

The CRAB CAUSE



A Newsletter for Citizens Concerned with Beach Access

Vol. 4 No. 1

SUMMER / FALL

2000

Ten Points for Public Beach Access

EDITOR'S NOTE: CRAB'S MISSION STATEMENT has been to "educate the public regarding its beach access rights according to the PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE."



We have been working since our inception to address access issues throughout the state, and in addition have offered assistance to individuals and groups in other states. In our opinion however, recent interpretations of the Public Trust Doctrine in Point Pleasant Beach seriously limit the public rights to our beaches and unfairly favor formation of private associations and questionable coastal development procedures. These interpretations if allowed to remain unchallenged, will negatively impact our rights to use and enjoy our precious natural resources.

Accordingly, the bulk of our efforts in the past year have gone to defending our rights on the local level. Although the majority of articles in this newsletter reflect our most recent efforts, rest assured that CRAB will continue to fight for your rights to access our beaches along our entire coastline.

Our recently acquired (state-mandated) public access point on Beacon Lane at the southern end of Point Pleasant Beach is under attack by the nearby beachfront homeowners. Numerous altercations have occurred in this area resulting in an attempt by town officials to resolve this matter. The resulting interpretation of the Public Trust Doctrine by the Borough Attorney has stated that a **"reasonable" amount of dry sand is not required to be provided to the public.** This decision has effectively eliminated the rights of individuals to use **ANY** dry sand at the former Beacon Beach property.

It is our opinion that this interpretation is grossly flawed and its application will create a detrimental "domino affect" along the entire coastline.

The most recent Supreme Court decision concerning public beach access, *Matthews vs Bay Head Improvement Association*, states **"For the first time, it was made clear that 'private land is not immune from a possible right of access to the foreshore ..., nor is it immune from the possibility that some of the dry sand may be used by the public. The court held that the public may cross private dry sand if alternative means of reaching the ocean are not 'reasonably satisfactory.' In addition, it is now clear that the public may use privately owned upper beach areas for rest and relaxation if such use is 'reasonably necessary' in order to enjoy the foreshore."**

This determination was based on the consideration of the following ten factors:

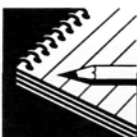
(1) The availability and proximity of publicly owned property that can be used as an alternative means of access to the foreshore.

The interpretation of the word proximity is paramount in defending our view of this factor. The closest publicly accessible area to the north of the access point is approximately 1/3 of a mile away, and the closest access to the south is 1/4 of a mile away. If the access point were not made available to the public the area of beachfront that would be inaccessible from the street would be over 1/2 mile long. To some this may seem acceptable and thus their definition of proximity would be satisfied. We feel that such an expanse of inaccessible public space is unreasonable.



Although illegal "homeowner association" signs were ordered taken down by the DEP and the correct State signs finally put back in several places along the access point, much misunderstanding still exists concerning the public's right to access the beach in this area.

Continued on page 4



From the President

What You Need To Do

- **Write your State Officials and ask that the Public Trust Doctrine be made into a STATUTE.**

The Public Trust Doctrine is what is known as Common Law or Case Law. It is in truth a set of GUIDELINES for lawmakers to use in determining access to lands held in trust for the public. Each case is based upon an interpretation by a judge or the New Jersey Supreme Court. When an access question arises, it must be brought before a judge to determine if these guidelines apply to the given situation. If the Doctrine was law, there would be no question as to when public access must be provided and citizens would not have to take their case to trial embarking on a costly and time-consuming process.

- **Write your State Officials and ask that the Office of the Public Advocate be reinstated.**

Issues involving the Public Trust Doctrine can then be brought before a judge without incurring the cost to the individual. One of the landmark cases utilizing The Public Trust Doctrine, *Matthews vs. The Bay Head Improvement Association, 1984*, was won with the help of the State's Public Advocate. This office took on the legal expenses of this trial while upholding the rights of the public.

