



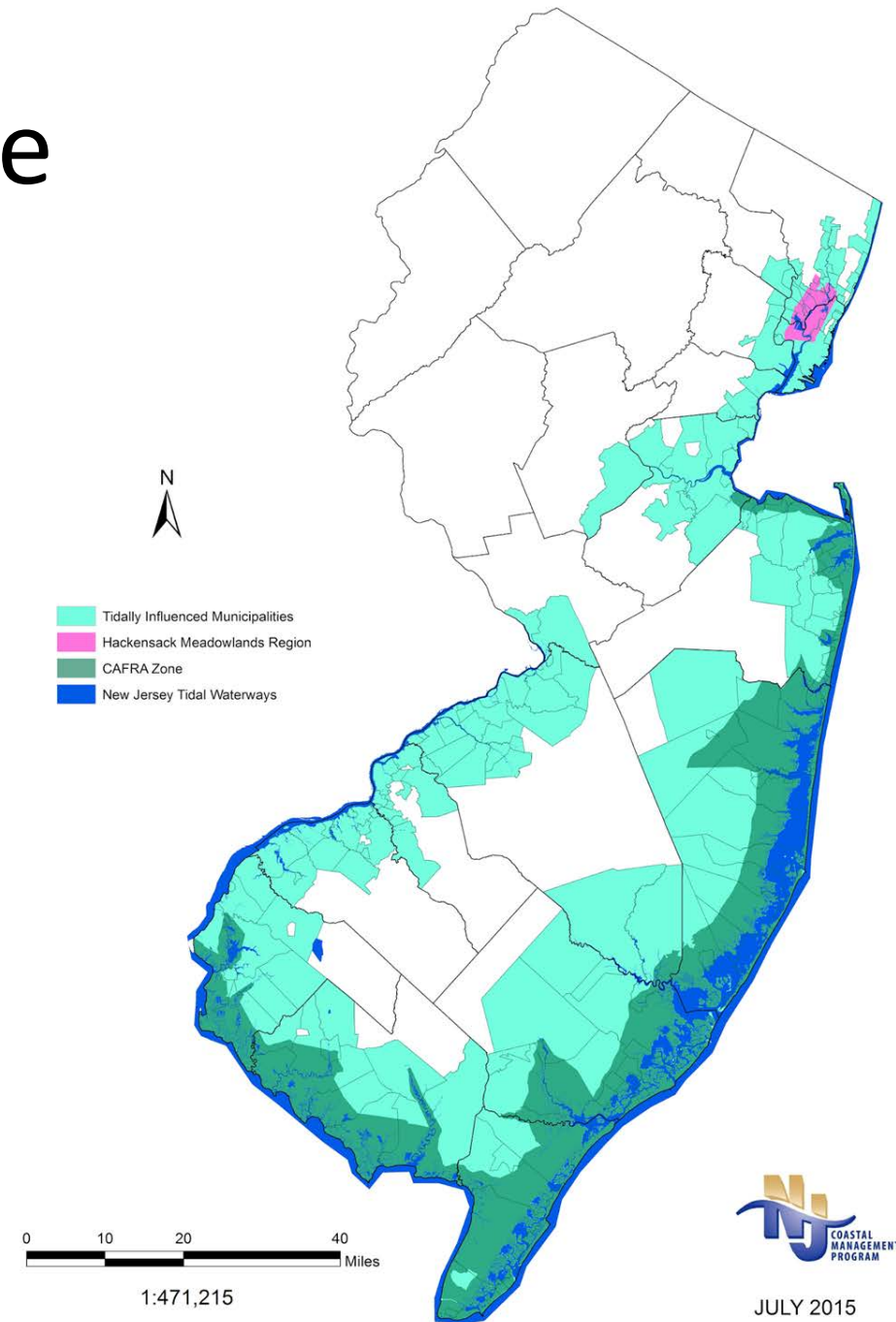
New Jersey Coastal Resilience Plan Update



New Jersey's Coastal Zone

Quick Facts:

- 53% of population
- Over 3,200 square miles
- 239 municipalities
- Diverse types of towns
- Over 300,000 acres of tidal wetlands
- Globally important habitat



JULY 2015

Examples: Miami

- Resilient 305 – Greater Miami & the Beaches
 - Vision Strategy
 - Strong focus on social



GOAL 1: PLACES

OBJECTIVE 1: ENHANCE NATURAL SYSTEMS

ACTION 1: PRESERVE AND RESTORE BISCAYNE BAY

HOW THIS WILL HELP US

- Improves water quality
- Restores coastal ecology
- Attracts state and federal funding
- Creates natural habitat

