



BUILDING ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS TO COASTAL COMMUNITY HAZARDS (BESCCH)

Coastal Vulnerability Assessment Brigantine City, NJ

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PARTNERS



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I. Project Introduction

As stated in the 2011 NJDEP document New Jersey’s Coastal Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping Protocol, vulnerability is defined as “the degree of exposure and inability of a human or natural system to cope with the effects of a natural hazard, including changing variability and extremes in weather and climate.”

This report aims to assess vulnerabilities to enable communities in the planning for future exposures and develop strategies for mitigating long-term risk, making communities more resilient. To do so, this report assesses community vulnerability to sea level rise projected for the year 2050 along with a category 1 hurricane storm surge.

Figure 1: Range of Sea Level Rise Estimates (Miller et.al)

	Sea-level rise (feet)		
	Global	Bedrock	Shore
2030 central	0.5	0.7	0.8
2030 low	0.3	0.5	0.6
2030 high	0.7	1.0	1.1
2030 higher	0.9	1.2	1.4
2050 central	0.8	1.3	1.5
2050 low	0.5	0.9	1.1
2050 high	1.3	1.8	1.9
2050 higher	1.6	2.1	2.3
2100 central	2.5	3.1	3.5
2100 low	1.4	2.2	2.5
2100 high	4.0	4.6	4.9
2100 higher	4.6	5.5	5.9
2100 collapse	8.7	9.7	10.1

Figure 1 illustrates the sea level rise range of estimates for 2030, 2050, and 2100. This publication calls for a central projection of 1.5 feet of sea level rise along the shore in 2050 and is the projection used in this report.

Figure 2: Tide Gage Data (Miller et.al)

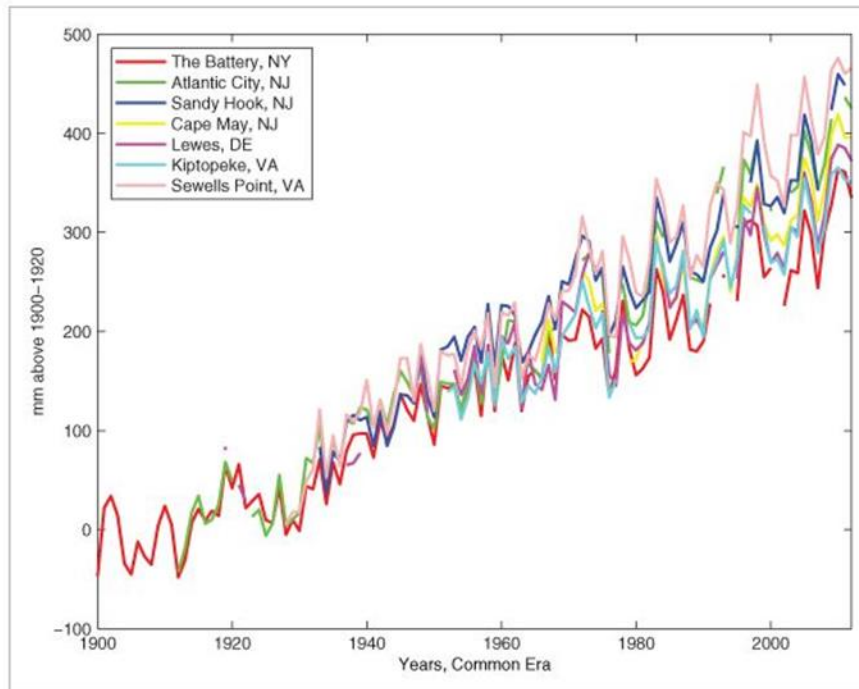


Figure 2 illustrates tide gage data taken along the Eastern seaboard from 1900 to past the year 2000. Miller et.al. attribute a higher rate of rise in the coastal plains to coastal subsidence and groundwater withdrawal and compaction.

Category 1 storm surge data was mapped using the Sea, Lake, and Overland Surge from Hurricanes (SLOSH) data developed by the National Weather Service/NOAA to estimate storm surge heights resulting from historical, hypothetical, or predicted hurricanes, taking into account the atmospheric pressure, size, forward speed, and track data of storms.

According to the National Hurricane Center, Category 1 storm characteristics include:

- Sustained winds of 74-95 mph
- Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters.
- Large branches of trees will snap and shallow rooted trees may be toppled.
- Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.

