

ORDINANCE NO. 1738

CITY OF WESTFIELD

IN CITY COUNCIL

FEBRUARY 3, 2022

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES, CITY OF WESTFIELD, ADOPTED JANUARY 21, 1971.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WESTFIELD, AS FOLLOWS:

That Code of Ordinances, City of Westfield, Division 1 of Article IV of Chapter 13, Wetlands Protection, be amended by deleting Division 1 of Article IV of Chapter 13, Sections 13 60 through 13 69.2 in their entirety and substituting therefore the following:

DIVISION J. WETLAND PROTECTION ORDINANCE

SECTION 13-60. PURPOSE

The purpose of this ordinance is to protect the wetlands, related water resources, and adjoining land areas in the City of Westfield by controlling activities deemed to have impact upon wetland functions and values, and contributing to the following interests:

- a. Protection of public and private water supply
- b. Protection of ground water supply
- c. Flood control
- d. Storm damage prevention
- e. Prevention of pollution
- f. Protection of fisheries
- g. Protection of wildlife habitat

SECTION 13-61. JURISDICTION

Except as permitted by the Westfield Municipal Conservation Commission (hereafter referred to as Conservation Commission) or as provided in this ordinance, no person shall remove, fill, dredge, alter or build upon or within 100 feet of any bank or beach; or within 100 feet of any marsh, wet meadow, bog, or swamp; upon or within any lake, pond, river, stream, or intermittent stream; upon or within any land under said waters; upon any land subject to flooding or groundwater inundation.

SECTION 13-62. DEFINITIONS

ALTER — Shall include, without limitation, the following actions when undertaken in resource areas subject to this ordinance:

- (a) Removal, excavation or dredging of soil, sand, gravel, or aggregate materials of any kind.
- (b) Changing of preexisting drainage characteristics, flushing characteristics, salinity distribution, sedimentation patterns, flow patterns, or flood retention characteristics.
- (c) Drainage or other disturbance of water level or water table.
- (d) Dumping, discharging or filling with any materials.
- (e) Driving of piles, erection of buildings, or structures of any kind.
- (f) Placing of obstructions or objects in water.
- (g) Destruction of plant life including cutting of trees.
- (h) Any activities, changes or work which pollute in any way, any body of water or groundwater, which includes changing water temperature, or biochemical oxygen demand.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE - a written determination by the issuing authority (Conservation Commission) that work or a portion thereof has been completed in accordance with an Order. It shall be made on Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (WPA) Form 8B.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION- that body comprised of members lawfully appointed pursuant to M.G.L. c. 40, § 8C. For the purposes of M.G.L. c. 131, § 40 and 310 CMR 10.00, it shall also mean a mayor or board of selectmen, where no Conservation Commission has been established under M.G.L. c. 40, § 8C. Conservation Commissions issue the permits, administers and enforces the Wetlands Protection Act and City Wetlands Ordinance #1109.

CONSERVATION AGENT/ COORDINATOR- A city employee selected by the Conservation Commission Members who is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Wetlands Protection Act and the City's Wetland Ordinance #1109. The Conservation Agent serves as the liaison to the Conservation Commission, accepts permit applications, assists applicants, and provides information on the laws and wetland resource areas to the Public.

DETERMINATION OF APPLICABILITY- a written finding or permit by a Conservation Commission or the Department as to whether a site or the work proposed thereon is subject to the jurisdiction of M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. The Request of Determination of Applicability shall be made on WPA Form 1 and filed with the Conservation Commission and MA DEP.

DEPARTMENT- Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP).

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES- A non-indigenous species (including mature individuals, eggs, seeds, spores, etc.) whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. For the intents of this ordinance, "species" refers to plants, but could also include insects. Definition from U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Invasive Species Information Center.

MASSACHUSETTS WETLANDS PROTECTION ACT (WPA): The Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act is a state Law (General Laws Chapter 131, §40; the Act) which protects important water-related lands such as wetlands ("swamps"), floodplains, rivers, streams, and the upland areas adjacent to the resources referred to as the riverfront area and buffer zones. Most work proposed in those areas requires a permit (known as an Order of Conditions or a Determination of Applicability) from the conservation commission. Regulations for the Act (310 CMR 10.00), and related guidance and policy documents, are issued by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP).