- **Attend your local Council Meetings regularly.**

If you have an access problem in your town, attend your local council meetings and voice your concerns. Not just once but repeatedly, until your concern is attended to. Do not be satisfied with the response "we'll look into it." Persist until you get an answer. Remember, these people are there because YOU elected them ... let them know how you feel. In most cases municipalities try to fight for public access since the large majority of residents do not live on the ocean, but if your council members do not respond favorably, remember, November is just around the corner and they can be replaced!

- **Write, e-mail and call your elected officials.**

By law all representatives must respond to your inquiries. This is part of the Right to Know and the Freedom of Information Act. Access to Public Documents is your right just as access to the beach is!

- **Elect officials who care about you and your concerns.**

CRAB is a non-profit, non-political organization. We will not tell you who to vote for but we will urge all of you to VOTE. It does make a difference and it is your right.

Dune Today ... Gone Tomorrow

One of the most precious natural elements beach communities and oceanfront homeowners could wish for are large sand dunes with deep rooted vegetation for protection against the ever-surging ocean.

The Southern end of Point Pleasant Beach had a few such dunes (over 70 years old) which proved beneficial in the Northeast storm of 1992. This area was not subjected to the major damage that occurred in other parts of town that did not have such viable dunes. Since overdevelopment of this area has taken place in the last couple of years, these dunes have been severely compromised. During construction, backhoes and other heavy machinery have chiseled out portions of the dune to sink pilings and squeeze oversized homes onto undersized lots. Upon completion of the homes, decks were built directly on top of the dunes! Should another severe storm hit ... which it eventually will ... these decks will become destructive forces slamming into homes when a tidal surge hits.

Another disturbing observation is the trampling of the dune grass around these decks which is visible from the public access point. In almost all oceanfront communities along the coast, walking on top of dunes or off specified paths onto a dune is an offense carrying a large summons.

Almost all beachfront towns have Dune Ordinances, Dune Regulations and Dune Officers, not to mention the restrictions imposed by CAFRA and the State on oceanfront construction as it relates to dune preservation. It is hard to believe that some of the homes constructed in this area are in compliance with set guidelines.

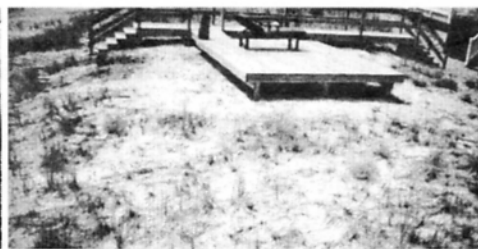
We can only hope that the oceanfront homeowners begin to respect the dunes and towns enforce dune ordinances before, during and after construction because all taxpayers will have to front the bill when the next storm pays a visit to the Jersey coast!



Destruction of dune during construction.



New dune grass was planted only to be trampled in the space of a few months.



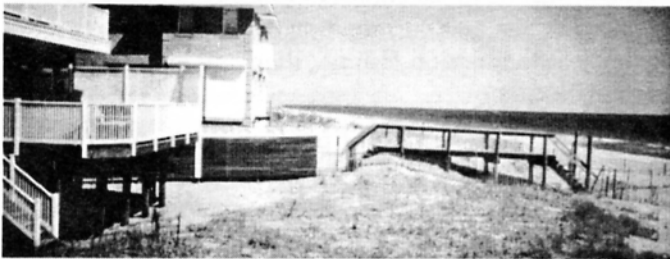
A Note of Thanks

The members of CRAB would like to compliment the town of Mantoloking for acquiring two "beach wheelchairs" for use by senior citizens and the disabled enabling them to access their beaches more easily. Mantoloking now joins other towns such as Bricktown and Manasquan in proving their concern and understanding for these groups of residents. Brick gives free access and parking to seniors and the handicapped and Manasquan has an entire section of beach made "handicap friendly."

One member of CRAB recently made a proposal to Point Pleasant Beach to make the public access point on Beacon Lane handicapped accessible by constructing a simple ramp and widening the platform. Much time and thought was put into this idea by our member and the proposal was accompanied by scale drawings of the proposed renovations and a letter from a representative of the Americans with Disabilities Act stating their approval of the idea. This suggestion also met with favorable responses from members of the American Littoral Society, The American Legion and the Point Pleasant Elks.

