



Implications for New Jersey

Chronic flooding issues

- ♣ Increased development pressure
- ♣ More frequent, higher intensity storm events
- Sea level rise
- **+** Erosion

Vulnerable Coastal Communities

How Does a Community Become Resilient to Coastal Hazards?

- Create and Maintain Healthy Ecosystems
 - Healthy beaches and dunes
 - Stable shorelines
 - Healthy wetlands



http://www.nj.gov/dep/cmp/czm hazards.html

Stable Shorelines

Nature-Based Solutions

- Alternatives to gray or hard armoring our coastlines (e.g., sea walls or bulkheads) (N.J.A.C. 7:7-6.24)
- Examples:
 - Living Shorelines
 - Thin Layer Placement
 - Dredge Islands
- Advantages:
 - Can break down wave energy during storms
 - May grow or adapt over time, which may enable these systems to keep up with rising sea levels (as opposed to walls and bulkheads, which weaken over time)
 - Provide co-benefits, such as habitat for wildlife and improvements to water quality

Healthy Wetlands

Protect against flooding and storm damage

- Wetland plants absorb the energy from storms
 - Every three miles of wetlands absorbs approximately one foot of storm surge

Protect against erosion

 The roots of wetland plants hold soil and sand in place so that the water does not take the soil or sand away with it

Protect against global warming and sea level rise

- Carbon dioxide traps heat close to the Earth
 - Too much carbon dioxide causes the Earth's temperature to rise, which melts the polar ice caps and pushes more water into our oceans
- Salt marshes take a lot of carbon dioxide out of the air.
 - Plants need carbon dioxide to grow
 - The types of plants found in coastal wetlands take in carbon dioxide very quickly and hold it for a long time





Coastal Vulnerability Index

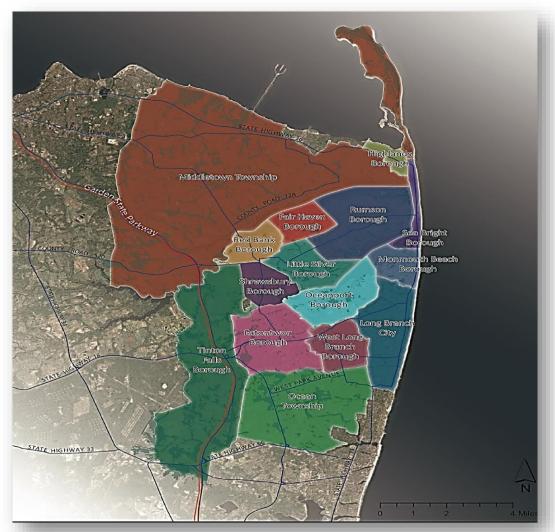
- CVI mapping has been prepared for the entire coastal area in New Jersey covering 239 municipalities over four sea level rise scenarios:
 - 2014
 - 2030
 - 2050
 - 2100

Coastal Vulnerability Index SUSSEX This map is for informational purposes only. WARREN New Jersey Tidal Waterways Coastal Vulnerability Index, 2014 CVI Low Probability Moderate Probability High Probability JUNE 2016 1:477,056

