RARITAN RIVER & BAY COMMUNITIES PROJECT OVERVIEW

What Is Resilient NJ?

The **Resilient New Jersey Raritan River and Bay Communities program** aims to develop a roadmap to address flooding in the municipalities of Carteret, Old Bridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Sayreville, South River, and Woodbridge. This joint effort between the municipalities, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), YMCA, and Middlesex County provides an opportunity for the area to address flood-related hazards at a regional scale, to become more resilient, and to improve the quality of life for its more than 300,000 residents. In addition to the Raritan River and Bay Communities program, communities are partnering with NJDEP to lead similar projects in three other areas: Northeastern NJ, Long Beach Island, and Atlantic County Coastal Region.

PROCESS & OUTCOMES

This effort will develop a regional resilience action plan to address flood-related hazards. This plan will be completed in Spring 2022. The diagram below summarizes how the regional resilience action plan will be developed.

GOALS

The project is focused on developing a **regional resilience action plan** to address flood-related hazards. Input from the people who live, work, and play in the region will be critical to the success of the program. The project goals have been developed based on what we have heard from people so far. We welcome your continued input to refine these goals !



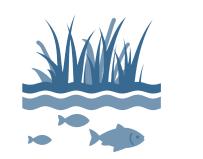
Build on ongoing resilience planning by addressing gaps and opportunities within the region.



Ensure representation and participation from socially vulnerable populations to address their needs and risks.

DEVELOP A REGIONAL VISION AND IDENTIFY SHARED PRIORITIES	What changes do you want to see for yourself and future generations?	DEVELOP	REFINE THE	
ANALYZE FLOOD RISK	Where / how do you currently experience flooding?	RESILIENCE SCENARIOS BASED ON VISION, RISKS,	PREFERRED SCENARIO BASED ON STAKEHOLDER	DEVELOP ACTION PLAN
IDENTIFY TOOLS TO ADDRESS RISKS AND REFINE BASED ON EVALUATION CRITERIA	What types of flood protection approaches or strategies would you like to see implemented in your community?	AND TOOLS	FEEDBACK	





Develop innovative and implementable solutions that increase resilience in both the short- and long-term.

Enhance the value and integrity of ecological, recreational, and economic resources in the region.



Ensure collaboration among a wide variety of stakeholders.

SHARED RISK, SHARED RESILIENCE

The Resilient NJ Raritan River and Bay Communities lie at the confluence of the Raritan River and the Arthur Kill. The diverse residents of the region have experienced flooding in the past caused by heavy precipitation or coastal storms. The region lies at the intersection of three major watersheds and watershed management areas: the **Arthur Kill**; the **Monmouth**; and the **Lower Raritan**, **South River, and Lawrence**.

ARTHUR KILL WATERSHED

SAYREVILLE

SOUTH RIVER

OLD BRIDGE 🧖



HOW TO GET INVOLVED

ATTEND PUBLIC MEETINGS Visit <u>resilientnewjersey.com</u> & sign up for our emails. **DOWNLOAD THE IRYS APP** available in Android & iOS



FOLLOW US on social media Offy @resilientrrbc

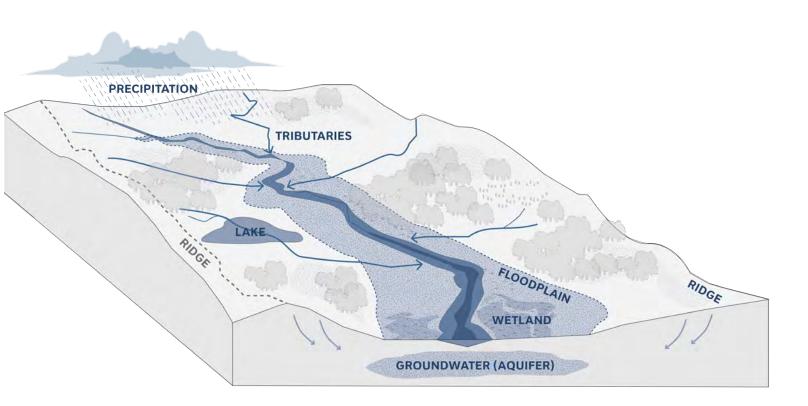
SCAN ME

LEAVE A VOICEMAIL on our project hotline at 732-661-3808

RARITAN RIVER & BAY COMMUNITIES FOCUS AREAS

What is a Watershed?

A watershed can most easily be thought of as an area within which, wherever water falls, it will all eventually flow to the same place. Watersheds can cross municipal and state boundaries, which can present a challenge when planning for flooding and risk reduction. Water doesn't obey our municipal boundaries. The actions in one municipality can affect flood risk in another.