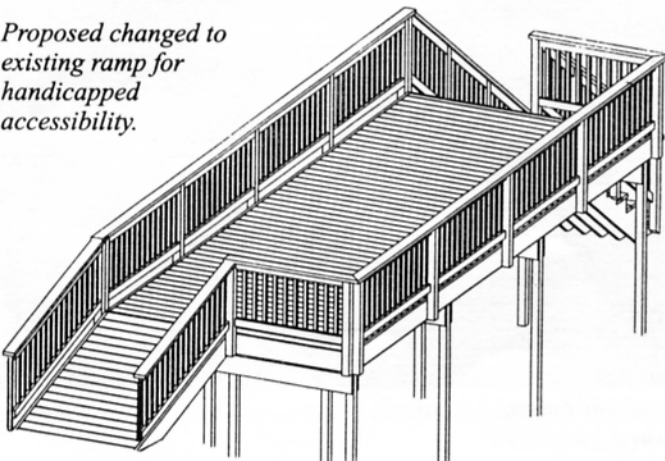
Unfortunately there was no favorable response from the town officials, or even much consideration for that matter. He was told, the very next day, that this was not feasible because the *assess walkover abuts the homes on both sides* ... even though no town official or engineer went down to inspect the site. It was a dead issue in less than 24 hours! How truly accessible to even the general public this area will remain is, unbelievably, now in question!!

But on a positive note ... We would again like to thank these beach towns for showing true concern for their handicapped and elderly residents. They really care for "ALL" their citizens.



As you can see, this walkover abuts absolutely nothing!

Proposed changed to existing ramp for handicapped accessibility.



Beach Committee???

When it became apparent that the beaches in the southern end of town were in jeopardy of being closed to the public, CRAB decided to work toward the improvement of the Maryland Avenue Beach, the town's only municipal beach. Members began attending council meetings and expressed a need for a Beach Committee.

In 1997 the Mayor and Council finally agreed and formed a committee that included one member of CRAB. The committee subsequently met twice over a period of months and discussions centered mostly on the possibility of improvements to the Maryland Avenue Beach. CRAB members presented a proposal to the council encouraging the town to apply for Blue Acres funding to purchase the then undeveloped Paradise Beach. The Mayor and Council dissolved the committee soon thereafter.

CRAB continued to maintain a presence at council meetings and again pressed for the formation of another beach committee. In the spring of 1999 this request was granted. This "unofficial" committee included three members of CRAB.

Meetings were held in June, September, October and December of 1999. These meetings addressed many issues and seemed to be on a course to produce some positive improvements, especially in the area of the Maryland Avenue Beach. Research into providing permanent restroom facilities and increasing parking by looking into the use of the Kennell Field property was presented and discussed. The possibility of a joint venture between the town of Point Pleasant Beach and Point Pleasant Borough to provide funding for these improvements was also discussed. Committee members contacted State and County officials regarding handicapped accessibility to the beach. In addition, concerns about the outfall pipe on the adjacent private beach and its effect on the quality of water in the area were presented. It actually seemed that some of CRAB's concerns would finally be taken care of.

In February of 2000, a State official was invited to the meeting to provide some information and suggestions as to improving parking and crosswalks in the vicinity of the Maryland Avenue Beach. During this meeting it became clear to CRAB members that "the tide seemed to have changed." Council members reacted either negatively or not at all to topics presented at the meeting. Later that evening at the regular council meeting, CRAB members were shocked when the Mayor announced the termination of the committee. At the very least, common courtesy would have dictated that they be notified of the decision during what was to have been the last meeting of the committee earlier that evening. Nevertheless, CRAB members decided to attend the Recreation Committee meetings in the hopes of continuing positive dialogue regarding beach issues. Once again, they were surprised and shocked to learn at the April Recreation Committee meeting that the town had decided to lease their only municipal beach to a private concern. This decision effectively eliminated the town's responsibility to provide improvements to the beach.