NATIVE PLANT SPECIES- with respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem. Definition from U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Invasive Species Information Center.

NOTICE OF INTENT -the written notice filed by any person intending to remove, fill, dredge or alter an Area Subject to Protection under M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. The Notice shall be made on WPA Form 3 or 4 and filed with the Conservation Commission and MA DEP.

ORDER OF CONDITIONS-the document issued by the Conservation Commission containing conditions which regulate or prohibit an activity. It shall be made on WPA Form 5.

PERSON – Shall include any individual, group of individuals, association, partnership, corporation, company, business organization, trust estate, the Commonwealth or political subdivision thereof to the extent subject to city ordinance, administrative agencies, public or quasi-public corporations or bodies, this municipality, and any other legal entity, its legal representatives, agencies or assigns.

PROTECTED RESOURCE AREAS:

****Note this list is not all inclusive****

BORDERING VEGETATED WETLAND - freshwater wetlands which border on creeks, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes. Examples of freshwater wetlands are wet meadows, marshes, swamps and bogs. Bordering Vegetated Wetlands are areas where the soils are saturated and/or inundated such that they support a predominance of wetland indicator plants.

ISOLATED WETLAND - are wetlands with no apparent surface water connection to perennial rivers or intermittent streams or other wetlands. Isolated Wetlands are areas where the soils are saturated and/or inundated such that they support a predominance of wetland indicator plants and/or hydric soils. There is no minimum square footage for the identification of an Isolated Wetland.

RIVERS AND STREAMS: As defined in as defined in Wetlands Protection Act, MGL c. 131, § 40. (Section of 310 CMR 10.00)

100-FOOT BUFFER ZONE- that area of land extending 100 feet horizontally outward from the boundary of any area specified in 310 CMR 10.02(1)(a) and in this ordinance. Work (activity) in a buffer zone could have an impact on the nearby wetland, depending on the type and location of the work and the wetland. Thus, many activities done in a buffer zone (other than minor activities set forth in the regulations and exempt activities) are subject to regulation under the Act and require prior approval by the conservation commission.

FIFTY-FOOT NO DISTURB ZONE: (50-foot No Disturb Zone) the fifty feet closest to all wetland boundaries (isolated or bordering) or banks of streams or rivers. This area is located within the 100-foot Buffer Zone and is protected by this Ordinance. See Regulations Section 13.63.

RIVERFRONT AREA: is defined in 310CMR 10.58(2); any lands within 200 feet of perennial streams.

BOG – area where standing or slowly running water is near or at the surface during a normal growing season and where a vegetative community has a significant portion of the ground or water surface covered with sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum*) and where the vegetative community is make up of a significant portion of one or more of, but not limited to nor necessarily including all, of the following plants or group of plants: aster (*Aster nemoralis*), azaleas (*Rhododendron canadense* and *R. visicosum*), black spruce (*Picea mariana*), bog cotton (*Eriophorum*), cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*), high – bush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), larch (*Larix laricina*), laurels (*Kalmia angustifolia* and *K. polifolia*), leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*), orchids (*Arethusa*, *Calopogon*, *Pogonia*), pitcher plants (*Sarracenis purpurea*), sedges (Cyperaceae), sundews (Droseraceae), sweet gale (*Myrica gale*), white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*).

MARSH – An area where a vegetative community exists in standing or running water during the growing season and where a significant part of the vegetative community is composed of, but not limited to nor necessarily including all, of the following plants or groups of plants: arums (Araceae), bladder worts (*Utricularia*), bur reeds (Sparganiaceae), button bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), cattails (*Typha*), duck weeds (Lemnaceae), eelgrass (Vallisneria), frog bits (Hydrocharitaceae), horsetails (Equisetaceae), hydrophilic grasses (Gramineae), leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyulata*), pickerel weeds (Pontederiaceae), pipeworts (*Ericocaulon*), pond weeds (*Potamogeton*), rushes

(Juncaceae), sedges (Cyperaceae), smartweeds (*Polygonum*), sweet gale (*Myrica gale*), water milfoil (Halcragaceae), water lilies (Nymphaeaceae), water starworts (Callitrichaceae), water willow (*Decodon verticillatus*).