http://www.nj.gov/dep/cmp/czm_cvi.html



NJFRAMES









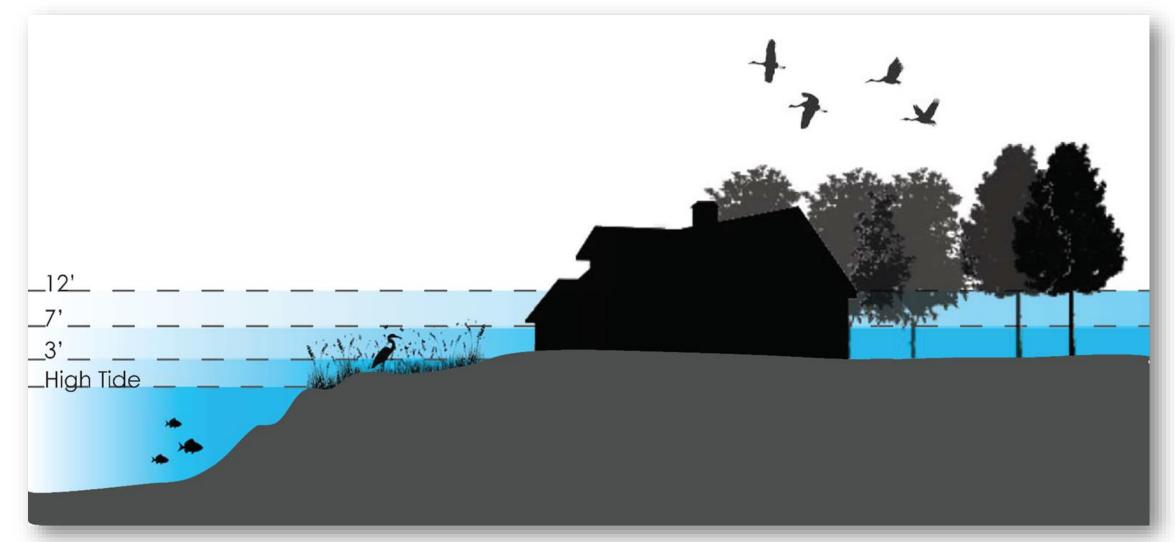








NJFRAMES – What Are We Planning For?





NJFRAMES – Who is Involved?

Municipalities

	Municipal Meeting <u>OR</u> Getting-to- Resilience	Public Event(s)	Steering Committee Participation (today)
Eatontown			
Fair Haven	✓	✓	✓
Highlands	✓	✓	✓
Little Silver	✓	✓	✓
Long Branch		✓	
Middletown	✓		✓
Monmouth Beach	✓	✓	✓
Oceanport	✓		
Ocean Township	✓		✓
Red Bank		✓	
Rumson	✓		✓
Sea Bright	✓	✓	
Shrewsbury	✓		✓
Tinton Falls			
West Long Branch			



NJFRAMES – Constituents

Society and Health

- Hackensack Meridian Health
- Riverview Medical Center
- Monmouth County Regional Health Commission
- Monmouth Arts

Hazard Response

- Monmouth County Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD))
- SBP, Inc.

Infrastructure

- Monmouth University
- Naval Weapons Station Earle
- NJAFM

Ecology and Habitat

- American Littoral Society
- Clean Ocean Action
- Monmouth Conservation Foundation
- NY/NJ Baykeeper

Economic Development

- EMACC Eastern Monmouth Chamber of Commerce
- Fair Haven Yacht Works / Marine Trades Association NJ



NJFRAMES – Involved Agencies



















NJFRAMES – Municipal Meetings



Two Rivers, One Future

New Jersey Fostering Regional Adaptation through Municipal Economic Scenarios (FRAMES)