II. Community Profile

Brigantine City's is an island city with its boundary defined by the Somers Bay, Steelman Bay, Eagle Bay, Absecon Inlet, and the Atlantic Ocean. In total, the City has just above 6 sq. mi. of land. (Refer to Map #1)

According to the 2010 US Census, the population of Brigantine City was 9,450, making it the 9th most populated of 23 municipalities in Atlantic County. The City has a median household income of \$62,212 and median age of 48.4 years. The racial makeup of the City is 87.33% white and 2.91% Black or African American.

Part of the Edward B. Forsyth national Wildlife Refuge is located on the northern end of the island and serves as crucial habitat to various species of endangered and threatened species.

Image 1: Superstorm Sandy Breaching the Brigantine Boardwalk (Brigantinenow.com)



Data modeled by FEMA shows storm surge from Superstorm Sandy inundated much of the City with the exception of the vegetated area between the southern beach and developed area (Refer to Map 2).

FEMA has designated the vast majority of land in Brigantine City

as Zone AE (Refer to Map 3). These areas are subject to inundation by the 1% annual-chance flood event, Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) are shown, and mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements and floodplain management standards apply. Additionally, land immediately adjacent to the water is designated as Zone VE, or coastal areas with a 1% or greater chance of flooding and an additional hazard associated with storm waves. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30 year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones

Image 2: Beach Replenishment in Brigantine (USACE)



The US Army Corp. of Engineers completed a beach replenishment project designed to reduce damage from coastal storms in February 2013.

According to a zoning map obtained from ARC GIS Online created with data from the Atlantic County Department of Planning and Regional Development, the majority of the waterfront is zoned as

Conservation and Wetlands, with residential and small commercial areas located inland. (Refer to Map #4)

III. Municipal Coastal Vulnerability Assessment Methodology

The process for completing a CVA is generally done in three steps:

1. Identify Community Assets
2. Establish Vulnerabilities and Consequences
3. Recommendations

CVA Step 1: Identifying Community Assets

When a CVA is completed, community assets from four general areas are indexed in a matrix and then used to support the development of asset mapping, identification of depth inundations, community-led findings, and eventual recommendations. These four asset areas include:

- **Community Resources:** Schools, shelters, storm-related retail, major employers, churches, food banks, etc.
- **Critical Infrastructure and Facilities:** Government operations, utilities, evacuation routes, emergency response
- **Natural and Ecosystem Resources:** Beaches, bayfronts, wetlands/critical habitat, parks
- **Vulnerable Sites and Populations:** Identifiable clusters of senior citizens, low income populations, limited English proficient populations, mobile home parks, contaminated/otherwise hazardous materials/sites

Table 1. Community Assets

Asset #	Name	Asset Category	Function
1	Absecon State Wildlife Management Area	Natural Areas/Ecological Assets	State Land
2	Ace Hardware	Community Resources	Storm-Related Retail
3	ACME Market	Community Resources	Supermarket
4	Bayside Marina	Community Resources	Marina
5	Bob's Marine	Community Resources	Marina/Gas Station
5	Brigantine Auto and Marine	Critical Facilities	Gas Station
7	Brigantine Beach Patrol	Community Resources	Municipal Operations
8	Brigantine Bible Church	Community Resources	Church
9	Brigantine Branch Atl Co Library	Community Resources	Municipal Operations
10	Brigantine Elementary School	Critical Facilities	School
11	Brigantine Elks Lodge	Community Resources	Elks Lodge
12	Brigantine Fire Dept	Critical Facilities	Fire
13	Brigantine Lighthouse	Community Resources	Local Attraction
14	Brigantine North Middle School	Critical Facilities	School

