly into the outdoor atmosphere."

**October 31, 1993**, the operative date of the 7<sup>th</sup> amendment, clarified that "solid waste facility" included but was not limited to, a transfer station, recycling facility or municipal solid waste composting facility.

- (c)18. Equipment that shreds wood, if the engine powering the equipment has a maximum rated gross heat input of 1,000,000 BTU per hour or greater;

**March 12, 2002**, the operative date of the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment, was the first appearance of the above language. Prior to that date, permits could have been required for any wood shredding equipment if the through-put was greater than 50 pounds in any one hour, regardless of engine size.

(c)19. Equipment in which the combined weight of all raw materials used exceeds 50 pounds in any one hour, provided:

- i. Such equipment shall not include equipment which is the same type as is included within a category described in (c)1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15 or 18 above; or at (c)20, 21 or 22 below, but which is excluded from the category because it does not meet an applicability threshold set forth in the description of the category. That is, the equipment has a lower capacity, weight of materials processed, vapor pressure, or consumption of BTUs, or otherwise falls outside a parameter that is included in the description of the category;
- ii. In determining the weight of the raw materials used, the weight of the following shall be excluded:
  - (1) Air;
  - (2) Water;
  - (3) Containers, provided that the container is not consumed as part of the operation of the equipment; and
  - (4) Paper, metal, or plastic that is twisted, bent, or folded, in the equipment, provided that the twisting, bending, or folding, does not cause visible emissions or air pollution;

**March 12, 2002**, the operative date of the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment, is the first time that i, and ii were added to paragraph 19.

Prior to the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment, the language at paragraph 19 read: "Equipment in which the combined weight of all raw materials used, excluding air and water, exceeds 50 pounds in any one hour, except for equipment excluded from permit requirements under (c) 3 through 18 above."

This general language dates back to the original rule, effective January 15, 1968 and has remained intact. There were minor changes in wording during different amendments, but there was no change in the intent.

(c)20. Welding equipment, if the weight of the welding rod or welding wire used in the process is greater than 12 pounds in any calendar day;

**March 12, 2002**, the operative date of the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment, is the first time that welding equipment was specifically mentioned as requiring permits. The amount of welding rod or welding wire was added to the requirement to indicate that permits were required for

\*The underlined rule language provided within is copied from N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 (29<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 54 N.J.R. 560(a), operative June 3, 2022)

*This summary is provided as a courtesy. The Department's air pollution rules and regulatory history are compiled in the New Jersey Register and Title 7 of the New Jersey Administrative Code.*

production type equipment, and not for maintenance type work. Prior to that amendment, any welding that involved welding on materials that weighed over 50 pounds would have triggered permitting requirements for that process.

- (c)21 Any stationary reciprocating engine with a maximum rated power output of 37 kW or greater, used for generating electricity, not including emergency generators;

**November 7, 2005**, the operative date of the 16<sup>th</sup> amendment, included (c)21 for the first time. Prior to that date, any stationary reciprocating engine was required to have a permit if it had a heat input rate of 1,000,000 BTU per hour or greater, beginning **March 5, 1973**, the effective date of the first amendment.

- (c)22 Any fumigation of a commodity or industrial structure that has the potential to emit any fumigant or combination of fumigants at a rate greater than 0.1 pounds per hour (45.4 grams per hour), except as provided at (g) below.

**June 3, 2022**, the operative date of the 29<sup>th</sup> amendment, is a clarification of the air regulatory requirements for fumigants and fumigation operations based on potential to emit rather than the weight of raw materials. Prior to the 29<sup>th</sup> amendment, fumigation operations were subject to air permit applicability based on other provisions set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(c)19 and N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.1, definition of “significant source.”

**For air permit applicability determinations, see Air Permit Guidance:**  
<https://dep.nj.gov/boss/air-permitting-guidance/>

**For questions related to air permit application requirements for any specific process or equipment, contact the Bureau of Stationary Sources :**

**Air Permits for Minor Facilities:**  
**Bureau of Stationary Sources**  
**Preconstruction Permits Section**  
**401 E. State Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor**  
**PO Box 420**  
**Mail Code 401-02**  
**Trenton, NJ 08625-0420**  
**609 292-6716**  
[aqppls@dep.nj.gov](mailto:aqppls@dep.nj.gov)

**Air Permits for Major Facilities:**  
**Bureau of Stationary Sources**  
**Operating Permits Section**

\*The underlined rule language provided within is copied from N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 (29<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 54 N.J.R. 560(a), operative June 3, 2022)

*This summary is provided as a courtesy. The Department's air pollution rules and regulatory history are compiled in the New Jersey Register and Title 7 of the New Jersey Administrative Code.*

**401 E. State Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor**  
**PO Box 420**  
**Mail Code 401-02**  
**Trenton, NJ 08625-0420**  
**609 633-8248**  
**[agppls@dep.nj.gov](mailto:agppls@dep.nj.gov)**

Note that the current Subchapter 8 has the following exemptions to permitting requirements:

- for paragraphs (c)1 through (c)21, which can be found at **N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(d)**.
- for paragraph (c)19 which can be found at **N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(e)**.
- for paragraph (c)1 if the equipment meets the criteria at **N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(f)1 through 4**.
- For paragraph (c)22 which can be found at **N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(g)**.

The information provided in the above summary is believed to be accurate and is provided as a courtesy. If there is any conflict between this summary and Title 7 of the New Jersey Administrative Code and the New Jersey Register (NJR), then Title 7 and the NJR shall control.

\*The underlined rule language provided within is copied from N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 (29<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 54 N.J.R. 560(a), operative June 3, 2022)