



New Jersey Protecting Against Climate Threats

#NJPACT

Incorporating Climate Change
into Land Use Rules



Overview



Rising Seas and Changing Coastal Storms

- From 1911 to 2019, sea-level rose 17.6 inches (1.5 feet).
- Almost half (8.2 in.) of that occurred over the last forty years (from 1979-2019)
- New Jersey coastal areas are likely (at least a 66% chance) to experience SLR of 0.5 to 1.1 ft between 2000 and 2030, and 0.9 to 2.1 ft between 2000 and 2050.

Sea-level rise:

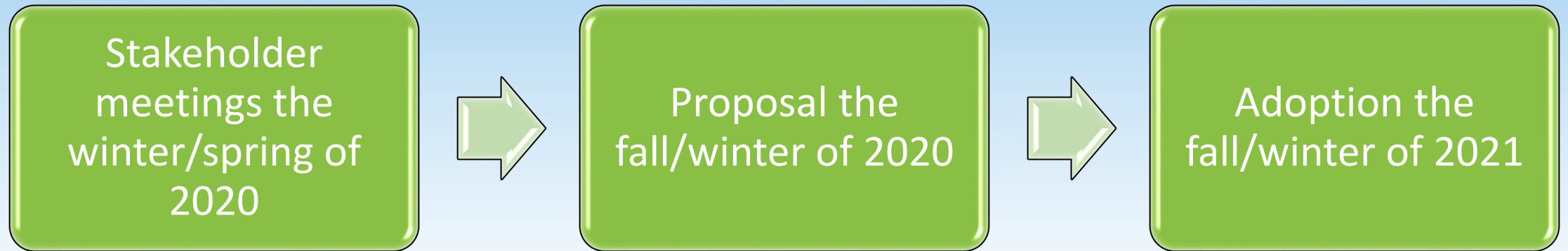
Table ES-1: New Jersey Sea-Level Rise above the year 2000 (1991-2009 average) baseline (ft)*

		2030	2050	2070			2100			2150		
		Emissions										
Chance SLR Exceeds				Low	Mod.	High	Low	Mod.	High	Low	Mod.	High
Low End	> 95% chance	0.3	0.7	0.9	1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.9
Likely Range	> 83% chance	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.8
	~50 % chance	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.2	6.2
	<17% chance	1.1	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.9	5.1	6.3	6.3	8.3	10.3
High End	< 5% chance	1.3	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.4	5.0	6.9	8.8	8.0	13.8	19.6

*2010 (2001-2019 average) Observed = 0.2 ft



Rule Schedule



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Major Goal of the Rule

- Incorporate Climate Change considerations into the rules, including:
 - Coastal Zone Management (N.J.A.C 7:7)
 - Flood Hazard (N.J.A.C 7:13)
 - Freshwater Wetlands (N.J.A.C 7:7A)
 - Stormwater (N.J.A.C 7:8)



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Planning for the Future

How do we plan for climate change in the rules?



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Resiliency

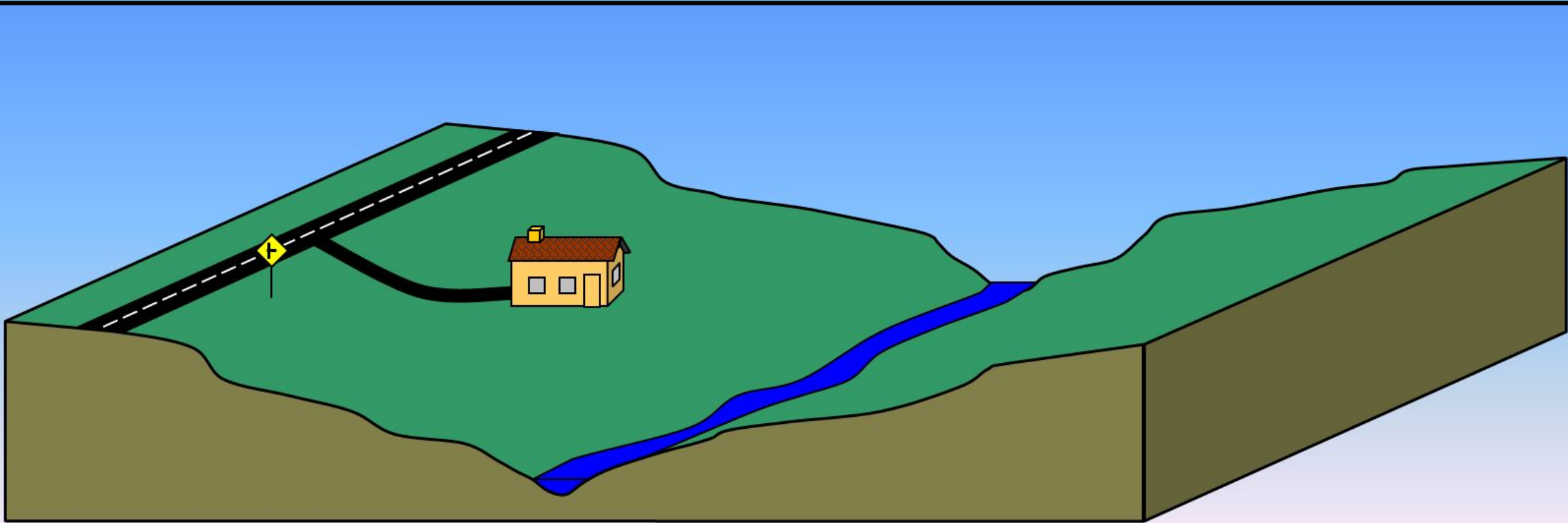
How do we incorporate resiliency in flood prone areas?