Two Rivers Regional Getting to Resilience Recommendations

Getting to Resilience: The Two Rivers Region

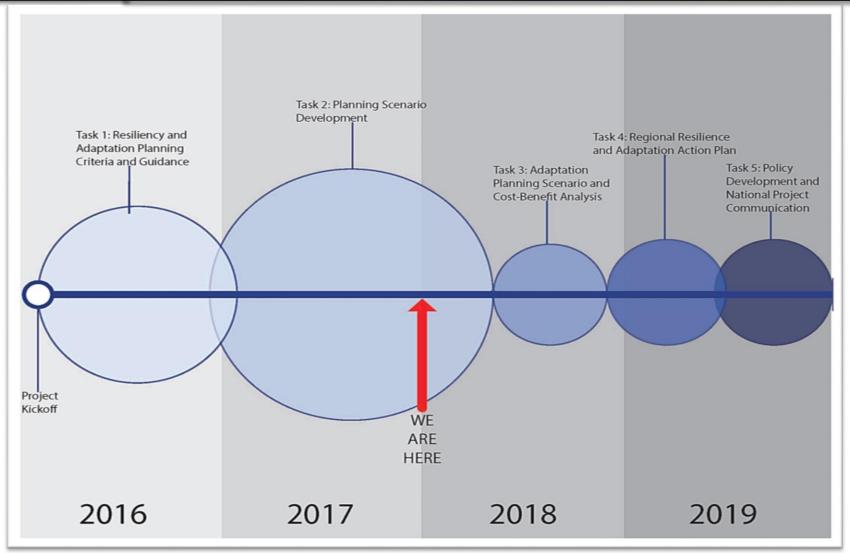
The New Jersey Fostering Regional Adaptation through Municipal Economic Scenarios (NJ FRAMES) project is a regional and collaborative effort in coastal Monmouth County, NJ that seeks to understand and begin to address future flood vulnerability. The end result will be a long-term Regional Resilience and Adaptation Action Plan that will identify ways communities can reduce risks and impacts together. As part of the NJ FRAMES project, the 15 participating municipalities agreed to go through the Getting to Resilience process to better understand local planning efforts, identify locally significant assets, and opportunities to improve hazard mitigation. Facilitation of the questioner encourages a wide range of municipal officials to share their knowledge and experiences over the course of several meetings.

The Getting to Resilience (GTR) questionnaire was originally developed and piloted by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Office of Coastal Management in an effort to foster municipal resiliency in the face of flooding, coastal storms, and sea level rise. The questionnaire was designed to be used by municipalities to assist reduce vulnerability and increase preparedness by linking planning, mitigation, and adaptation. Originally developed by the State of New Jersey's Coastal Management Program, the Getting to Resilience process was later adapted by the Coastal Training Program of the Jacques Cousteau National Estuarine Research Reserve (JC NERR), converted into a digital format, and placed on an interactive website. Further improving the questionnaire, the JC NERR added linkages to evaluation questions including the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS), Hazard Mitigation Planning, and Sustainable Jersey. While this website is publicly available, through the facilitated Getting to Resilience process, JC NERR Coastal Community Resilience Specialists enhance the outcomes of the evaluation by providing community-specific recommendations, guided discussions with municipal representatives, a vulnerability analysis, and municipal plan reviews.

GTR meetings were held with 8 of the 15 Two Rivers communities. This includes Fair Haven, Highlands, Middletown, Monmouth Beach, Oceanport, Ocean Township, Rumson, and Sea Bright. For these municipalities, the information conveyed during GTR discussions and the answers recorded in the questionnaire were used to create a matrix of NJ FRAMES regionally specific GTR recommendations. Additionally, 2-4 page individualized reports were created to record the facilitated resilience strengths and challenges discussions that took place prior to the



NJFRAMES – Next Steps





NJFRAMES -**Project Website**



http://www.tworiversonefuture.nj.gov



#TwoRiversOneFuture



The Program will fund the <u>development</u> and <u>implementation</u> of up to 5 regional resilience and adaptation action plans.