SWAMP – area where ground water is at or near the surface of the ground for a significant part of the growing season or where runoff water from surface drainage frequently collects above the soil surface, and where a significant part of the vegetative community is made up of, but not limited to nor necessarily include all of the following plants or groups of plants: alders (*Alnus*), ashes (*Fraxinus*), azaleas (*Rhododendron canadense* and *R. viscosum*), winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*), black spruce (*Picea mariana*), button bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), American or white elm (*Ulmus americana*), White Hellebore (*Veratrum viride*), hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), high-bush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), larch (*Larix laricina*), maple (*Acer rubrum*), skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), sphagnum mosses (*Sphagnum*), spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), black gum tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*), sweet pepper bush (*Clethra alnifolia*), white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*), willow (Salicaceae).

VERNAL POOLS – Vernal pools, also known as ephemeral pools, autumnal pools, and temporary woodland ponds, typically fill with water in the autumn or winter due to rainfall and rising groundwater and remain ponded through the spring and into summer.

WET MEADOW – area where ground water is at the surface for a significant part of the growing season and near the surface throughout the year and where a significant part of the vegetative community is composed of various grasses, sedges and rushes; made up of, but not limited to nor necessarily including all, of the following plants or groups of plants: blue flag (*Iris*), vervain (*Verbena*), Joe-Pye Weeds (*Eupatorium*), dock (*Rumex*), false loosestrife (*Ludwigia*), hydrophilic grasses (Graminaceae), loose-strife (*Lythrum*), marsh fern (*Dryopteris thelypteris*), rushes (Juncaceae), sedges (Cyperaceae), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), smartweed (*Polygonum*).

SECTION 13-63. REGULATIONS

The Westfield Conservation Commission incorporates the regulations of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection as contained in 310 CMR 10.00, et seq. Wetlands Protection, as may be amended from time to time hereafter, unless otherwise specifically noted herein.

The Westfield Conservation Commission may adopt local regulations provided same are not inconsistent or incompatible with the provisions of M.G.L. Ch. 131, S40, 310 CMR 10.00, et seq., or of this ordinance pursuant to the following procedure.

The Commission protects Bordering Vegetated Wetlands as well as small Isolated Wetlands that are not otherwise protected by Wetlands Protection Act, MGL c. 131, § 40. The Commission requires mitigation for the impacts to any isolated wetlands as it would for unavoidable impacts to Bordering Vegetated Wetlands.

The Commission at its discretion may exempt the 100-foot Buffer Zone around an isolated wetland or the isolated wetland resource area itself, if the area of the wetland is less than 400 square feet and it does not appear likely that area is a vernal pond or otherwise critical to the wetland values protected by this ordinance. However, any isolated wetlands that contain a certified or potential vernal pool, as defined under the Wetlands Protection Act, MGL c. 131, § 40, shall be regulated and receive a 100-foot Buffer Zone.

Although the Conservation Commission discourages all alterations within jurisdictional areas including the 100-foot Buffer Zone, the Commission regards the protection of the fifty feet closest to all wetland boundaries and banks of streams or rivers (50-foot No Disturb Zone) as vital to the purpose of this ordinance (see section 13-60). New alterations of the 50-foot No Disturb Zone will not be permitted except in extremely unusual cases. In order for new alterations within the 50-foot No Disturb Zone to be considered by the Commission, the applicant must demonstrate that such an alteration will provide a significant benefit (such as invasive plant species removal, trash removal, and/or planting of native species) OR alterations that are absolutely unavoidable. The applicant must also demonstrate that alterations in the 50-foot No Disturb Zone have been minimized or reduced to the smallest possible impact, and have offered an improvement to the area immediately adjacent to the Resource Area to some substantial degree. Activities or alterations to existing structures, lawns, stormwater systems or other existing features within the 50-foot No Disturb Zone will be considered only if they are activities or structures that can be demonstrated by the applicant to have been conducted or existing prior to May 20, 1993 (the date of the original adoption of the Westfield Wetlands Protection ordinance). In addition, allowable alterations in pre-existing situations must reduce the impact and or significantly improve the 50-foot No Disturb Zone in some form.