Rest assured that despite these setbacks, CRAB will continue to attend council meetings and will represent the public's interests by monitoring and speaking out regarding beach access and improvement issues that come before the governing body.

Ten Points

continued from page 1

(2) The availability and proximity of undeveloped parcels of land adjacent to the shoreline that can provide a public right-of-way to the wet sand.

In a town where the entire shoreline has been developed, this condition cannot be met. It could be pointed out that the area in question was, for the most part, an undeveloped area prior to rezoning in 1994 and the start of construction in 1996.

(3) The availability and proximity of public streets that can provide a public right-of-way to the wet sand.

The closest publicly accessible street ends, Washington Avenue (1/3 mile to the north) and Maryland Avenue (1/4 mile to the south), are some distance apart. All other street ends between these two streets are controlled by private associations. In addition, a public access "street end" was vacated in 1994 and another, Delaware Avenue, has deed restrictions which prevent its being opened to public use.

(4) The availability and proximity of municipally owned upland sand areas adjacent to public streets that can provide a right-of-way to the wet sand.

The only municipally owned upland sand area in the town is the Maryland Avenue Beach. Again, it is questionable whether its 1/4 mile proximity to the access point is reasonable.

(5) The accessibility to the foreshore through neighboring municipalities.

The town of Bay Head to the south does provide access, however, the proximity of this access is again an issue. It is further away than the Maryland Avenue Beach. In addition, the parking restrictions also limit reasonable access.

(6) The length and continuity of oceanfront property held by private owners.

Probably the strongest argument in our favor ... From Washington Avenue to Maryland Avenue all oceanfront property is private and access to the ocean is forbidden to the public. This area encompasses over 40% of the town's coastline. In addition, much of this land is not owned by single-family homeowners. These beaches are separate lots controlled by private associations that restrict public access.

(7) The safety of alternative access routes.

In order to access the closest public beach, the Maryland Avenue Beach, it often necessary to cross a heavily traveled state highway at an area that has no crosswalks or crossing guards.

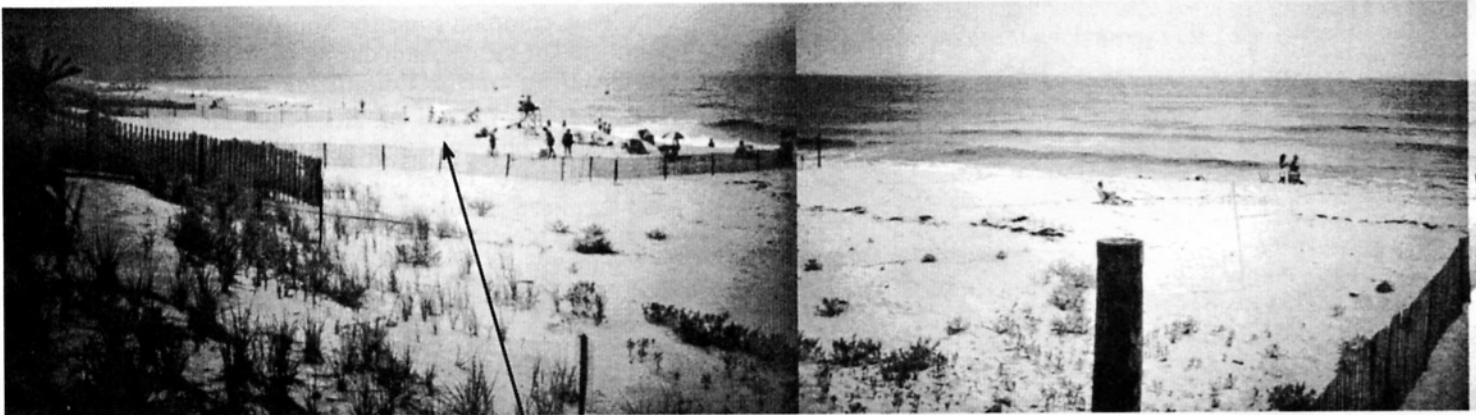
(8) The nature, safety, and suitability for swimming and recreation of the beach to which access is sought as compared to surrounding beach areas.