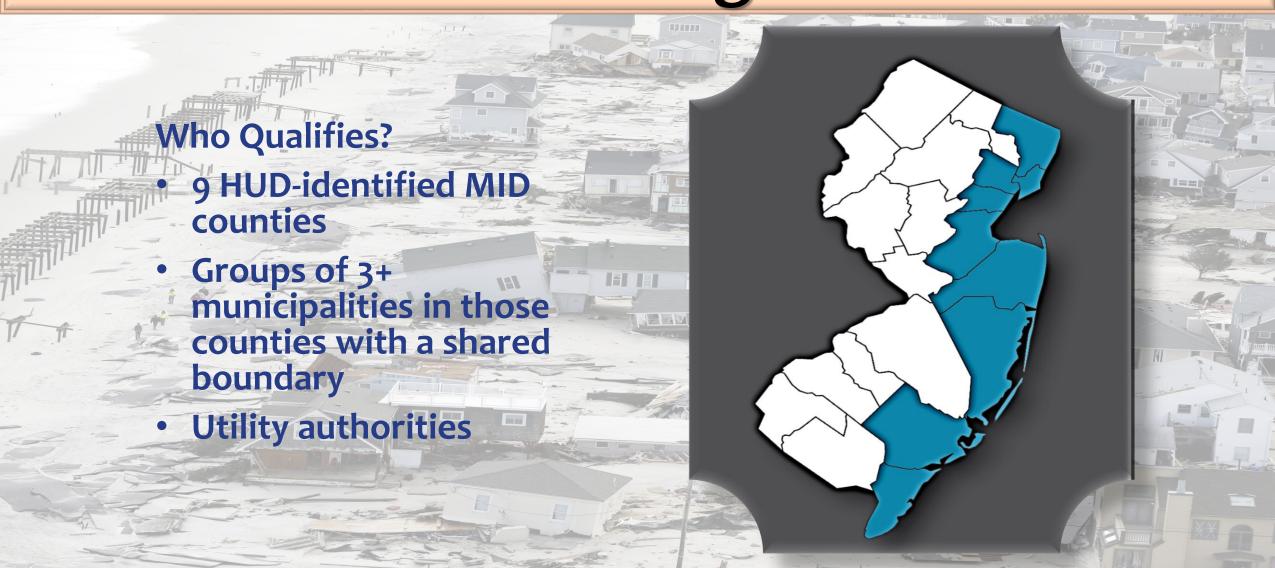
Planning

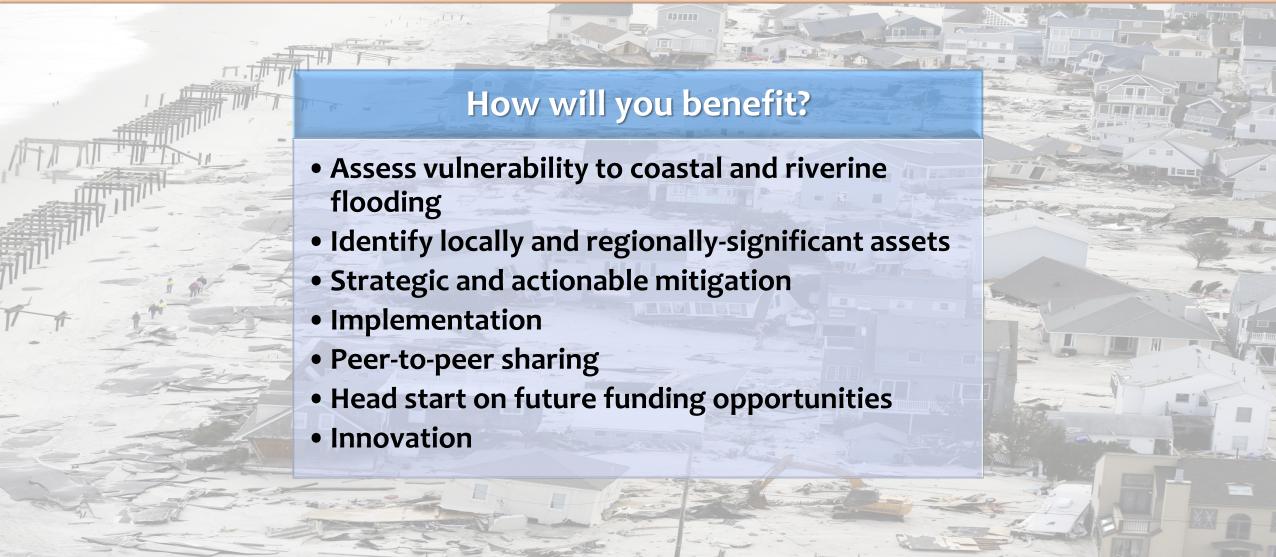
- Regional scale
- Risk/Vulnerability
- Scenario-based planning
- Cost benefit analysis
- Plan development