SECTIONS 13-64. ARTIFICIAL WETLANDS

In order to promote the wetlands values and interests listed in Section 13-61, no removal, filling, dredging, or altering shall be mitigated by or compensated for in any way by creation of a substitute or artificial wetland except as approved by the Westfield Conservation Commission.

SECTIONS 13-65. EXCEPTIONS

The permit and application required by this ordinance shall not be required for maintaining, repairing, or replacing an existing and lawfully located structure or facility which is used in the service of the public to provide electric, gas, water, sanitary sewer, storm drainage, public roadway, telephone, telegraph or other telecommunication services, provided that written notice has been given to the Conservation Commission prior to the commencement of work, that the structure or facility will not be, in the opinion of the Conservation Commission, substantially changed or enlarged, and provided that any work done conforms to the performance standards and design specifications in regulations adopted by the Conservation Commission.

The permit and applications required by this ordinance shall not apply to the harvesting of forestry products under the provisions of M.G.L. ch. 132 sec. 40-46 when an approved forest cutting plan has been properly filed with the Conservation Commission.

The application and permit required by the ordinance shall not be required for work performed for normal maintenance or improvement of land which is lawfully in agricultural use as defined in Wetlands Protection Act, MGL c. 131, § 40. (in the definitions Section of 310 CMR 10.04), so long as at the time the work takes place, provided that written notice has been given to the Commission prior to commencement of work, and provided that the work conforms to performance standards, design specifications and best management practices for farming in or near wetlands. An Applicant should file a Request for Determination to ascertain the jurisdiction of the Commission specific to agricultural uses.

The permit and application required by this ordinance shall not apply to emergency projects necessary for the protection of the health or safety of the public provided that the person requesting permission to do an emergency project specifies why the project is necessary for the protection of the health or safety of the public. The agency or department of the Commonwealth or of any subdivision thereof which is to perform the project or has ordered its performance shall notify the Westfield Conservation Agent. In his or her absence notify the Chairman of the Westfield Conservation Commission or, in his/her absence, any member thereof, prior to commencing the project and said agent, chairman or member shall be authorized, after site inspection, to certify the project as an emergency project. The certification of the project as an emergency shall be placed on the agenda of the next regularly scheduled Westfield Conservation Commission meeting and said Commission shall vote as to whether or not to ratify the certification of the project as an emergency. If ratification is withheld, all work on the project shall cease and the usual permit and application process followed. If ratification is approved, no further action shall be required. No work on any emergency project shall be conducted after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the initial certification of the project as an emergency project, unless a longer work duration is expressly required by regulation due to the nature of the work (e.g. 60 day Immediate Response Actions pursuant to the Massachusetts Contingency Plan).

SECTION 13-66. APPLICATION FOR PERMITS

- (a) Request for Determination of Applicability (RDA). Any person desiring to know whether or not proposed work or an area is subject to this ordinance or M.G.L. ch. 131, S40 shall file a Request for Determination, using WPA Form 1, with the Westfield Conservation Commission. Should the person so filing not also be the owner of the real estate where the proposed work is to be done or upon which a determination is being requested, said owner must be notified that a determination is requested and proof of said notification must be filed with and certified to the Westfield Conservation Commission. There shall be no filing fee required for a Request for Determination.

A Request for Determination shall be filed for any proposed work or alterations within the 100-foot Buffer Zone to jurisdictional wetland resources areas as stated herein. Depending upon the project and extent of alterations to the 100-foot Buffer Zone, the Commission, at its discretion, may require the filing of a Notice of Intent for such work.

- (b) Notice of Intent (NOI). Any person desiring to work within an area subject to this ordinance or M.G.L. ch. 131, S40 shall file a Notice of Intent, using WPA Form 3, with the Westfield Conservation Commission. Written application shall be filed with the Conservation Commission to perform any work which will or which, in the opinion of the Conservation Commission, may affect resource areas within the jurisdiction of this ordinance. The application shall include such plans as are deemed necessary by the Conservation Commission to describe the proposed activities and their effects on the environment. No work or alteration shall commence within any area subject to the requirements of this ordinance without receiving and complying with a permit issued pursuant to this ordinance.