The area around the access point had been a public beach for over 60 years. It easily accommodated hundreds of beach goers in a comfortable and safe atmosphere. Its current use by a small group of homeowners causes every other public beach in the area to become over crowded. This places an increased burden on life guards as well as causing an uncomfortable situation on the beach. The public beaches to the north are deluged by tourists making them undesirably overcrowded while the parking for this area of town is extremely inadequate to accommodate the influx of vacationers. Addressing the recreation question ... due to the underwater geological structure of this section of ocean, the area surrounding the access point is more conducive to surfing, boogie boarding and other forms of water sports, not to mention fishing, than any other section of beach in the town. For that reason alone, it has become a favorite of many locals.

(9) The private owner's present use of the property in question and the expectation of privacy on the part of the owner.

As was mentioned earlier, *much of this beachfront is NOT individually owned. The beaches are separate lots owned by*

The pictures below show the areas north and south of the public access point in question.



The above fenced-in area shows the Elizabeth Carter Beach Association's private beach. Beaches shown to the right of this area are also all privately owned.

10-foot-wide p

quasi-public associations. Homeowners still have the absolute rights to their individual properties as outlined in their respective deeds. In addition, the dune area east of their property provides a measure of privacy. An additional buffer zone can easily be agreed upon while still allowing reasonable use of dry sand areas by the public. Remember, this beach was utilized by hundreds of people in past years.

(10) The past use of the property in question and the expectations of the public.

The most convincing argument in favor of the public can be found in this factor. The beachfront, although privately owned, was operated as a public beach for over 60 years and was available for use by the public in its entirety prior to development in 1996. In interpreting the *Matthews vs Bay Head* case, it was stated "where a private parcel of land has historically been subjected to public use, it is likely that the interests of the private owner can more easily be subordinated to the rights of the public."

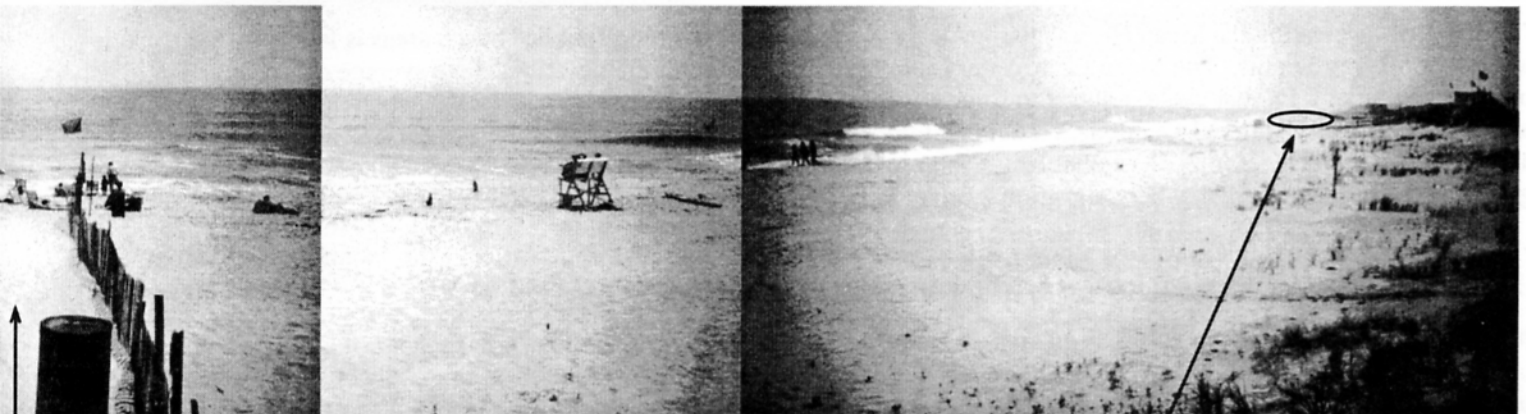
At issue in any disputes regarding private vs. public rights in beach access matters is the definition of the concept of **"reasonable."** Quite simply stated is it reasonable for a small group of individuals to deny access to an area that has historically been available to everyone regardless of ownership? In a time when citizens of our state have overwhelmingly expressed a desire to preserve open space and to increase their access rights to our precious natural resources is it reasonable for a town to encourage development that decreases such access? Is it reasonable to expect thousands of beach goers to crowd onto designated public beaches while large expanses of oceanfront remain virtually unused in the name of private CRAB feels very strongly that the answer to these questions is a resounding **NO!**