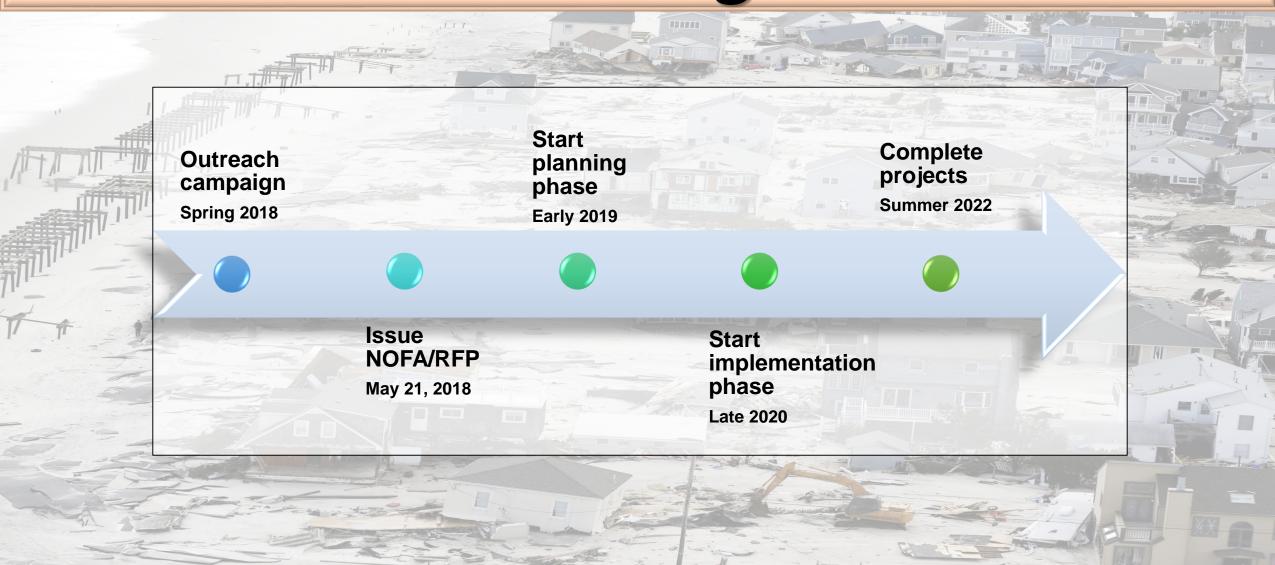


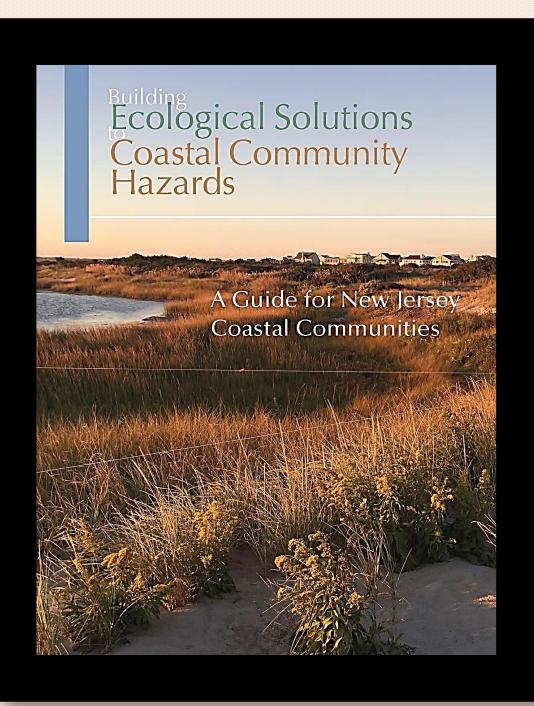
Implementation

- Outreach & education
- Master plan amendments
- Ordinances
- Project design
- Bid documents
- And more...