15	Brigantine Police	Critical Facilities	Police
16	Brigantine Public Works	Critical Facilities	Municipal Operations
17	Brigantine Sewer Lift/pump station	Critical Facilities	Utility
18	Community Presbyterian Church	Community Resources	Church
19	Deebold Boat Yard	Community Resources	Marina
20	Fish Finder Marine	Community Resources	Marina
21	Haneman Park	Natural Areas/Ecological Assets	Park
22	Harbor Beach substation	Critical Facilities	Utility
23	Jolly Roger Marina	Community Resources	Marina
24	Marine Mammal Stranding Center	Critical Facilities	Ecological
25	North Brigantine State Natural Area	Natural Areas/Ecological Assets	State Land
26	North Point Marina	Community Resources	Marina
27	Pump Station	Critical Facilities	Utility
28	Pump Station	Critical Facilities	Utility
29	Pump Station	Critical Facilities	Utility
30	Pump Station	Critical Facilities	Utility
31	Shark Park	Natural Areas/Ecological Assets	Park
32	Shell	Critical Facilities	Gas Station
33	St Thomas Apostle Church	Community Resources	Church
34	The Links at Brigantine Beach	Community Resources	Golf Course
35	US Post Office	Critical Facilities	Municipal Operations
	County Road 638	Critical Facilities	Evacuation Route
	State Highway 87	Critical Facilities	Evacuation Route

IV. Findings and Recommendations

CVA Step 2: Establish vulnerability and consequences matrix

After identifying the assets, depth projections were mapped and listed using the chosen project scenario: combined data provided by the New Jersey Department of Protection for the storm surge from a category 1 storm coupled with sea level rise projected for the year 2050. (Refer to Map #5) *Note: projected depths are based on sea level.

Vulnerability was rated at a range from *N/A* to *High* based on the projected inundation depth and the level of development seen on the site using Google Maps. Consequences were rated

from *N/A* to *High* based on a desktop review of how flooding of the site may impact the City socially, economically, environmentally, etc.

Table 2 displays the potential vulnerability and consequences ratings.

Table 2: Coastal Vulnerability Assessment Matrix

Asset #	Name	Projected Depth (Ft.)	Vulnerability Rating	Consequences Rating
1	Absecon State Wildlife Management Area	6-9	High	Low
2	Ace Hardware	2-3	Moderate	Moderate
3	ACME Market	0-4	Low/Moderate	Moderate/High
4	Bayside Marina	1-4	Low/Moderate	Low
5	Bob's Marine	3-4	Moderate	Low
6	Brigantine Auto and Marine	3-5	Moderate	Low
7	Brigantine Beach Patrol	0-2	Low	Low
8	Brigantine Bible Church	2-5	High	Moderate
9	Brigantine Branch Atl Co Library	1-2	Low	Low
10	Brigantine Elementary School	0-3	Low/Moderate	Moderate
11	Brigantine Elks Lodge	3-4	Moderate	Moderate
12	Brigantine Fire Dept	0-2	Low	Low
13	Brigantine Lighthouse	2-3	Moderate	Low
14	Brigantine North Middle School	2-4	Moderate/High	Moderate/High
15	Brigantine Police	0-2	Low/Moderate	Moderate
16	Brigantine Public Works	0-4	Low/Moderate	Moderate
17	Brigantine Sewer Lift/pump station	1-3	Moderate	Moderate
18	Community Presbyterian Church	0-1	Low	Low
19	Deebold Boat Yard	3-5	Low/Moderate	Low
20	Fish Finder Marine	2-4	Moderate	Low
21	Haneman Park	2-3	Low	Low
22	Harbor Beach substation	1-3	Low	Low
23	Jolly Roger Marina	2-4	Moderate	Low

24	Marine Mammal Stranding Center	1-3	Low	Low
25	North Brigantine State Natural Area	6-8	High	Low
26	North Point Marina	4-5	Moderate	Moderate
27	Pump Station	3-4	Moderate/High	High
28	Pump Station	0-1	Low	Low
29	Pump Station	4-5	Moderate/High	High
30	Pump Station	0-1	Low	Low
31	Shark Park	0-2	Low	Low
32	Shell	1-3	Low	Moderate
33	St Thomas Apostle Church	0-1	Low	Low
34	The Links at Brigantine Beach	3-6	Low	Low
35	US Post Office	0-3	Low/Moderate	Moderate
	County Road 638	0-2	Low	Moderate/High
	State Highway 87	1-4	Low/Moderate	High

It is the purpose of this matrix to serve as a reference or starting point for City officials to begin planning for flood mitigation in and around sites and assets that are critical to the City.

NFIP and the CRS

Brigantine participates in both the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and Community Ratings System (CRS) and is currently a Class 5 Community, resulting in a 25% premium reduction for properties in the Special Flood Hazard Area.