- Flood Hazard Area Design Flood
 - *Existing rules:*
 - Fluvial areas: Design flood = 100-year flood + factor of safety
 - Calculated as 125% of 100-year event
 - Always at least 1 foot above FEMA BFE (effective or preliminary, whichever is higher)
 - Tidal : Design flood = FEMA BFE (effective or preliminary, whichever is higher)
 - *Proposed rules* could redefine the design flood as:
 - 500-year flood (or some other recurrence interval)
 - 100-year flood + additional factors of safety (BFE+3 feet, for example)
 - Other?



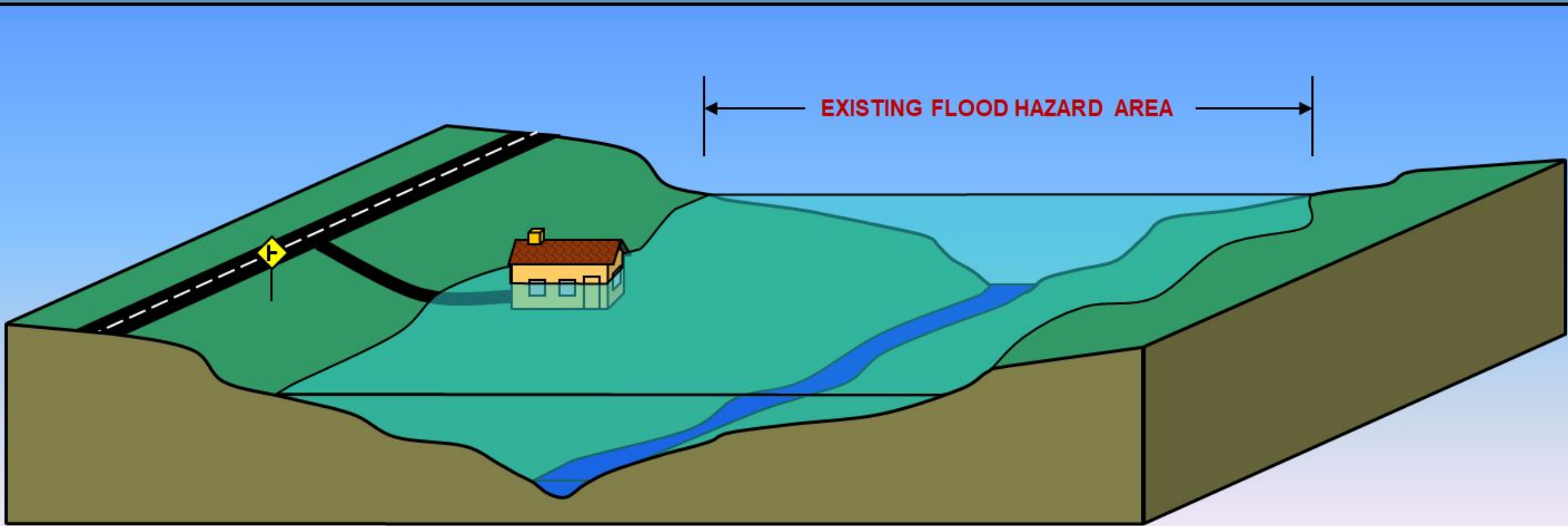
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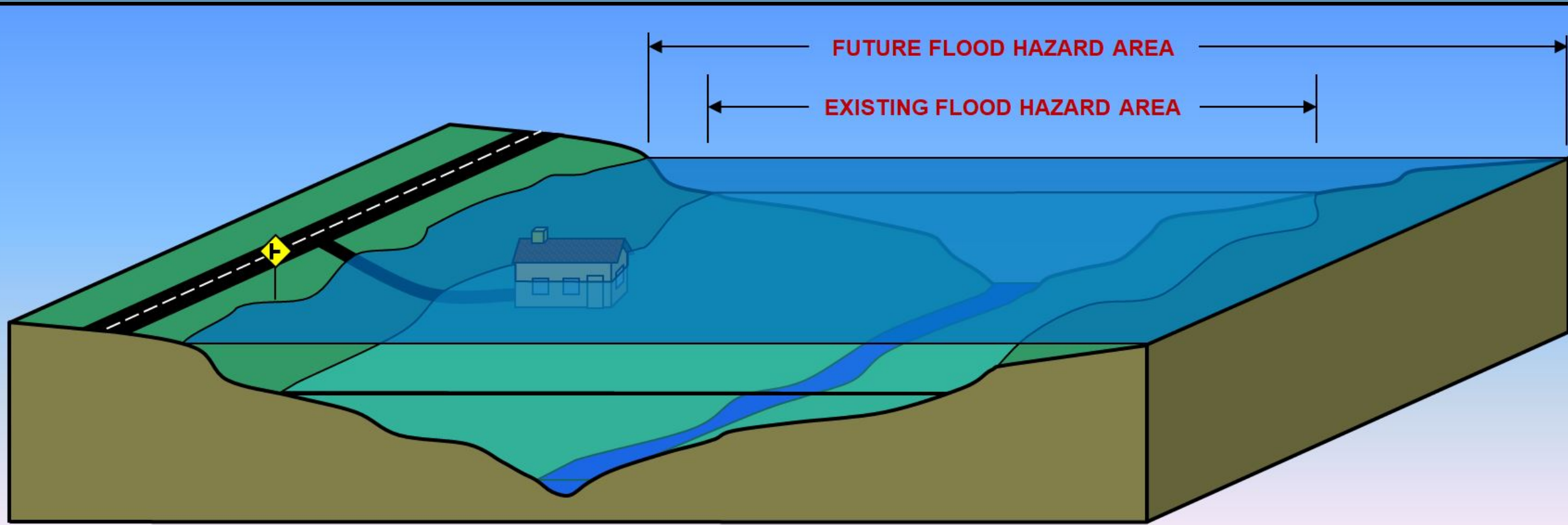
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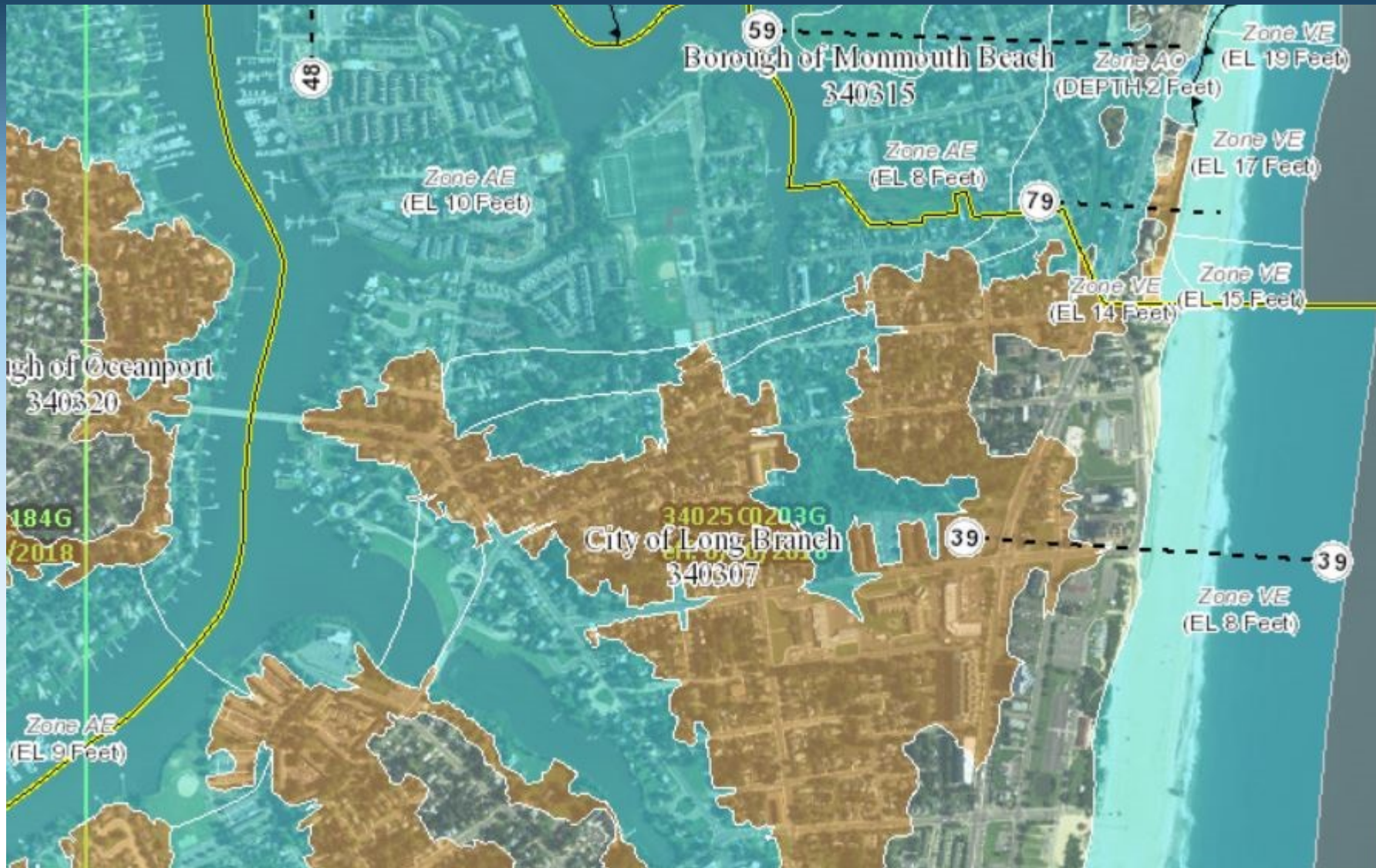
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FEMA MAP OF LONG BRANCH