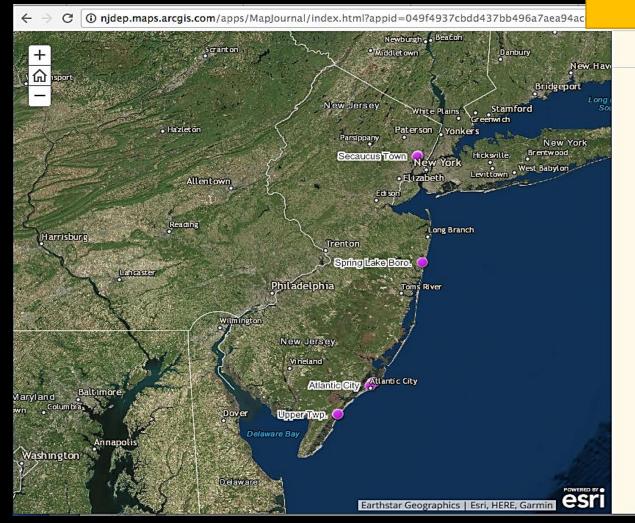
Promoting Nature-Based Solutions



http://www.nj.gov/dep/oclup/docs/bescch-final.pdf

Living Shorelines AGO

http://www.nj.gov/dep/cmp/czm_mapindex.html



Provide Feedback





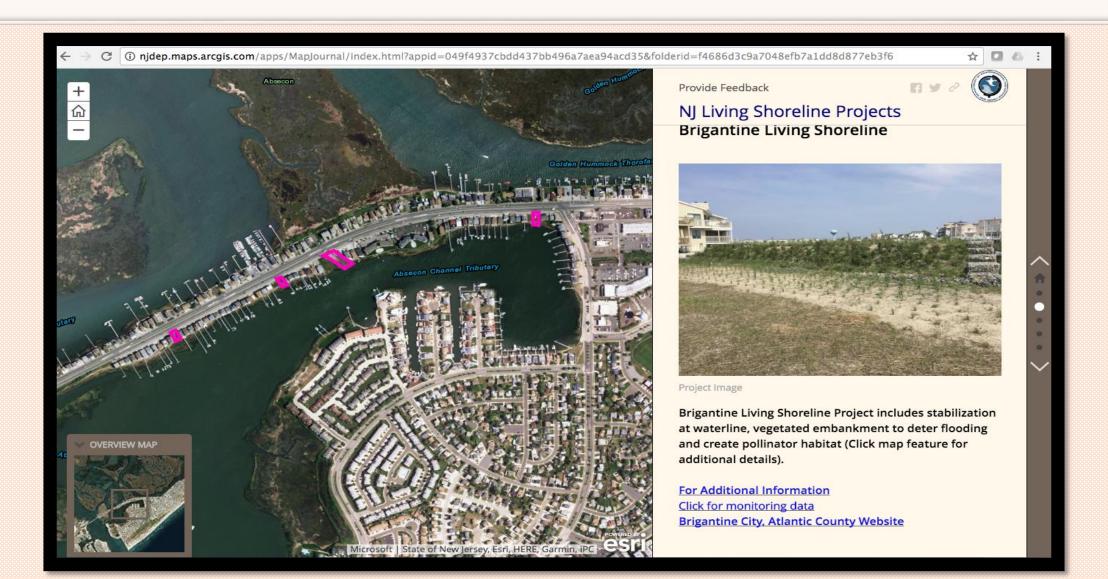
NJ Living Shoreline Projects

Living shorelines are a shoreline management practice that addresses the loss of vegetated shorelines and habitat in the littoral zone by providing for the protection, restoration or enhancement of these habitats.