FLOOD RISK TYPES



New Jersey Coast - Aerial views of damage caused by Hurricane Sandy to the New Jersey coast - US Air Force photo archive

COASTAL STORM FLOODING



Coastal storms create flooding due to surge—a rise in water levels due to storm pressure and waves—which can also lead to coastal erosion.

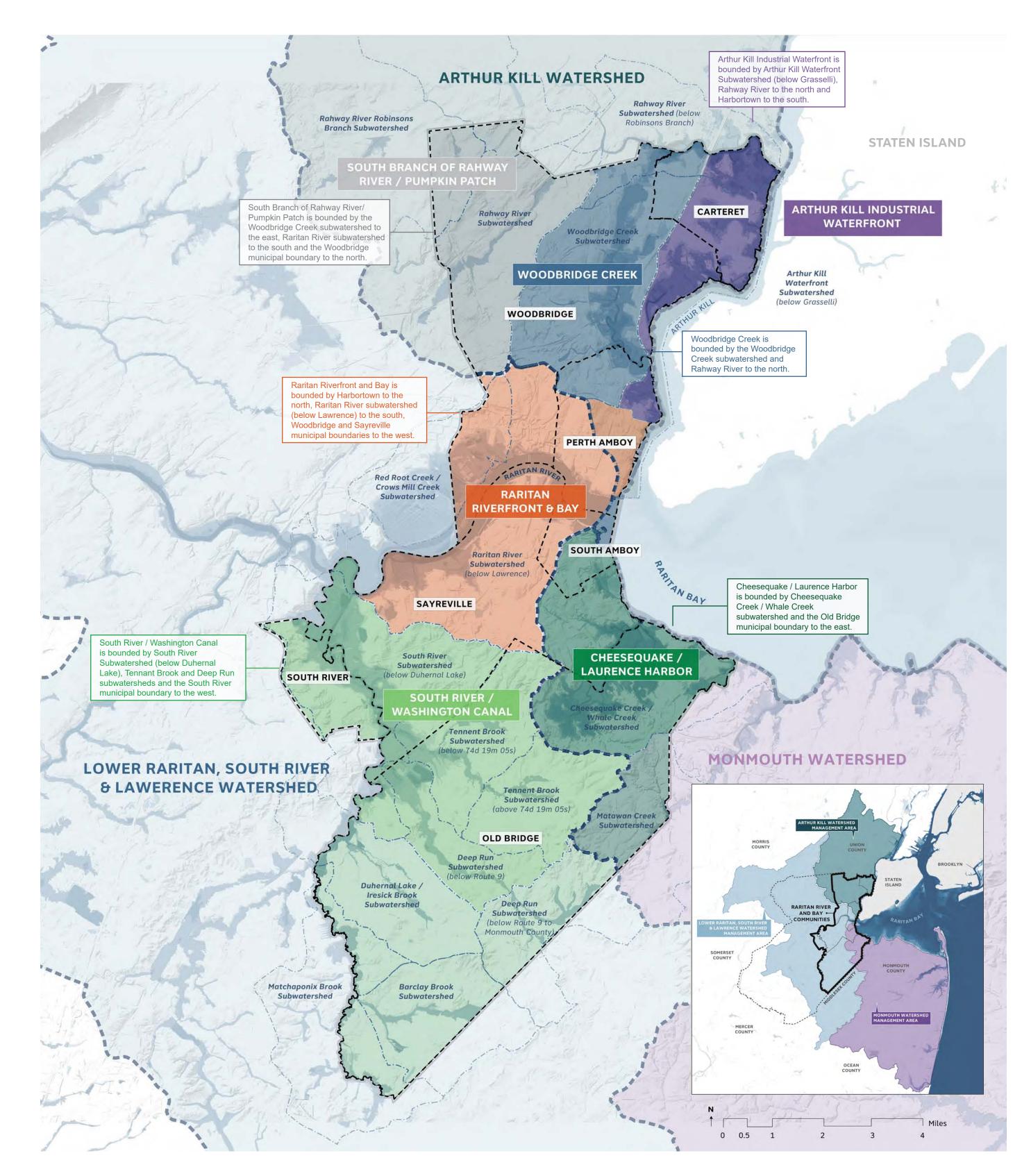
FOCUS AREAS

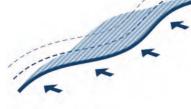






FOCUS AREAS AND SUB-WATERSHEDS IN RARITAN RIVER AND BAY COMMUNITIES. A watershed-based approach to planning will lead to more effective outcomes in reducing flood risk. The Raritan River and Bay Communities study area is divided into six focus areas based on local sub-watersheds and land uses. Though feedback for this project will primarily be collected at the municipal level, the project team will use the focus areas to develop resilience strategies that adress flood risks across municipal boundaries.