According to the Atlantic County Hazard Mitigation Plan, approximately 400 homes were identified as substantially damaged post-Sandy, with about half of those being raised. The plan also stated that the City does not plan on pursuing residential buyouts.

CVA Step 3: Recommendations

Post Sandy, Brigantine installed stormwater pump stations, created a watershed management plan, constructed 4 living shoreline projects, and made stormwater improvements at various locations around town. Taking into account what the City has already focused on, complimentary recommendations for the City to take into consideration are listed below:

- *Utilize green infrastructure to mitigate flood risks*

The 2016 Master Plan Reexamination Report states that where there are opportunities for redevelopment, the subgrade will not be able to accommodate stormwater storage or

infiltration. Therefore, on-site green infrastructure techniques should be used to mitigate flood risks. This includes techniques such as stormwater wetlands and tree trenches.

- Resource: [GI Options to Reduce Flooding \(NOAA\)](#)

➤ *Adopt a Shoreline Management Plan*

A Plan could be used to log past erosion control measures, their performance, and support recommendations for future restoration projects. It could also set the tone for future land use and zoning decisions taking into account future sea level rise projections, this could include if and how well the tidal marsh is keeping up with the rate of sea level rise.

- Resource: [Gloucester County Shoreline Management Plan \(Virginia Institute of Tech.\)](#)