PERFORMANCE METRICS

- Number of Biscayne Bay Restoration Action Plan recommendations implemented
- Number of agencies with active representation in the peer-to-peer network
- Water quality (as measured by Miami Dade County)

KEY COLLABORATORS

- Miami-Dade County
- Municipalities
- Universities
- Interest groups (non-profit organizations, clubs, and professional organizations)



TIMEFRAME: IMMEDIATE (0-1 YEAR)

DESCRIPTION

Miami-Dade County is internationally recognized for its waters, being home to Biscayne Bay, a National Marine Sanctuary, numerous State of Florida aquatic preserves, and several water conservation areas. The Biscayne Bay wetlands project is a key coastal feature in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP). To establish a framework for coordinating and collaborating among Biscayne Bay stakeholders—county, municipal and state agencies, academia, interest groups, and the general public—parallel partnerships will be formed: (1) the Biscayne Bay Task Force, and (2) a peer network of natural resources managers.

Objective 1

Enhance Natural Systems

- Action 1: Preserve and Restore Biscayne Bay
- Action 2: Build Reef Biodiversity and Defenses
- Action 3: Bolster Our Beaches
- Action 4: Expand Nature-Based Infrastructure
- Action 5: Integrate Resilience into Parks and Open Spaces

Objective 2

Safeguard Urban Systems

- Action 6: Reduce "Back Bay" Flooding
- Action 7: Implement Sea Level Rise Strategy
- Action 8: Develop Sea Level Rise Checklist for Capital Projects
- Action 9: Create Development Review Checklist

Examples: RI

- Resilient Rhody
 - Captures existing actions & programs into a single document
 - Identifies potential next steps

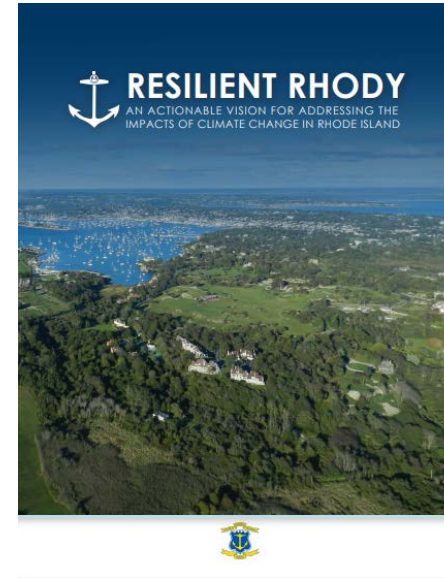


Figure 6.1: Table of existing climate financing mechanisms

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES			
FINANCE TOOL	WATER	POWER	TRANSPORTATION
CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND	X	X	
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND	X	X	
USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN PROGRAM	X	X	
BONDS	X	X	X
888 STORMWATER ACCELERATOR	X		
EFFICIENT BUILDINGS FUND		X	
WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION FUND	X		
ELECTRIC/GAS RATEPAYER FUNDS		X	
ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS		X	
POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENTS		X	
PROPERTY ASSESSED CLEAN ENERGY	X	X	
MUNICIPAL ROAD AND BRIDGE REVOLVING FUND			X
TAX INCREMENT FINANCING	X	X	X

NATURAL SYSTEMS		
FINANCE TOOL	COASTAL	INLAND
ERIGATION BANKING	X	X
LAND TRUST	X	X
CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND	X	X
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND		X
BONDS	X	X

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS		
FINANCE TOOL	COASTAL	INLAND
EFFICIENT BUILDINGS FUND	X	X
PROPERTY ASSESSED CLEAN ENERGY	X	X
MUNICIPAL ROAD AND BRIDGE REVOLVING FUND	X	
BONDS	X	X

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE		
FINANCE TOOL	COASTAL	INLAND
EFFICIENT BUILDINGS FUND	X	
PROPERTY ASSESSED CLEAN ENERGY	X	X
BONDS	X	X
TAX CREDITS		X
FHA MORTGAGES		X





TEXAS COASTAL RESILIENCY MASTER PLAN

MARCH 2019

George P. Bush, Commissioner, Texas General Land Office

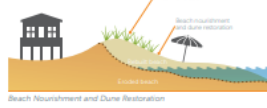


Ecological Resiliency Strategies

Beach Nourishment and Dune Restoration

Renourishes the sediment on beaches (Gulf and bay) and dunes to address erosion and limited sediment supply.

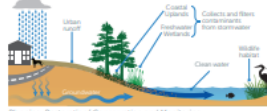
- Beach and dune nourishment
- Sand-catching vegetation or structures



Wetland Planning, Restoration and Monitoring

Restores, conserves and protects ecologically significant wetlands to address habitat degradation, erosion and channelization.