The Conservation Commission may require application and plans under this ordinance in addition to the Notice of Intent and plans filed pursuant to the Wetlands Protection Act, M.G.L. c. 131 sec. 40.

SECTION 13-67. NOTICE OF HEARING

Any person filing a Notice of Intent with the Conservation Commission shall provide a list of immediate abutters according to the most recent records of the City of Westfield assessors; including those across a traveled way, or any other persons as the Conservation Commission shall require.

The Conservation Commission shall combine its hearing under this ordinance with the hearing conducted under the Wetlands Protection Act, M.G.L. Ch. 131, Sec. 40. Notice shall be given as for hearing under the Wetlands Protection Act, M.G.L. Ch. 131, Sec. 40. The applicant shall pay for the notice to be published and mailed.

The Westfield Conservation Commission shall, no later than five (5) days in advance of a public hearing, deliver copies of each notice of public hearing to the City of Westfield Department of Public Works, Water Department, Health Department, the Planning Board, the Municipal Flood Control Commission and to the City Engineer, and may deliver copies of same to such other City officers, departments, boards or commissions as it deems pertinent. Each said City Officer, department, board or commission may participate in the public hearing in person or by submission of written material and the Westfield Conservation Commission shall take the information into account but shall not be bound thereby.

SECTION 13-68. PERMIT AND CONDITIONS

Lands within 200 feet of rivers (the 200-foot Riverfront Area), within 100 feet of other resource areas, such as Bordering Vegetated Wetlands, Isolated Wetlands, Intermittent Streams (the 100-foot Buffer Zone), and within the floodplain, are presumed important to the protection of these resources because activities undertaken in close proximity to resource areas have a high likelihood of adverse impact upon the wetland or other resource, either immediately, as a consequence of construction, or over time, as a consequence of daily operation or existence of the activities. These adverse impacts from construction and use can include, without limitation, erosion, siltation, loss of groundwater recharge, poor water quality, and loss of wildlife habitat. The Commission therefore may require that the applicant maintain a strip of continuous, undisturbed vegetative cover within, or in some instances up to the full extent of the 200-foot Riverfront Area [or 100-foot buffer zone], unless the applicant can convince the Commission that the area or part of it may be disturbed without harm to the values protected by the ordinance.

The Conservation Commission is empowered to deny permission for any filing, if in its judgement, such denial is necessary to preserve environmental quality of either or both the subject lands and contiguous lands, within the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission. Due consideration shall be given to possible effects of the proposal on all values to be protected under this ordinance and to any demonstrated hardships on the petitioner by reasons of a denial as brought forth at the public hearing.

The Conservation Commission may, as alternative to a denial, impose such conditions as it deems necessary to contribute to the protection and preservation of both the subject lands and any contiguous lands within the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission in accordance with the purpose of this ordinance. If the area is deemed not likely to be significant to the interests protected by this ordinance, the Conservation Commission shall so inform the applicant that the work does not require a permit.

For good cause the Conservation Commission may revoke or modify a permit issued under this ordinance.

The Conservation Commission shall issue permits under this section in addition to any Order of Conditions issued under the Wetlands Protection Act.

When issuing a denial or an Order of Conditions, the Conservation Commission shall, for each denial and for each condition imposed, cite whether the source of the denial or condition is M.G.L. ch.131, Section 40 (which shall include 310 CMR 10.00, et seq. which interprets same) or the additional requirements as imposed by this ordinance and any local regulations as adopted hereunder. Review and appeal of a Conservation Commission decision based upon M.G.L. Ch. 131, Section 40 and the Department of Environmental Protection regulations interpreting same shall be pursuant to and governed by M.G.L. Ch. 131, Section 40. Review and appeal of a Conservation Commission decision based upon

the Ordinance or local regulations adopted hereunder shall be by review in Superior Court as provided by law.