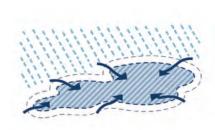
Low-lying coastal areas flood when water levels rise above ground elevation due to high tides.

Ocean City, NJ - Sunny day flooding in Ocean City during evening high tide on June 12, 2018. Photo courtesy of Suzanne Leary Hornick.

An aerial view of flooded streets are seen in Helmetta of New Jersey, United States on August 22, 2021 as Tropical Storm Henri hit east coast. (Photo by Tayfun Coskun/Anadolu Agency)



RAINFALL FLOODING



Lower lying areas, both along waterways and inland, can flood due to heavy rain events overwhelming drainage infrastructure.

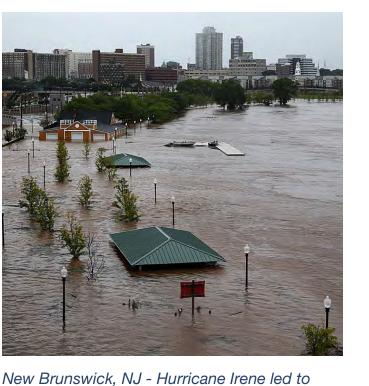
RIVERINE FLOODING



Occurs when rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, or canals overflow due to extreme rainfall or rapid snowmelt.



Raritan, NJ - Hurricane Ida - Remnants of Hurricane Ida created widespread flooding along areas of Route 206 and surrounding roads in Somerville and Raritan. Source: Iola Register.



JOINT FLOODING



Combination of riverine and coastal flooding along tidally influenced rivers.

joint flooding along Raritan River. Source: AP

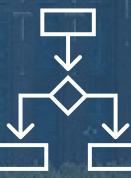
WHAT WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU



What are the critical places and spaces in your community?



How have you been impacted by flooding?



What factors are most important when making decisions to reduce flood risk?



What do you want to see in your community?