Once town officials decided that the public has very limited rights to this public access point, CRAB contacted the State's Attorney General's Office and the Department of Environmental Protection. A meeting was held on July 26 with representatives from these agencies, town officials, the developer and members of our organization along with our attorney. This meeting served to reinforce our belief that the town may have been mistaken in their determination. Further investigation by the Attorney General's Office is now underway and we are awaiting the outcome. We remain confident that the public will prevail in this matter. We will keep you informed when we receive further determinations.



*In the spring of this year small pilings were placed into the sand by the Bay Point Dunes Homeowners Association effectively marking an area for the public to use above the high water mark. This "fence" permitted the public to use approximately 20 feet of dry sand and was used by a number of residents and visitors. As you can see ... the association still had the use of a very large expanse of beach which accommodates approximately 40 homes. (At this time a total of two (2) people were using it!!! CRAB felt that this was a **REASONABLE** arrangement that could make the public and the private homeowners content. **DUE TO THE COMPLAINTS OF SOME ASSOCIATION MEMBERS WHOSE PROPERTY ABUTS THE BEACH LOT, ON JULY 18 THE PILINGS WERE REMOVED AND THE RESULT IS SHOWN IN THE BOTTOM PHOTOS** (which were taken two days later)!*

(Please excuse any distortion - the entire area could not be taken with just one photo.)



ic access point.

3 associations control the beaches to the right of the fence all the way to the circled area in the upper right corner which shows the municipally owned Maryland Avenue Beach.

A Meeting with the State

On July 26, 2000, at CRAB's request, a meeting was held at the Point Pleasant Beach Borough Hall. Representatives from the town included the mayor, borough administrator, a member of the town council, borough attorneys and two officers from the police department. Also present were members of the CRAB Executive Committee, an attorney representing their views, and the developer of the property. State of New Jersey representation was provided by a deputy attorney general who has been working on the access issue, and a representative of the DEP - CAFRA Enforcement Division.

The meeting centered around a recent interpretation of the public trust doctrine by the borough attorney, and the establishment of a MEAN HIGH WATER LINE (MHWL) by the borough engineer at the public access point. Both of these determinations were made at the request of town officials after members of the newly formed homeowners association had called police to the area to remove non-members from the beach area adjacent to the access point.

Town officials asked representatives from the State (deputy attorney general, and CAFRA enforcement) to make a determination regarding the rights of the public and the newly formed homeowners associations in the area after CRAB voiced concerns regarding the results of the town's findings.

A heated debate ensued as to the validity of the MHWL established the previous week. At issue was the method used to determine the mark, and its application to the ocean without considering among other factors, the dynamics of winds and tides and their effect on wave action.

Although agreeing that the borough attorney's interpretation was well written, CRAB's attorney strongly disagreed with the conclusion that the public had no rights to the dry sand. In fact the whole concept of an established MHWL that was underwater at **MID-TIDE** raised serious concerns regarding its accuracy. It soon became evident that there were numerous problems regarding the establishment of the MHWL and thus all recent decisions flowing from it regarding rights to the area were questionable.

The developer of the property, when asked to consider a compromise, recounted how he was made to provide the access point under duress, and steadfastly refused to entertain any suggestions with respect to the use of dry sand by the public. He did admit however, that the beachfront property was not individually owned, but rather a series of lots owned in common by his association members. Membership in the association was not available to the general public.

Representatives from the police department expressed frustration regarding their role in maintaining order in the area. They asked for guidance regarding trespassing calls to the area and showed a genuine interest in being fair to all parties involved in the dispute.