The goal of the NJ Living Shoreline Program is to create and maintain sustainable shorelines for: 1) Habitat enhancement / creation, 2) Shoreline stabilization, 3) Marsh enhancement / restoration / creation, 4) Tidal flood mitigation and 5) Stormwater management.



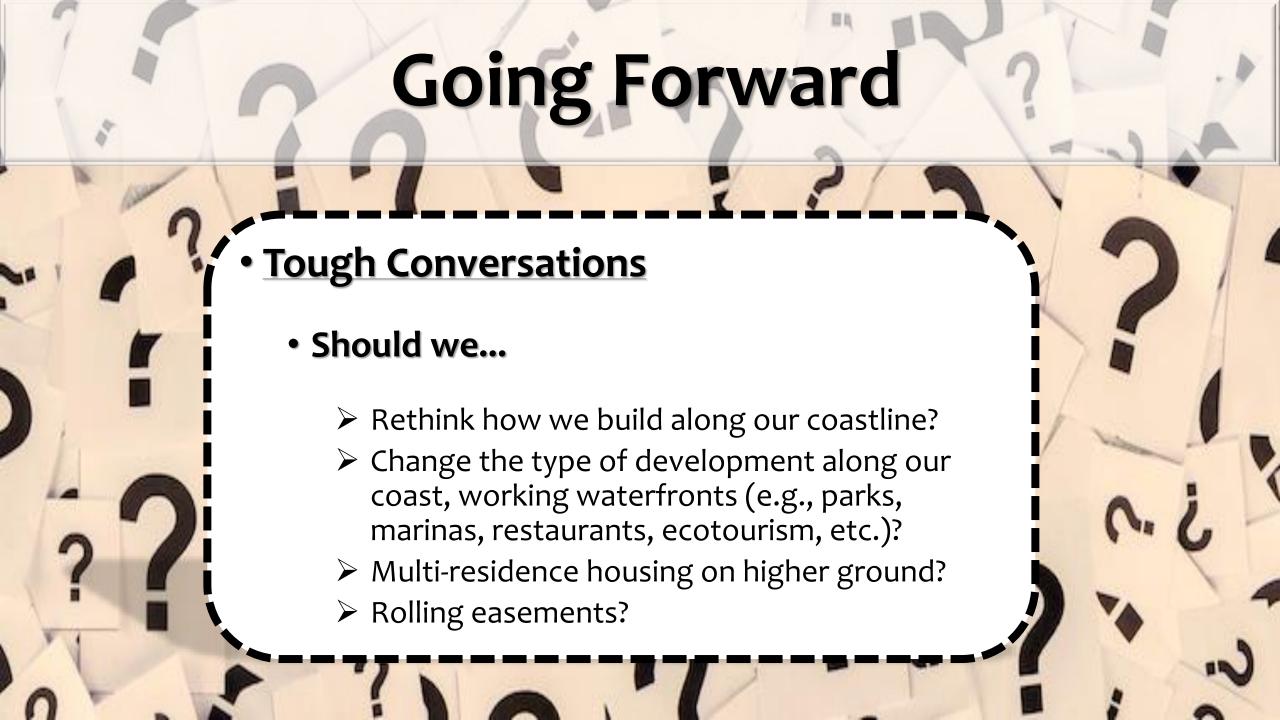
Living Shorelines AGO





Updating FEMA Flood Maps for Sea Level Rise

- There is an opportunity to include a Sea Level Rise Line directly on the FEMA FIRM map.
- LUM and the Division of Dam Safety and Flood Control are supportive of this approach.
 - We have representatives that participate on a steering committee for the study on behalf of NJ.
 - The Division of Dam Safety and Flood Control is in discussions with FEMA on a cost estimate for incorporating SLR into the mapping analysis.
 - It is expected that the state would need to cover a majority of the cost of the modeling related to a separate Sea Level Rise Line.



Questions?