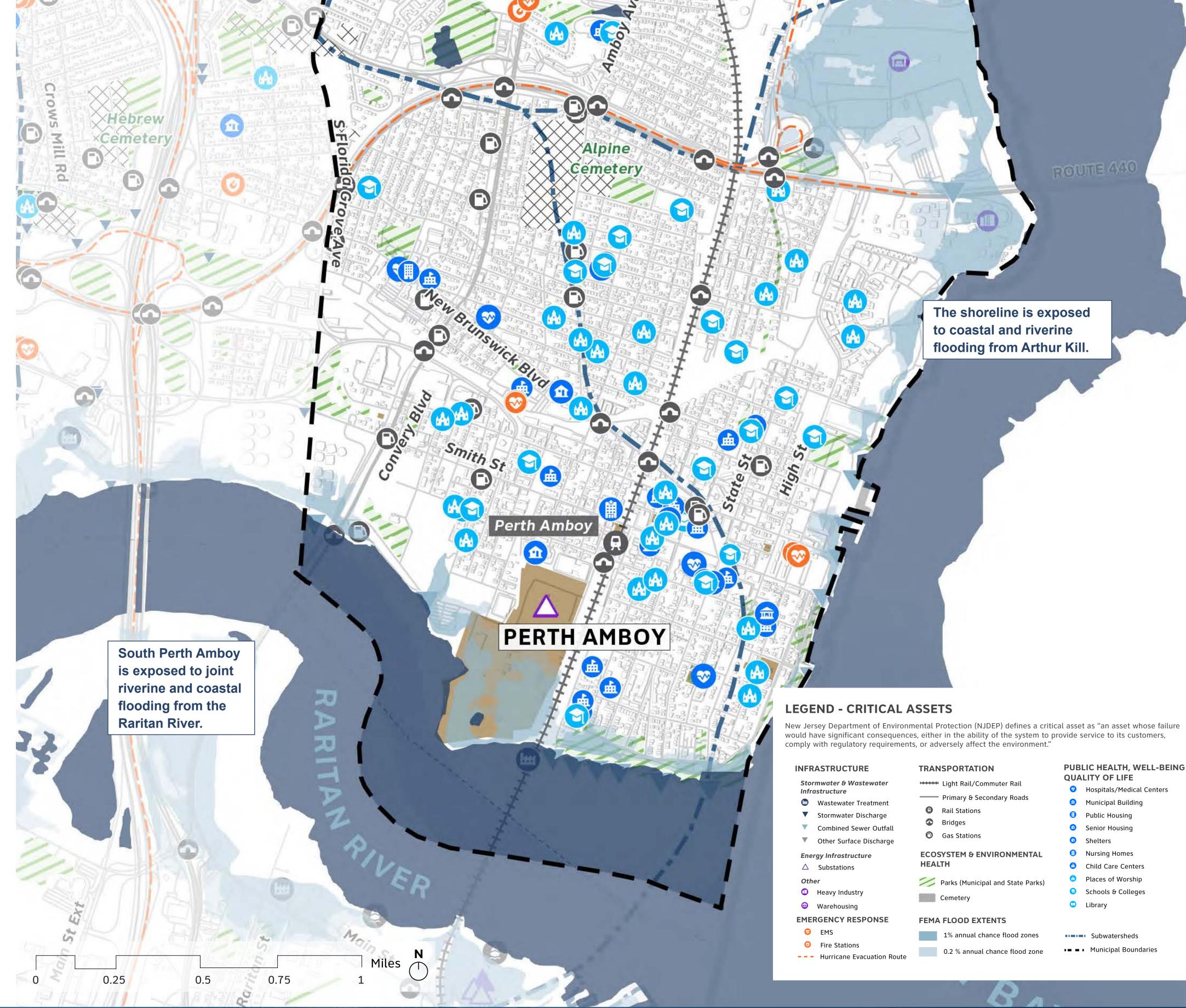
RESILIENT NEW JERSEY CRITICAL ASSETS & FLOOD RISK PERTH AMBOY

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CRITICAL ASSETS & FLOOD RISK

Risk is the potential for a hazard to have negative impacts. For flooding, this means the potential for water to damage and disrupt our communities. Flood risk is the interaction between flood hazards, where people live, and the systems and structures that support our way of life. Risk increases when the hazard itself increases, such as by climate change, or when more people and their belongings are located in harm's way. The map includes FEMA flood extents and some assets that we've already heard about as being important community places, like public housing, hospitals, child care centers, parks, schools, and more.

Heavy rainfall within the watershed can bring substantial flows to Woodbridge Creek and its tributaries, potentially causing additional flooding.



INFRASTRUCTURE	TRANSPORTATION	PUBLIC HEALTH, WELL-BEING QUALITY OF LIFE	
Stormwater & Wastewater Infrastructure Image: Wastewater Treatment Stormwater Discharge Combined Sewer Outfall Other Surface Discharge Energy Infrastructure	 Light Rail/Commuter Rail Primary & Secondary Roads Rail Stations Bridges Gas Stations ECOSYSTEM & ENVIRONMENTAL	 Wunicipal Building Public Housing Senior Housing Shelters Nursing Homes 	
\triangle Substations	HEALTH	Child Care Centers	
Other Heavy Industry Warehousing	Parks (Municipal and State Parks)	 Places of Worship Schools & Colleges Library 	
 EMERGENCY RESPONSE EMS Fire Stations Hurricane Evacuation Route 	FEMA FLOOD EXTENTS 1% annual chance flood zones 0.2 % annual chance flood zone	SubwatershedsMunicipal Boundaries	

WHAT WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU



What other types of critical places and spaces are in your community?



Why are these places/ spaces important to you and your community?



Have any of these places flooded in the past?



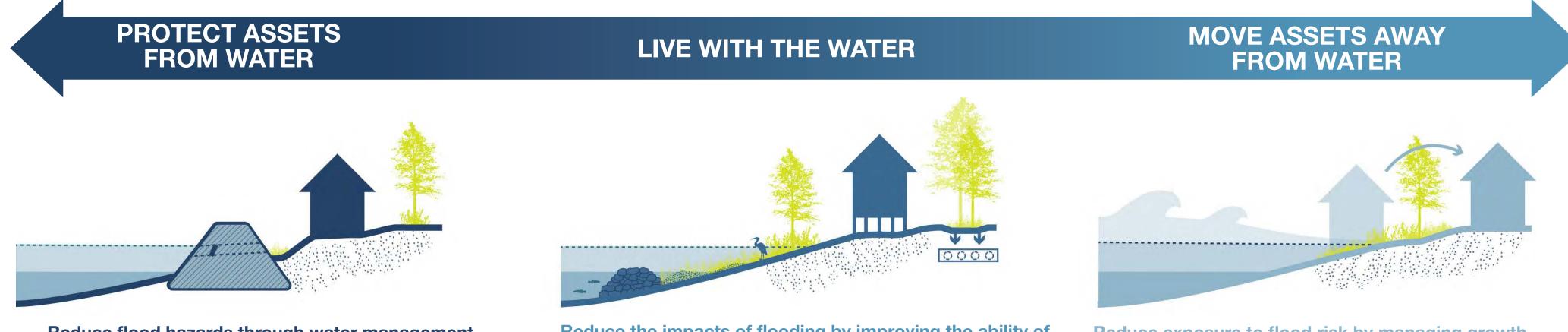
Share Your Thoughts With Use Through **Our Survey**