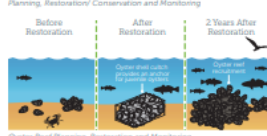
- Shoreline protection and material placement
- Hydrologic restoration



Upland Planning, Conservation and Monitoring

Restores, conserves and protects ecologically significant coastal uplands.

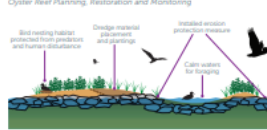
- Land acquisition and conservation easement
- Hydrologic restoration



Oyster Reef Planning, Restoration and Monitoring

Restores or re-establishes productive oyster reefs.

- Studying optimal locations
- Recycling oyster shell or culch



Rookery Island Protection, Restoration and Creation

Restores or re-establishes rookery island habitats to support colonial waterbird populations.

- Studying optimal locations
- Placing sediment and stabilizing shorelines



Freshwater Inflow and Tidal Exchange Enhancement

Mitigates hydrologic and water quality impairments within the major delta, lagoon and bay systems along the coast.

- Watershed and land-use planning
- Nonpoint source pollution prevention

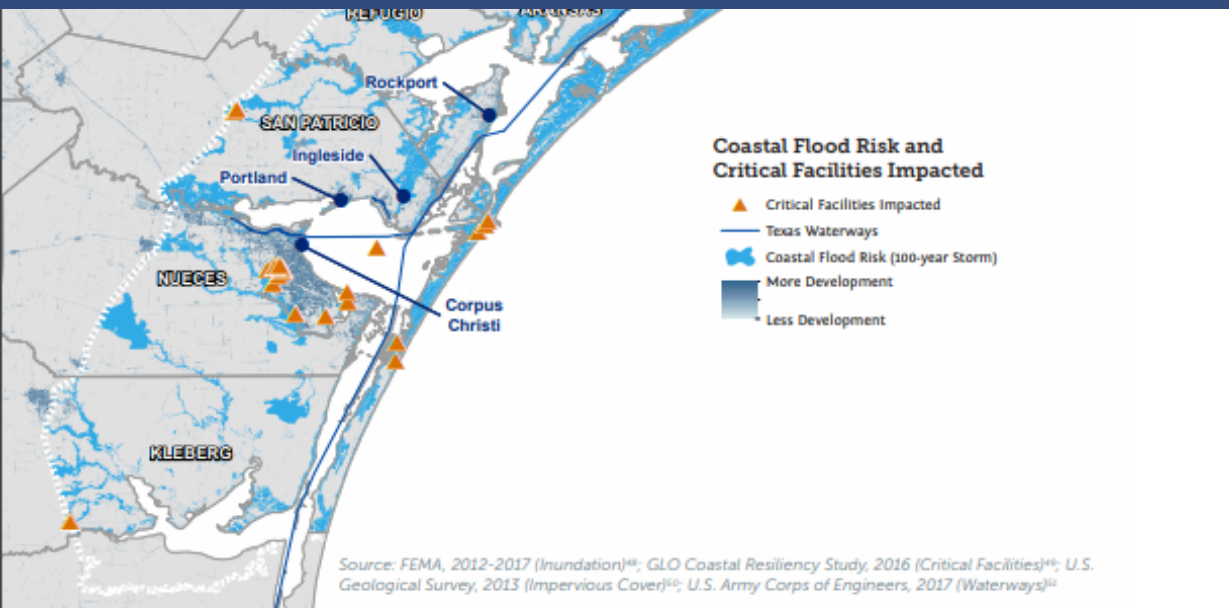


Texas General Land Office

2019 Texas Coastal Resiliency Master Plan 57

Examples: Texas

- Coastal Master Plan
 - Projects based plan
 - Heavy emphasis on coastal management and ecological areas



Socioeconomic Overview

Value of Built Environment by Coastal County

Kleberg

Annual Average Total Wages by Coastal County, 2017, All Industries

Examples: Louisiana

- Coastal Master Plan
 - Single state authority
 - Iterative – 2012, 2017, 2023
 - Projects based
 - Working coast
 - Significant land loss rates