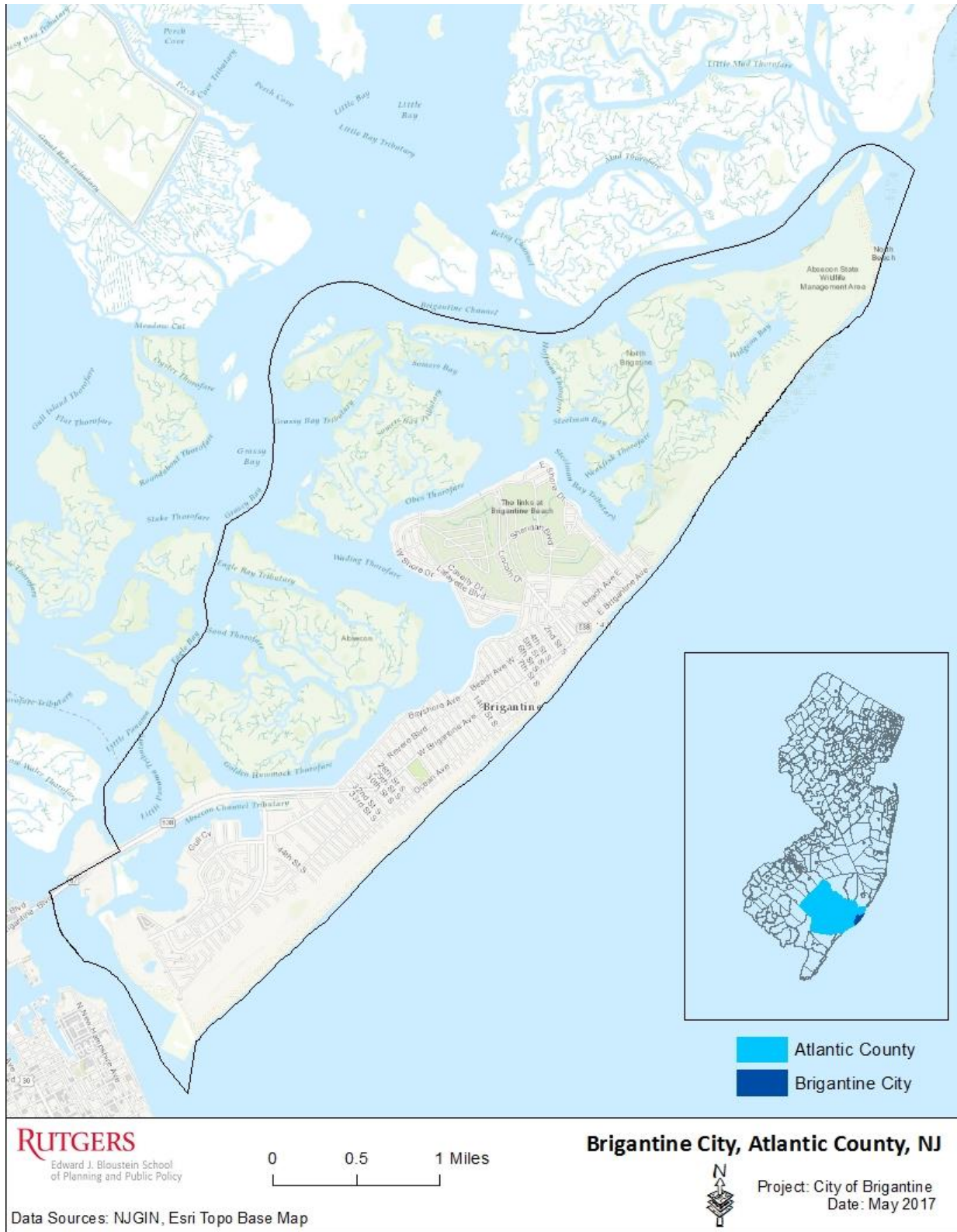
➤ *Conduct a Shoreline Change Analysis*

An Analysis could be done as part of the Shoreline Management Plan. A GIS Shoreline Change Analysis along the Bay Shore and ocean would illustrate how the shore line has eroded over the years and may continue to change into the future. This data will be useful in projecting needed beach replenishment projects or opportunities for living shorelines. It may also assist municipal officials in planning future areas for development as well as conservation.

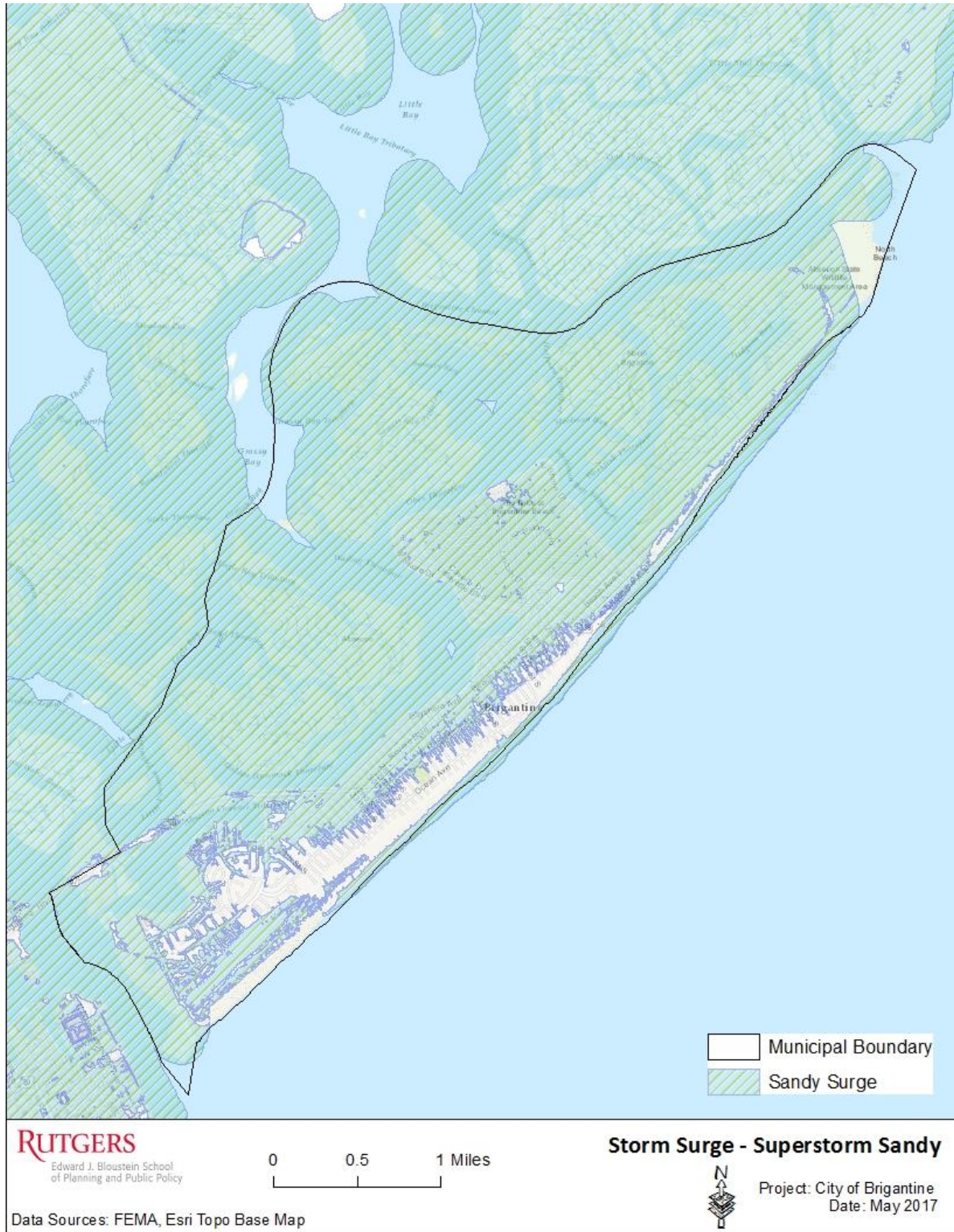
- Resource: [NOAA's Shoreline Change Analysis](#)