SCAN ME

RESILIENCE STRATEGIES PERTHAMBOY

RESILIENCE STRATEGIES

Resilience is the ability of communities and systems to withstand and recover from extreme damaging conditions, including weather and other shocks or stresses. Building resilience will require a range of actions by individuals, communities, and governments. Three general approaches to creating more resilient communities are shown below. There are a variety of different strategies within each of these categories; physical interventions (e.g. flood defense systems or green infrastructure), changes to policy or regulations (e.g. building codes or zoning), or new operations or emergency response strategies (e.g. early warning systems or storm drain maintenance).* Ultimately, a mix of these approaches will be needed, in addition to governance tools, outreach, and capacity building.



Reduce flood hazards through water management infrastructure or policy and building practices that work to either keep water out or reduce the force of flood waters. Reduce the impacts of flooding by improving the ability of communities and the built environment to withstand

Reduce exposure to flood risk by managing growth or investment in areas exposed to flood hazards and

flooding. This may include education and changes in community and personal behavior, policy, or through adapting buildings, infrastructure, or other assets. moving highly at-risk communities or assets.

KOREAN WAR VETER

*For a comprehensive list of potential resilience strategies, please see the "Resilience Toolkit" booklet.

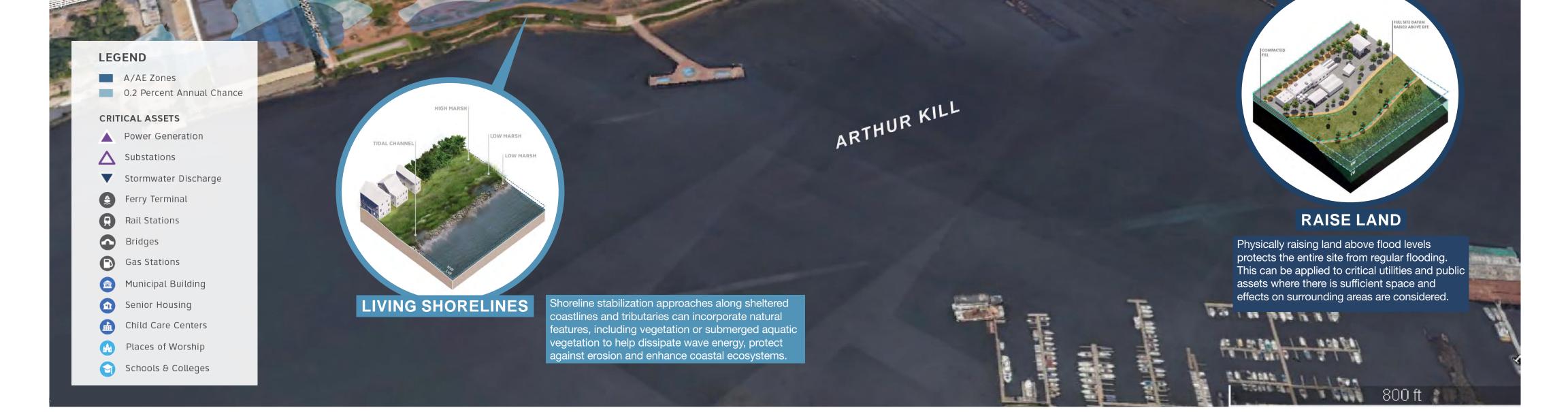
APPLYING RESILIENCE STRATEGIES

Example: Possible Strategies for Low-lying Industrial and Mixed-Use Waterfronts

Low-lying industrial and mixed-use waterfronts are exposed to coastal flooding pathways as well as regular tidal inundation through Arthur Kill. A range of barrier strategies such as floodwalls or raising land, or nature-based strategies such living shorelines in these areas can help reduce flood risk.

COASTAL BARRIERS INTEGRATED WITH MULTIUSE PATHS

Setback levees are earthen embankments set back from a river edge or coastline, usually paired with another other flood protection measure, that can be integrated with multi-use path for waterfront access.



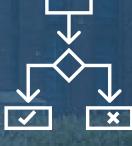
WHAT WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU



What do you want to see in your community?



Are there specific resilience strategies you want to learn more about?



Are there any strategies that might work for your community?

Are there any strategies that would NOT work for your community?



Share Your Thoughts With Use Through Our Survey

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