New Project Development

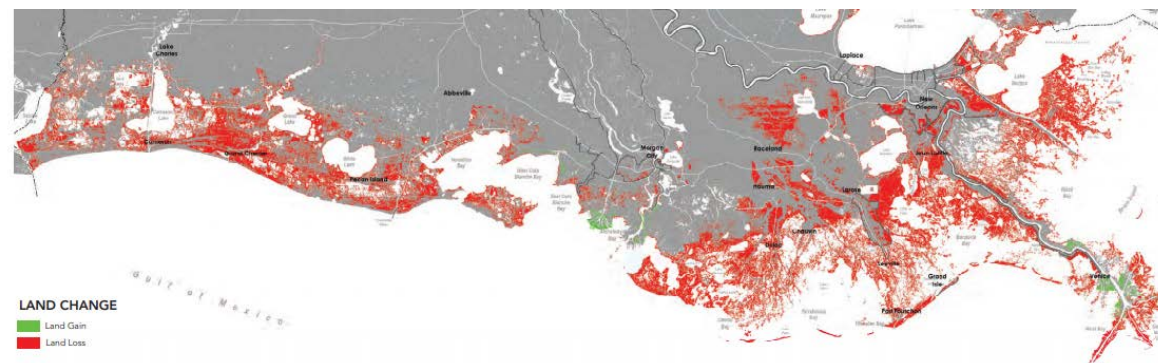
Louisiana is in the midst of a land loss crisis that has claimed approximately 2,000 square miles of land since the 1930s. Predictions in the 2017 Coastal Master Plan of future coastal land loss and storm surge-based flood risk, even with plan implementation, demonstrate that isolated project investments often provide minimal benefits beyond their immediate footprint or local area. Synergistic interactions among projects of different types affecting the same region have been shown to produce greater and more sustainable benefits. Moreover, future predictions show the scale of the challenge facing coastal Louisiana and reinforce the need for the master plan process to focus on investments with beneficial effects at the sub-basin to regional scale.

CPRA will accept proposals for new projects or project concepts to be included in the 2023 Coastal Master Plan. Emphasis should be on projects that continue to provide benefit in the face of sea level rise and subsidence without continued maintenance, those that make a contribution to maintaining estuarine gradients in future decades, and those that provide storm surge-based risk reduction at the community or regional scale. New projects that meet this challenge can be proposed by any source, including academia, parishes, elected officials, agencies, NGOs, landowners, business/industry, and the general public.

All proposals must be delivered electronically, in .pdf format, to MasterPlan@la.gov or mailed to the 2023 Coastal Master Plan Project Development Program at P.O. Box 44027, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70804 and received by **March 1, 2019**. Questions may be directed to MasterPlan@la.gov. Please include "2023 Coastal Master Plan Project Development" in the subject line of the email.



Effective June 2, 2017



LAND CHANGE

- Land Gain
- Land Loss

LOUISIANA'S COAST CONTINUES TO CHANGE

Louisiana continues to experience coastal land loss, triggered by both human and natural forces. Levees and flood control structures on the Mississippi River have successfully provided flood control and tremendous benefits to the nation. This approach to river management, however, has also fixed the channel of the Mississippi River and tributaries within its banks, depriving the broader coastal ecosystem of the freshwater, sediment, and nutrients it needs to survive and thrive. Dredging canals for energy exploration and pipelines provided our nation with critical energy supplies, but these activities also took a toll on the landscape, altering wetland

hydrology and leading to land loss. Navigation canals provided our nation with critical infrastructure but also allowed salt water to invade deeper into coastal basins.

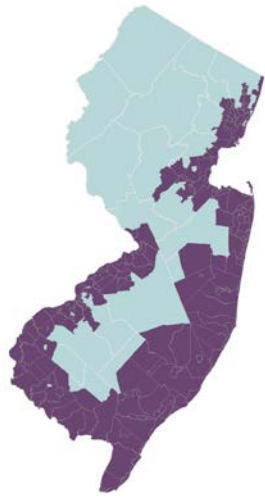
Land loss reduces shorelines, marshes, and swamps that are a vital barrier and our first line of defense against storm surge and flooding. Coastal flooding has become an all too common occurrence due to powerful storm surges associated with tropical events made worse over the years by subsidence, sea level rise, and coastal land loss.

▲ FIGURE ES.2

Predicted land change along the Louisiana coast over the next 50 years under the Medium Environment if we take no additional action. Red indicates areas predicted to be lost, and green indicates areas when be created.

2,250 SQUARE MILES COULD BE LOST IF WE TAKE NO ADDITIONAL ACTION OVER THE NEXT 50 YEARS.

Planning Process



Need & Vulnerability
Assessments



Action Strategy
Development



Implementation of
Strategy

Lessen the Impact of Future Flooding



Integrate climate change into state actions & decisions

- Risk reduction & mitigation projects
- Ecological adaptation
- Policies & standards
- Integrated planning

Support local resilience actions

- Funding & financing
- Technical assistance & capacity building
- Data & information
- Communication & awareness

Resilience Strategy

- 8 focus areas
- Actions that state entities will do
- Will be an iterative process

What we need from you:

- What activities are being done at local level?
- Where do you experience limitations and barriers to activities that you would like to do?
- What do you want to see from the state's resilience strategy?