Appendices

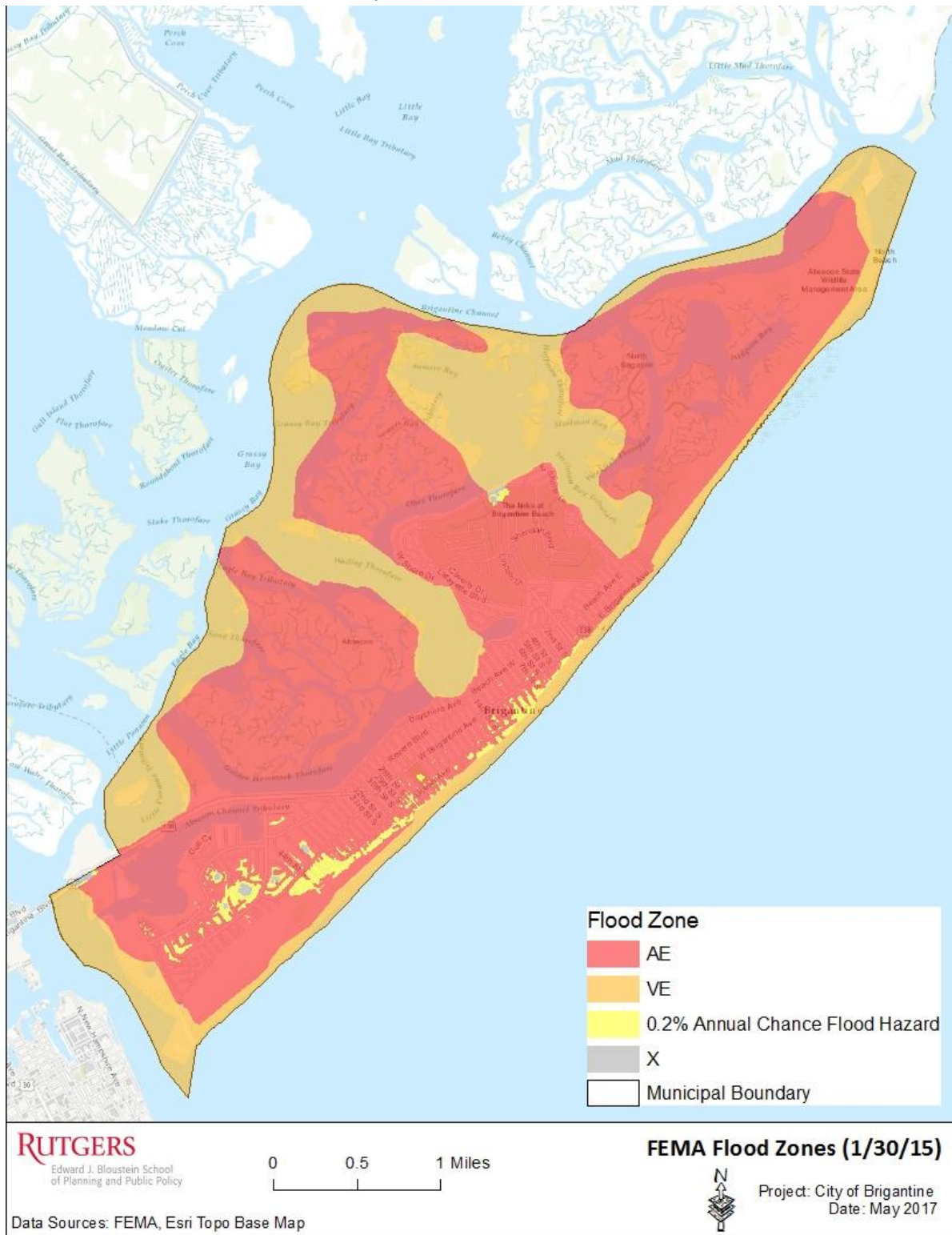
Map 1: Brigantine City, Atlantic County – NJ