Appeals: Any applicant, landowner, aggrieved person if previously a participant in the permit proceedings, conservation commission, or any ten residents of the city or town where the land is located, if at least one resident was previously a participant in the permit proceeding may request review of a Reviewable Decision by filing an Appeal Notice no later than ten business days after the issuance of the Reviewable Decision as stated in 310 CMR 10.05 6.(j)2.a.

SECTION 13-69. SECURITY

The Commission may require, as a permit condition, that the performance and observance of other conditions be secured by one or both of the following methods:

- (a) By a cash bond or check in an amount determined by the Commission to be sufficient and payable to the City of Westfield. The methods of security for City projects or Commonwealth projects will be bonded by other issuing authorities.
 - i Projects that are privately financed shall be required to provide a cash bond (check acceptable) payable to the City of Westfield in an amount determined by the Commission as stated in the Final Orders of Conditions and approved in a Public Hearing.
 - ii Projects that are publicly funded, where other methods of security are allowed, will not be required to submit a cash bond.
- (b) By a conservation restriction, easement or other covenant running with the land, executed and properly recorded at the Registry of Deeds (or registered, in the case of registered land.)

SECTION 13-70. ENFORCEMENT

The Conservation Commission, and its employees shall have authority to enforce this ordinance, its regulations, and permits issued thereunder by violation notices, enforcement orders, and civil and criminal court actions. The Police Department and or the Building Inspector, at the requests of the Conservation Commission, may assist in enforcement of this ordinance. Upon request of the Conservation Commission, the City Law Department may take legal action for enforcement under Civil law.

In the alternative to criminal prosecution the Conservation Commission may elect to utilize the non-criminal disposition procedure set forth in G.L. C. 40, sec. 21D. The Chairman of the Conservation Commission or in his or her absence, a member so designated by the Chairman, shall act as enforcement officer.

Any persons who violates a provision of this ordinance, regulations thereunder, or permits issued thereunder, may be punished by a fine of \$100 per violation, per day for each day the violation is not addressed.

Each day or portion thereof during which a violation continues shall constitute a separate offense, and each provision of the ordinance, regulations, or permit violated shall constitute a separate offense.

The enforcement powers enumerated above apply to violations of his ordinance. The Westfield Conservation Commission is also empowered to enforce violations of M.G.L. Ch. 131, Section 40 and 310 CMR 10.00, et seq. and may do so pursuant to any authority and procedure as enumerated therein.

SECTION 13-71. BURDEN OF PROOF

The applicant for a permit shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the credible evidence that the work proposed in the application will not have, in the opinion of the Conservation Commission, unacceptable significant or cumulative effect upon the wetland values protected by this ordinance. Failure to provide adequate evidence to the Commission supporting this burden shall be sufficient cause for the Commission to deny a permit or grant a permit with conditions.

SECTION 13-72. RELATION TO THE WETLANDS PROTECTION ACT

This Ordinance is adopted under the Home Rule Amendment of the Massachusetts Constitution and the Home Rule statutes.

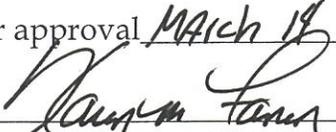
SECTION 13-73. SEVERABILITY

The invalidity of any section or provision of this ordinance shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof, nor shall it invalidate any order of conditions which previously have been issued.

If any Court of the Commonwealth shall invalidate any provision of this ordinance, or any regulation promulgated thereunder, the Conservation Commission shall present to the City Council after such invalidation, amendments to this ordinance which are designed to comply with the court decision.

Presented to the Mayor

For approval MARCH 18 2022



Karen M. Fanion, City Clerk

Approved by the Mayor

3-14-22 2022



Michael A. McCabe, Mayor

Ordinance No. 1738

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES, CITY OF WESTFIELD, DELETING DIVISION 1 OF ARTICLE IV OF CHAPTER 13, SECTIONS 13 60 THROUGH 13 69.2 IN THEIR ENTIRETY AND SUBSTITUTING WITH DIVISION J: WETLANDS PROTECTION ORDINANCE

In City Council, February 3, 2022
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