-  Existing 100-year floodplain
-  Existing 500-year floodplain



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Resiliency

How do we incorporate resiliency in new construction/redevelopment?

- *Existing rules:*
 - Lowest floor of buildings must be at least one foot above DFE (1 foot of freeboard)
 - Dry flood-proofing allowed only for non-residential/non-critical buildings that cannot be elevated
 - Wet flood-proofing allowed only in extremely limited cases (non-habitable or agricultural buildings, water dependent uses, etc.)
- *Proposed rules could:*
 - Add freeboard
 - Require different freeboard for different uses
 - Expand when wet flood-proofing can be used



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Resiliency

How do we incorporate resiliency in stormwater management design?

- *Existing rules* include practices that are generally based on factors that will change with a changing climate
 - Using historical rainfall data (such as NOAA precipitation tables) for site design does not address expected changes in rainfall patterns
- Many hydrologic tools are based on decades-old empirical data



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Resiliency

How do we incorporate resiliency in stormwater management design?

- *Green Infrastructure Rule*: Published 3/2/20 – will increase resiliency
- *Proposed rules* could:
 - Remove the “rational method”
 - Require municipalities to evaluate and consider climate change as part of stormwater management plans required in MS4 permit
 - Require onsite retention of the ***water quality design storm***



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Resiliency

How do we incorporate resiliency in stormwater management design?

- *Additional rulemaking options:*
 - Updating the design storm requirement
 - Addressing basin resiliency
 - Addressing basin sizing
 - Increasing ground water recharge volume



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Coastal Resilience

How do we incorporate sea level rise in coastal areas?

- Coastal Centers
 - *Existing rules* do not contemplate sea level rise
 - *Proposed rules* could delineate centers in consideration of future inundation/flood-prone areas
- Oceanfront Special Areas
 - *Existing rules* oceanfront special areas such as dunes, coastal bluffs, beaches, etc. are evaluated on an individual basis.
 - *Proposed rules* could evaluate special areas holistically to address their interaction (coastal buffer zone)



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Coastal Resilience (cont.)

- Infill Development
 - *Existing rules* allow infill development in vulnerable locations (single family homes)
 - *Proposed rules* could eliminate this exemption in vulnerable coastal areas
- Encourage growth outside of vulnerable areas
 - *Existing rules* restrict high rise development in certain areas
 - *Proposed rules* could revise high rise & scenic resources rules to allow the clustering of coastal development outside of vulnerable areas
- Future inundation zone
 - *Existing rules* do not address increased threats to flooding
 - *Proposed rules* could create a new special area rule to limit certain types of development in future inundation zones and encourage water dependent uses



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Encouraging Renewable Energy & Green Building

How do we encourage renewable energy in the rules?

Examples:

- Renewable
 - *Existing rules* do not contemplate renewable energy and associated structures
 - *Proposed rules* should reflect and support Statewide policy to encourage responsible development of renewables by incorporating appropriate standards
- Green Building
 - *Existing rules* are silent on green building (e.g. green, white roofs)
 - *Proposed rules* could encourage or require green or white roofs for certain development



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Anything Else?

- Other regulatory changes DEP should consider ?

Example:

- *Existing rules* include a number of permits-by-rule that are challenging to track and audit
- *Proposed rules* could shift these to permits-by-certification to allow increased tracking and oversight



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Questions?



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Thank you!



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