Map 2: Superstorm Sandy Surge Extent

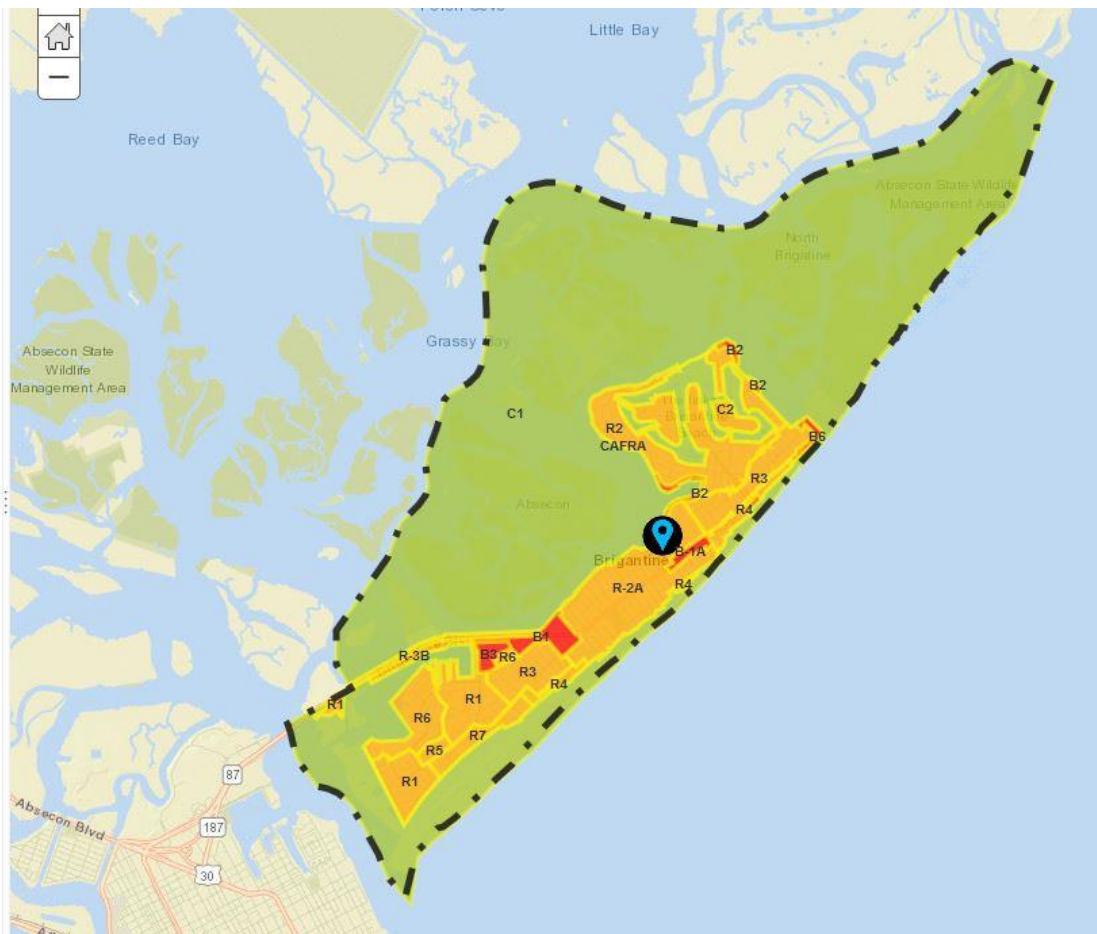


Map 3: FEMA Flood Zones



Map 4: Zoning (Source: Arc GIS online, Atlantic County)

- Legend
- Jurisdiction
- Municipal Buildings
- Zoning Boundary
- Zoning Use
 - RESIDENTIAL
 - COMMERCIAL
 - CONSERVATION
 - WETLANDS



Map 5: Vulnerable Assets