State officials present at the meeting concluded that the issue is unique to Point Pleasant Beach, and merits further investigation by the State.

CRAB was encouraged by the dialogue opened during this meeting. We were however, disappointed with the town's decision to continue to limit the public's rights to the area while the matter is being investigated by the State.

A Letter from the DEP

The following is from a letter to CRAB from the DEP concerning the issues that have arisen about the public access point.

"The idea of delineating the Mean High Water mark for the purpose of defining "public" beach areas is laudable, but is likely to present other problems. The Mean High Water Line (MHWL) represents an elevation of the average or "mean" high tides over the course of a 18 year cycle, relative to some benchmark (currently called NAD, or North American Datum). This used to be NGVD 1929 (National Geodetic Vertical Datum). The elevation of MHW can be established and delineated along any tidal water body. Along the oceanfront, the elevation of MHW falls at about 2.3 feet NAD. Any surveyor can go out to the beach, establish where elevation 2.3 feet falls, and define that line as the MHWL.

However, with winds, tides, waves, storms and associated changes in beach morphology, the location of elevation 2.3 (MHWL) changes over the short term. Therefore, from day to day, the location of this line may vary.

It may be more appropriate to establish an area, roughly based on MHWL, and use that area as the "public" beach, regardless of the day-to-day changes in the beach. Otherwise, to maintain a precise MHWL delineation, you would need the surveyor out on the beach daily to set the location of the elevation of MHW.

Just wanted to give you a bit of background on the MHWL issue."

Legislative Update



Currently there are two important bills crucial to beach access being considered during the 2000 legislative session in New Jersey.

BILL S-240 (formerly known as S 166)

sponsored by Senator Kyrillos (District 13-Middlesex and Monmouth counties) "determines that it is the policy of this State to clarify and strengthen the law so that the legal disincentives to actions that are designed to protect the citizens of the State from harm at beaches and public property and from acts of God are removed." The bill also states "The Legislature finds and declares that public and private entities should be encouraged to take action in order to protect against the dangers associated with acts of God and that the efforts of those entities that take actions to prevent injuries associated with acts of God should be supported; that the State should encourage public and private entities to provide lifeguard services to protect the citizens of the State at beaches and public places in order to encourage public access; and that the State should encourage public and private entities to implement procedures and operate equipment to warn of or mitigate the effects of acts of God." In its current form this bill specifically addresses beach access issues and CRAB wholeheartedly supports its enactment.

BILL A-1080 sponsored by Assemblywoman Friscia (District 19- Middlesex) and Assemblyman Caraballo (District 28- Essex) calls for the re-establishment of the **OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADVOCATE**. This bill was formerly known as A 885. It is our belief that the recent issues regarding beach access discussed in this newsletter would have been resolved in favor of the public had the Office of the Public Advocate been available. Both of the bills discussed in this article have been in the legislature in various forms for a number of years. CRAB has launched letter writing campaigns in the past in support of these measures and will continue to do so until they are passed.

In addition CRAB is still actively seeking sponsorship of legislation to **CODIFY** and **CLARIFY** the **PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE** to a **STATUTE**. The public trust doctrine in it's current form is entirely too vague and it is subject to individual interpretations as evidenced by the current situation in Point Pleasant Beach. By spelling out the rights of the public, the doctrine could be more easily applied to beach access situations.

To view the bills mentioned above in their entirety or to find more information regarding CRAB'S efforts in these areas please visit our website at www.crabnj.com/page3.htm.

The American Littoral Society

Crab is not the only Organization dedicated to public beach access. The American Littoral Society has been fighting for public rights for many years and is very concerned with the problems of Point Pleasant Beach. The following are excerpts from a letter to the DEP from D.W. Bennett, Executive Director.

"There are a number of beach access issues in Point Pleasant Beach that I would like to call to your attention, mostly centered around the south beach section of the town. I have enclosed a number of clippings related to the subject.

