



# Effective March 20, 2024: New Flood Hazard Disclosure Requirements on New Jersey Property Sellers and Landlords

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May 28, 2024

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**Authors:**

[John F. Glass](#)

[Kenneth D. McPherson](#)

[III](#)





As [previously reported](#), a new [statute](#) concerning real property and flood notification amends the New Jersey Truth-in-Renting Act (P.L. 2001, c.313) and supplement applies to the sale and exchange of all residential and commercial property, as certain exceptions.

Effective March 20, 2024, New Jersey law now requires that all sellers of commercial or residential leases disclose, in writing, the below information.

### **New Seller Flood Disclosure Requirements**

For sales, the statute supplements the NJCFA, to require all sellers of real property to provide a “Disclosure Statement”) promulgated by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs. The Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area and any actual knowledge of the seller concerning flood disclosures are listed as questions 109–117. Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 56:8–19.2, all residential or commercial, must answer the flood risk questions on the Disclosure Statement property by contract:

- *Is any or all of the property located wholly or partially in the Special Flood Hazard Area as shown on the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) current flood insurance rate maps?*
- *Is any or all of the property located wholly or partially in a Moderate Risk Flood Hazard Area as shown on FEMA’s flood insurance rate maps?*
- *Is the property subject to any requirement under federal law to obtain flood insurance? If so, are lenders are required to obtain and maintain flood insurance. Even when moderate-risk and low-risk flood zones to purchase flood insurance that is required. Also note that properties in coastal and riverine areas may be subject to increased extreme storms caused by climate change that may not be covered by flood insurance.*
- *Have you ever received assistance, or are you aware of any previous owner’s receipt of federal disaster assistance (SBA) or any other federal disaster flood assistance for flood damage? If so, federal disaster assistance, the requirement to obtain flood insurance paid for by the property owner. Flood insurance can result in an individual being ineligible for future assistance.*
- *Is there flood insurance on the property? A standard homeowner’s insurance policy does not cover flood damage. Homeowners are encouraged to examine their insurance policies to determine whether they have flood insurance.*
- *Is there a FEMA elevation certificate available for the property? If so, the certificate is a FEMA form that is completed by a licensed surveyor or engineer. The certificate is used by flood insurance providers under the National Flood Insurance Program to determine the flood insurance rating for the property. A buyer may be able to use the elevation certificate to obtain a lower flood insurance policy.*
- *Has a claim ever been filed for flood damage to the property with any insurance company? If so, how much was the amount received?*
- *Has the property experienced any flood damage, water seepage or pooling, storm surge, tidal inundation or river overflow? If so, how many times?*
- *Explain any “yes” answers given in this section.*

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