First of all, let us deal with questions about the pedestrian access easement described in the deed made by Ocean Ventures at Bay Pointe Dunes and the Borough of Point Pleasant Beach ... What is the State's policy about handicapped access to beaches? It would appear that this walkway is an ideal location to provide a ramp for wheelchair access. Can you provide us with some guidance about this? I have placed a phone call to the New Jersey ADA office to address such access.

Another issue to be dealt with is the question of the public's right of use of public trust lands at the water's edge. It is evident from the rash of "private beach" signs at the eastern end of the above discussed accessway and the questions raised by the enclosed newspaper clipping that the public needs to know what its rights are. While New Jersey delegated police powers to towns to regulate beach use, it did not delegate to towns and upland owners the authority to confuse the public about its rights to public trust lands. Point Pleasant Beach is a mish-mosh of beach ownership; in some places property lines stop landward of the dunes, while in other locations they apparently extend onto the beach. Neither the owners nor the beach goers know if or where to draw lines. They need guidance.

It is clear that the public has an absolute right to public trust lands below mean high water (and indeed somewhat above mean high tide -- see the Deal case). The beach here at the foot of the accessway is a patchwork of fences, posts, and signs. We believe it is time for New Jersey to step forward and clarify who owns and has a right to what. If Point Pleasant Beach cannot carry out the Public Trust Doctrine, the State should.

Public beach accesses in New Jersey need all the protection they can get, and the public's right to use of public trust lands must be constantly restated.

We believe the issues raised in this letter are important, both locally and as they apply throughout the State. If there is a way for us to help resolve all this, please let me know. Thank you."

As you can see, CRAB is not the only organization voicing displeasure with the state of public access in Point Pleasant Beach.

If you have an interest in learning more about the American Littoral Society, you can write them at:

Building 18, Sandy Hook, Highlands, NJ 07732

Sewer Beach!!!!???



In our 1998 newsletter CRAB wrote about the outflow pipe located on an association beach which abuts the Maryland Avenue Beach. This pipe comes from the pumping station on Ocean Avenue and it pumps

UNTREATED runoff from the neighboring streets. We voiced our concerns to the town about the brown-tinted, foul-smelling water that is pumped directly onto the beach above the water line.

In November of 1999 the State opened the clam beds off the Ocean County coast EXCEPT for the ones off Point Pleasant Beach and Bay Head citing this outflow pipe as the reason!

In the beginning of this year Point Pleasant Beach said that they would "look into it" and see that the water is tested. Despite numerous inquiries from this organization ... to date the water has never been tested and the town has not sufficiently "looked into it."

As things stand now, this section of beach will continue to be known as what many locals *affectionately* call "SEWER BEACH."

Our NEW Web Site



www.crabnj.com

Visit our site at www.crabnj.com and learn about C.R.A.B.'s origins and goals, what new projects are in the making, and any legislation being introduced pertaining to Beach Access. Or if you don't feel like reading, just click on one of three "SurfCams" and have a live look at the ocean from the Manasquan Inlet to Bay Head!!!

Keep Your Dues Current

As you know, C.R.A.B. requests a \$10 Membership Fee from all of its members. This money is used for mailings, printing, and minimal operating expenses such as phone bills, our post office box and office supplies. All time and work efforts are generously donated by members and other volunteers.

Our treasury is getting low and we need all members to renew their membership dues in order to keep operating at the capacity we do now. Please check the date on your membership card and if you wish to join for another year, please send your \$10 and a self addressed, stamped envelope to:

**C.R.A.B.
P.O. Box 1064
Point Pleasant Beach, NJ 08742**

Join C.R.A.B. Today

If you are interested in becoming an active member and wish to join, please fill out the form below and return it with your check for \$10 for each membership to **C.R.A.B., P.O. Box 1064, Point Pleasant Beach, NJ 08742.**

☐ YES, I am interested in becoming a member.

Enclosed please find \$ _____ for _____ memberships.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____ TOTAL ENCLOSED \$ _____

C.R.A.B.

Citizens' Right to Access Beaches

P.O. Box 1064, Point Pleasant Beach, NJ 08742
732-714-CRAB (2722)

Mission Statement

To ensure that the public has the right to access our beaches as stated in the Public Trust Doctrine.